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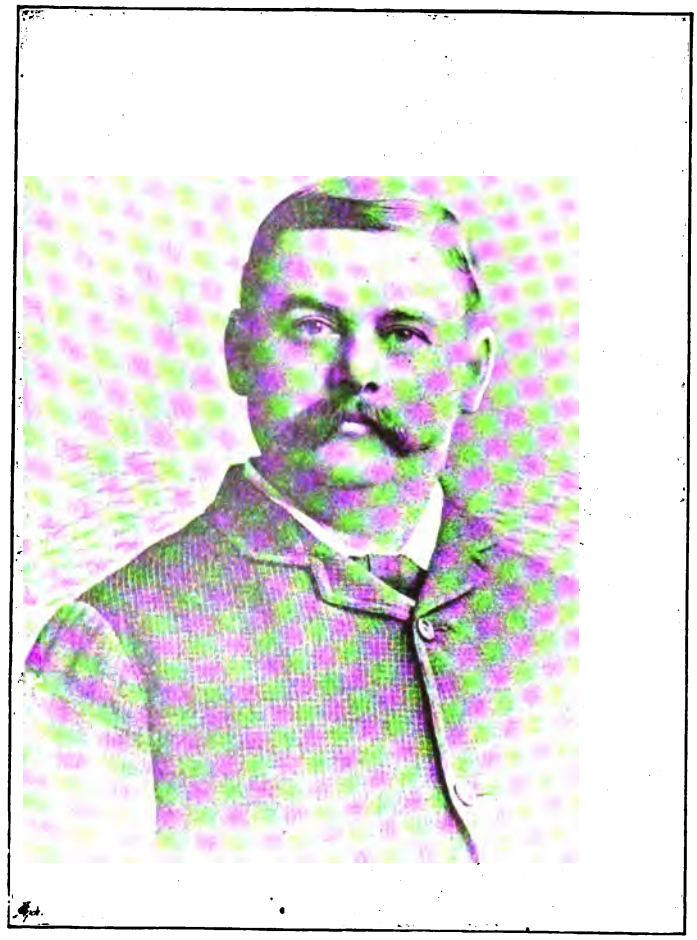

Yours very truly
Robert Burnard

THE

# WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

## Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. HIST. SOC.,

*Borough Librarian, Plymouth,*

WITH AN

*Introductory Article on "Dartmoor Preservation."*

BY

ROBERT BURNARD.

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# PREFACE.

AS year follows year in quick succession, and volume after volume is added to our *Western Antiquary* book-shelf, we feel less inclined than ever to comment on the past year and the work which has been done. The volume tells its own tale, and reveals its own strength and weakness. To some of our supporters it may appear that much has been attempted and but little done, while others may credit us with making some slight advances upon the issues of previous years. But whatever the verdict may be, it is certain that we have carried on our labours under some difficulty and discouragement, albeit with a fair share of satisfaction and encouragement.

Literary material has never been wanting to make up good numbers, and we have every reason to be thankful to our many able and willing helpers, for the very valuable articles which they have contributed. To mention all these would be superfluous, to name a few would be invidious. Our readers will see for themselves how many friends have come forward with their literary gifts, and how varied and valuable those gifts have been. We believe that the articles in the present volume will bear favourable comparison with those of any previously issued. It will be noticed that several articles, commenced in this volume, will run on into Vol. x., it having been found impossible to include the whole in one series. Amongst these may be mentioned the very valuable "Armory of the Western Counties;" "Totnes: its Mayors and Mayoralties;" "Antient MSS. in Kingsbridge Church;" "Crockern Tor, and the Stannary Parliament;" and others.

We are about to issue in an early number of Vol. x., a continuation of the valuable Bibliographical Notes, by Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, entitled "Devon Printers and Booksellers;" some portions of which formed such an attractive feature in previous volumes.

Many other interesting articles are in hand or promised, but we would still solicit the continued favours of our subscribers, as we aim at variety, and are always willing to give a cordial welcome to new contributors and new subjects, not forgetting our old and tried friends.

We would specially call the attention of our subscribers to the "Notes and Queries," which appear in the various numbers, as this department of our work does not receive the amount of attention which it deserves, and we feel persuaded that many of our friends could assist materially in the elucidation of difficult problems, or in answering the Queries,

which are published from month to month. A little more attention to this department would make our Journal of more real and practical value. A glance at this volume, and a comparison of "Queries" with "Replies," will show that numerous subjects are started, of more than ordinary interest, which do not obtain any recognition from our readers. Let us therefore urge upon those who wish the *Western Antiquary* to be useful as well as entertaining, to take part in the interesting discussions upon some doubtful or vexed questions, and to favour us with their views thereon.

It will be noticed that we have inaugurated, as a Supplement to the *Western Antiquary*, a "Book-Plate Collector's Miscellany." This we have done after repeated requests on the part of some of our subscribers, and we are happy to say that the project has met with considerable favour. Our ordinary subscribers lose nothing by the change, while our special subscribers have gained a long-wished for boon. We look for further support in this department.

One chief cause of regret is the want of punctuality in the publication of the various numbers, necessitating at times the issue of double numbers. The delays are unavoidable at times, but we trust with the commencement of a new volume, a better state of things may be inaugurated, and that we may be enabled to give more satisfaction to all our supporters.

It must be borne in mind that a journal of this character, limited to a certain district, and chiefly devoted to one particular line of study, has a comparatively narrow field for its operations, and there is the more necessity for earnest effort on the part of those who do support it.

Since the establishment of the *Western Antiquary*, many similar journals have been established in various parts of the country, most of which survive, while some have ceased to be. In our own immediate neighbourhood, three or four such periodicals have recently made their appearance, where we formerly had the field to ourselves, and the struggle for life is all the greater than it was ten years ago, when our literary bantling was born.

In conclusion, and while tendering our gratitude to all our contributors, we must give a special word of thanks to Mr. Robert Burnard, whose able protest in favour of Dartmoor Preservation, forms the introductory article to the present volume.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

September, 1890.

# Introductory Article.

## DARTMOOR PRESERVATION.

BY ROBERT BURNARD.

THE English people have but little knowledge of the unique, wild, and mysterious region known as Dartmoor, but this ignorance, thanks to the publication of books, tracts, and articles, bearing on the subject, is gradually being dispelled, and it is now no new experience to find that strangers to the fair County of Devon are frequently recording their favourable impressions of the land of rugged tors, of deep gorges, and brawling streams.

The railways, which now encircle the moor on every side, are, however, bringing each year larger numbers of roving holiday makers intent on sport, the picturesque, or the curious. Whether this increasing popular appreciation is an unmixed blessing, as far as the romantic seclusion and solitude of this primeval region is concerned, may be questioned, but on the other hand, it must be granted, that the more persons there are who take an intelligent interest in the matter, the more likely it is, that this vast playground will be preserved for popular use and enjoyment. Devonshire men above all others, should be the first in their efforts in this direction, for they have in their midst this beautiful land of rock and river on which many of them have valuable rights conferred, or acquired, so long since, that their origin is veiled in the mists of antiquity.

That there is the utmost need of increasing vigilance on the part of the many as against the few is patent, for the lords for generations past have taken every opportunity of extinguishing public rights, and by wholesale encroachments have robbed men who were either too ignorant or weak to protect themselves.

This pilfering spirit has been so persistently intense, and has had such wide reaching effect, that they, who above all others, should have been virtuous, have displayed the greatest vice, and the evil example thus given has led to petty spoliation by the poor peasant, who has sought in the cultivation of the strips of moor nearest at hand, a means of eking out his hard-earned and oftentimes meagre wage.

The forces of nature are slow, though potent, on the elevated heights of Dartmoor, but with the exception of the raging flood which sweeps away the ancient and the modern bridge with furious impartiality—they appear to be as nothing compared with the destruction wrought by the hand of man.

Where in broad England can be seen such an extent of land, undisturbed by cultivation, and carrying on its surface so many hoary monuments of prehistoric human beings? The cromlech menhîr, barrow, cairn, stone avenue and kistvaen—the whole of these archæological curiosities, with the exception of the first named, exist in numbers, whilst on many of the heights of the borderland, are still to be seen the ditch and rampart, remnants of the hill forts which guarded the passes leading from the rugged moor down to the champaign country below.

On the slopes of the moor itself, we can contemplate the remains of enclosures, with walls rudely built up with "clitter" boulders, and speculate as to whether they are tribal forts, night refuges for a pastoral people, in a land where bears and wolves were once by no means uncommon, or secure places in which the bronze age miner stored his hoard of block tin won by diligent washing from the alluvial ground in the valley below.

Studded about, but more in the southern half of Dartmoor than in the northern, are many hundreds of the foundations of the circular huts of the former primitive inhabitants of this region—the hunters, the shepherds, and the tinners, or perhaps a race who combined all these employments, and who traded with merchants from over the sea long before Julius Cæsar set foot upon our shores.

That Dartmoor was not a sealed district, even in very early times, is clearly shewn by the fact that the remains of a roughly paved broad and continuous pre-Roman road crosses its breadth from east to west and was connected with the main artery which ancient writers affirm, served as a means of communication from one end of our island to the other.

Coming down to later times we have examples of crosses, some perfect, but the greater number in various stages of mutilation, ancient smelting or blowing-houses, and interesting bridges spanning the streams with huge slabs of granite resting on rudely formed piers of dry laid blocks of stone. The larger proportion of these examples of the ancient handiwork of man have been exposed for centuries to the destructive influence of his more modern descendants.

All the known barrows, cairns, and kistvaens have been rifled in search of treasure, and the pottery, weapons, and ornaments, which many of them contained, have been abstracted without record, or regard, for the information which these objects convey of the epoch, and habits of a people who lived before the historic period commenced. The few undisturbed interments which have been intelligently examined have yielded objects which connect the occupants of these primitive tombs with the bronze age in Britain, and we also find evidence of the cremation of the dead, as well as inhumation of the body in a contracted position, in kistvaens, which always run longitudinally north and south—or nearly so—and never east and west—thus pointing to a pre-Christian period when the veneration of the Sun, fire worship, and the peculiar cult which demanded from its votaries the sacrifice of children in the fiery lap of the hideous Moloch, was universal among such comparatively civilized people as the Carthaginians and their "forbears" of Tyre and Sidon.

An object of undoubted Baal worship has been discovered on the borderland of Dartmoor,* and this points either, to the extension of this cult to early Britain or intercourse with a people who practised the abominations of the Canaanites.

What a flood of light would be thrown on the period of the stone avenues, if only the cairns and kistvaens, which are always associated with them, were now intact, and could be opened under proper supervision, and their contents examined, with the information and knowledge of our own times.

The careful and critical examination of the remains of the dead can be woven into an account of the living, for of such apparently slender material the story of the dwellers of the Yorkshire Wolds is charmingly told by Canon Greenwill, in his valuable and highly interesting work o *British Barrows.*

* Kingsteignton—see *Devonshire Association Transactions*, Vol. 9, p. 170.

We need not follow the destructive newtake wall builder in his depredations on Da tmoor antiquities, he has been at it for many years, and although quiet just now, is quite ready to commence again, should the opportunity occur. Within the past few months, the Roundy Poundy, under Kestor Rock, was within an ace of destruction, and destroyed it would have been, probably before interference could be effective, if it had not been discovered that the enclosure which was to be partly made with the stones of this unique ruin would not pay for the necessary outlay.

It would be an insult to the readers of the *Western Antiquary* if they were to be asked whether they do not condemn in the strongest way possible the wanton destruction of monuments which can never be replaced, still they may with propriety be reminded that if the tangible remainder of the antiquities of Dartmoor are to be preserved, some practicable steps must be taken to strengthen the hands of those who have striven, and are now striving in this laudable direction.

There are, however, other dangers to Dartmoor, which must appeal to a larger number of the public than the limited section who interest themselves in the study of its archæology. The forces of encroachment have played sad havoc in the past. This is graphically portrayed in map accompanying the report of Mr. Stuart A. Moore, to the Committee of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, and it is at once seen that enclosures have been made from Dartmeet to Princetown which completly cut off the northern from the southern portion of the Forest, and in addition to this there are isolated specimens of considerable extent at Fernworthy and Huntingdon Warren. It is to be feared that this spirit of spoliation, now happily quiescent as far as the Forest is concerned, will soon become active if favourable opportunities occur, and it behoves all who take a shred of interest in the matter, to keep a vigilant watch on what is left to us of the Forest of Dartmoor.

This watchful attitude should be extended so as to include the proceedings of the War Office who appear, so it is said, to be determined to make the camp which is now annually formed in Okehampton Park for artillery practice, during the best of the summer months, a larger and more permanent affair. The military authorities have already extended the area of its operations, for a camp for infantry has been this summer, for the first time, pitched on Watchett Hill, a portion of the Belstone Commons.

This practical absorption of the large extent of moor lying between Cosdon Beacon, and the West Ockment, and for some miles south, must interfere with common and venville rights and although the exigencies of warlike education demands some patriotic sacrifice, care must be taken that reasonable access is given to all concerned in this large tract of grazing and fuel-providing country.

As it is at present, the cottagers complain bitterly of the difficulty they experience in getting in their "vags," and as they depend on this material for their winter firing, it is a serious matter for them, especially if the season be wet or unsettled. If this occupation is to continue, there should be at least a fair portion of the day understood to be set apart for free and safe access, during which time all gun and rifle practice should be discontinued. At present the hoisting of red flags on Yestor, and other heights, is the signal that it is dangerous to approach this portion of the moor, and the time that these flags shall be displayed or hauled down, appears to be quite at the discretion of the military.

It must not be forgotten, that many of the householders in the district bordering on the north quarter, derive considerable profit from the visitors who fill their houses in the summer holidays, and they certainly deserve some consideration at the hands of those who appropriate their commons and moors and employ them for dangerous purposes.

It is no uncommon thing to see unexploded shells lying about in places far remote from the firing base, and recently some visitors to Cranmere Pool, when returning to Belstone, were startled to see a shell burst, not five hundred yards fro m them, in the surrounding bog.

The Commons of Devonshire extend like a deep fringe around the boundaries of the Forest, and of which they probably once formed part and parcel. Their importance and extent can be best judged by reference to the map previously referred to.

There appears to be some difficulty in determining the exact legal position of these border lands as between the Duchy of Cornwall and the immediate lord or freeholder, but this does not effect the long and consistent witness of many generations as to the Commoners' rights on them.**

Yet these rights are in imminent danger, for it has been proposed to absorb a portion of the Commons at Dean Moor, by wire fencing a district of some half-a-dozen miles in length.

This must be strenuously resisted by all who have any desire to preserve intact these great open spaces of our county. Should this attempt succeed through apathy or want of funds, other lords and freeholders will follow suit and the Commons of Devon will have ceased to exist. This would amount to a national calamity and an eternal disgrace to Devonshire.

As mere units, the public are powerless, but united as an Association for the preservation of public rights, they can, if they see fit, successfully resist all such attempts at deprivation. Fortunately, such an Association exists, and all that is now requisite, is that every man who cares for Dartmoor should become a member, and do all in his power to preserve this grand open space for our use, and for the enjoyment of those who will succeed us.

Let us cultivate the friendliest relations with the Duchy of Cornwall, for we have less to fear from it than the inferior lords, and the time may come, and that quickly, if the public do but interest themselves in the matter, when the Government might be asked to negotiate, and acquire by purchase, all the rights of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall over the Forest of Dartmoor, and thus this great and romantic region might be turned into a National Park, for the use and enjoyment of the people of this realm for ever.

There would be no interference with existing rights, and the great advantages to be gained, would justify any reasonable expenditure on the part of the richest, the smallest, and the most densely populated of all the powerful countries of the World.

** See Sir F. Pollock's Introduction to *Dartmoor Preservation Association*, Vol. I.

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NOTE.—Owing to an error in the pagination of Part 3-4, it should be remembered in referring to the Index that pp. 41-44 are duplicate. From p. 45 to end of vol. all is correct.


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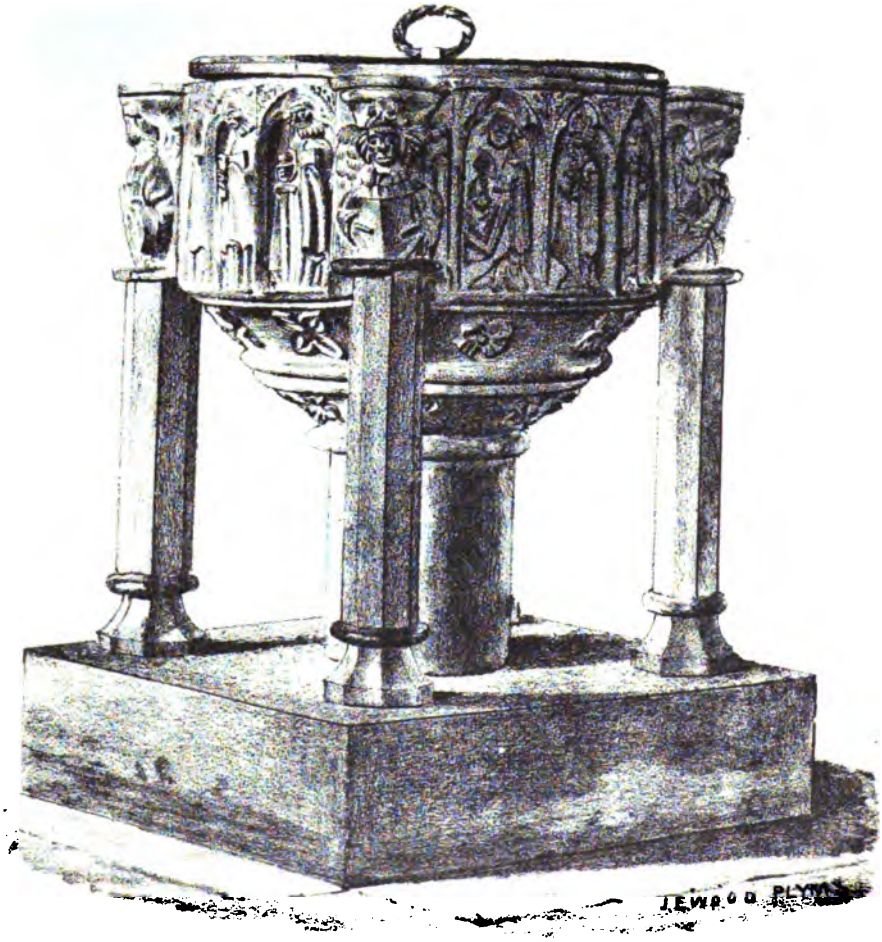


SAXON FONT IN PADSTOW CHURCH, CORNWALL.

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 1. JULY, 1889. Vol. IX.

# THE LOST VILLAGE AND RUINED CHURCH AT ST. CONSTANTINE, NEAR PADSTOW.

BY REV. SAMUEL BARBER.

PADSTOW and the surrounding neighbourhood offer many features of interest to antiquaries. Time, the great "leveller," has made doubtful even the sites of many of the chapels, etc., of this early settled district; and the advance of the sea has probably obliterated entire villages on the coast, while many buildings have been buried by sweeping sand-storms from the Atlantic seaboard. Ecclesiastically, this part of England is not merely interesting, but fraught with associations of the highest historical import; and the soil teems not only with the legend and romance of British Christianity, but possibly encloses within its bosom undiscovered and priceless monuments of Christian art.

An antiquary describes the town of Padstow a century or more ago as being "full of Irish men." The name Padstow (or Patrickstow) is connected with the work of the great Celtic missionary, who is said to have preached here at a very early date, and also to have established himself at Bodmin, and to have died at a monastery or hermitage there. Hence the interest which this place has for Celts all the world over.

In illustration of the ruin caused by sand-storms may be cited the case of the historic Church of Perranzabuloe, St. Piran in Sabulo —further south. A volume has been published upon this very interesting monument of the Celtic Church; so I will pass now to St. Enodoc, and the ruined church, commonly called St. Constantine. St. Enodoc is situated on the northern side of Padstow Harbour, amid sand hillocks or dunes, and was disused for some time and half buried; but was, within living memory disinterred and rehabilitated.

St. Constantine, about which I propose to speak more fully in this paper, lies south-west of Padstow, about six miles away, and is a complete ruin—in fact, nothing remains except the shattered and weather-beaten tower, or rather the shell of half the tower, and the outer wall. Of the wall only a few feet remain. Inside this wall are broken stones (of which, however, the most important have been removed) and shrubs. The original building was probably built upon a mound, but the form of this mound has doubtless much altered. With respect to the age of the tower, the design and archway of the door give very little clue. The Gothic form of the arch might be almost of any date; but I direct the attention of visitors to the weathering of the stones facing the sea,* as indicative of considerable antiquity.

The ravages of the sea upon the coast may also be witnessed at the famous Tintagel; at Reculver (Kent); Dunwich (Suffolk); and various other places. The action of sand in altering the face of the ground has not received so much attention, its effects being less manifest. I have been informed that on the Sussex coast the sea appears to be leaving some parts; but I would ask the reader to note that where there are cliffs the action of the sea must be at every point a destructive force, *whenever an excessive tide and storm occur.*

An interesting work might be written under the title "Migrated Villages," and many such cases of changing site might be enumerated and described. But if the complete history of one such village could be recovered from the vanished records of the past, a faithful account of its mutations would often suffice for an entertaining volume.

Various causes have influenced this movement of villages, and, doubtless, it has been

* One part of the masonry is much more "honeycombed" than that which surrounds it.

co-extensive with historical times. Let any observant person walk through a few miles of pasture ground and field paths in Shropshire, Kent, or Herefordshire, near some ancient town and he will often find the traces of walks and crumbling heaps, etc., much more numerous than he had first suspected. The last named county is particularly rich in such remains. I have recently drawn attention to one of these "migrated" villages in Herefordshire.*

So great have been these mutations, through conquest, social disturbance, and diversion of trade from one point to another, that it would be rash to assume when traversing a Herefordshire pasture field, or when threading one's way through the standing corn in Norfolk or Suffolk, that buildings had not stood where now the grass is green and the peewit lays her eggs.

The principal causes of migration appear to be the following:—

(1) The shifting of centres of industry, and the concentration of labour by the development and application of mechanism. This may be observed in Suffolk and other counties where weaving was affected by the utilising of the Lancashire and Yorkshire coal fields in factories.

(2) The discovery of natural products, coal, metal, etc. in agricultural districts.

(3) The development of navigation and formation of sea ports.

(4) In the quieter parts of the country, the removal of some important building, such as a church, or a nobleman's residence, has been attended by the shifting of the dwellings of the working people.

(5) Natural convulsions, *e.g.*, earthquakes, landslips, etc.

(6) Desolation caused by wars.

(7) Encroachments of the sea.

The main object of the present paper is to draw attention to a case of a migrated village, of which the only existing ruin is that of the church, situated about six miles south-west of Padstow, on the north coast of Cornwall.

Here, at Padstow there is a lovely harbour, whose waters are of the purest and deepest blue, delightful to contemplate on a hot summer afternoon from the high land around; and the Atlantic surges dash up grandly against the sides of the jagged rocky island that blocks the narrow entrance to the bay. One would expect to find great activity in the fishing, yet little is done. The place is 17 miles or more from the main line of rail. There appeared, when I was there (1885), to be very little trade of any sort and the population was declining.

Padstow was, doubtless, a somewhat important place in early days: the Saxon king Athelstan honoured it with a visit, and a Saxon Monastery flourished just outside the town.* Now, it is but reasonable to suppose that this monastery would be a basis for missionary enterprise in the surrounding district among the Celts, who were probably in that age very imperfectly Christianised. Yet, on the other hand, there is no valid ground for assuming that *all* these Celts were in such a condition when the first Saxon Missionaries arrived; for we have to bear in mind the fact that a British Church existed and possessed its own bishops, during the 4th and 5th centuries, that is before the Romans finally withdrew or the Saxons obtained any hold of Cornwall. But for my part, I cannot see why we should entirely despair of finding among the ruins, yet to be explored, some important relics, and possibly inscriptions of the Celtic Church. Such a discovery would be of the deepest interest and historical importance. We may reasonably ask, why should Perranzabuloe possess the sole or nearly the sole honour of shewing a specimen of Celtic Ecclesiastical Architecture?

It is very much with the hope of awakening an interest in such investigations that I draw attention to the remains of St. Constantine Church, situated about six miles south-west from Padstow, on the coast. The part of the tower and walls now remaining are not quite close to the shore, but the fertile fields, which perhaps formerly intervened, are now buried by the deluges of sand blown from the shore. There is a small valley, and a

* *The Antiquary*, June, 1886.

* The site of the monastery is within the grounds of "Place," the residence of Mr. Prideaux-Brune.

brook opening out on the beach and the churchyard is close to the brook. Between it and the shore are the remains of a broken stone bridge across the brook, which must have been disused a long time. There are great quantities of slate blocks in the apparently needless walls; and it is difficult to make out the use of this ground being so much divided. Among the sand-hills, a little inland, may be seen here and there other remains of foundations of buildings. A farmer, who chanced to be near the place when I was there in 1885, pointed out the traces of one of these buildings, a little inland from the church, and of considerable dimensions. These remains are at times invisible through the shifting of sand drifts.

Anything more deserted-looking or more suggestive of the mutations of earthly things, could hardly be conceived than this place. That there was a village or town here everything seems to indicate. Yet some antiquarian writers appear to be under the impression that St. Constantine Church was the original church of St. Merryn, and that the people of St. Merryn altered the site of their parish church through encroachment of the sand, to the place where it is now situated. The buried remains of houses, etc., however, at St. Constantine, or "Constantine Bay," have still to be accounted for, and it appears probable that on this spot there was originally a town or village: in other words, that St. Constantine's ruins are what may be termed a "lost village," probably of greater antiquity than St. Merryn itself. I say, 'probably,' because the villages on the coast would be the first settlements on an island.

My own impression is that this was a place of some importance in former days, for it is difficult to believe that the church could have been built here merely as an outlying or mission church under Padstow. If it were so the architecture must have been remarkable, to judge from the carved work removed to other places.

I am inclined to assign to the present remains a date not later than the ninth century.

There exists still in Padstow Church a very beautiful Saxon Font, of which the bowl is surrounded by full sized carved figures of the twelve Apostles with their characteristic emblems. * The pillars supporting the bowl (long disused and concealed in another part of the church) are octagonal. This font may have been rechiselled, but if not it is in an admirable state of preservation. It is, I suppose, older than any part of the present building, though doubtless if the whole structure were thoroughly overhauled other interesting Saxon work might be discovered. In the outskirts of Padstow the number of chapels dedicated to different Saints is very remarkable, and indicates not only a larger population, but considerably greater wealth formerly existing in the district. Several admirably carved stones from St. Constantine have been removed, and used in recent times to decorate the restored churches of St. Petrock Minor (Little Petherick) and St. Issey, about six or seven miles away. In the gateway at the back of St. Petrock Churchyard there is inserted a stone probably from St. Constantine, with the symbolic letters, 'A' and 'O' in Saxon style.

The font of St. Constantine is now in the parish church of St. Merryn. This font, described by Polsue (as quoted in Lake's *History*) is of catacluse stone, with round shaft and "four pillars having angels bearing shields for capitals."† On the sides of the bowl are figures of the Apostles, as in the Padstow Font. Other accounts seem to shew that there must have been a good deal of ornamental carving about St. Constantine Church. In reference to the "angels bearing shields," I may note that in the tower of St. Petrock Minor (re-built not long ago) is inserted a stone which is stated to have come from St. Constantine. This also has an angelic

* An examination of the faces on the bowl of the Padstow Font will be interesting to ethnologists. The figures surmounting the octagonal pillars, so nearly resemble the "angels bearing shields" at St. Issey and St. Petrock Minor, as to leave little doubt of the Saxon date of the last mentioned carvings. An illustration of the Padstow Font, from a photograph furnished by the writer of the article forms the frontispiece to the present number.—EDITOR

† I must thank Mr. Jago for the above particulars, taken from his letter to Mr. Maxwell Lyte. S.B.

figure with a shield on the breast, which resembles a book opened, and folded with the pages against the bosom. In the church of St. Issey, behind the south or main door is a disused piscina, ornamented with a figure very similar in style. In these figures the wings are not "conventional," but accurately hewn like those of birds, *i.e.*, with primary and secondary feathers. There are figures of somewhat similar character ornamenting the curious street pulpit which abuts on the Quay at Padstow.

I mention the circumstance of the transfer of these stones to neighbouring churches for the guidance of other inquirers. I am aware that some antiquaries have been disposed to assign a comparatively modern origin to the church in Constantine Bay; but a careful examination of the ground and of the "weathering" of the stone that forms the structure, as well as the carved pieces that have been abstracted, and also of other remains upon the ground will, I think, lead to a different conclusion.

It is interesting to observe how completely the names occuring in Domesday Book have been altered in transition to modern times; Petrocus and Constantinus are, however, exceptions to this. Patricius, the earlier form of the name Petroc, exhibits in its change to the later one, the tendency still shewn by Celts in converting *a* into *e*.* With the exception of the two names above mentioned and those of "Pieran" or Peran, and "Tregon" now Tregona (a farm close to St. Petroc Minor), almost all the names mentioned in Domesday Book relating to places in this district, are now unrecognisable.

Concerning *another* St. Constantine on the south coast of Cornwall, there is an interesting statement in Domesday Book, referring to the "Comes Moritoniensis," but I have not found anything that bears upon the ruins in the northern Constantine Bay. There is, however, under the heading "Hoc terræ ablatæ sunt S. Petroco" an allusion to "Tregon" which evidently means Tregona, mentioned above as a portion of St. Petroc Minor. This place would appear to be on the site of the original village of St. Petroc Minor, or as it is locally termed "Little Petherick." The name is now chiefly given to a farm-stead; there are two farms and two or three cottages, the rectory house standing in the centre. The ground bears the traces of having been long settled, in the huge quantity of slate blocks collected within a limited area, and in the great solidity of many of the walls. It is true that in many parts there are plenty of slate and other stone ready for use near the surface, but in such places as Tregona and Constantine Bay, the quantity of blocks appear to owe its origin to early structures, long since dilapidated and afterwards utilised in the composition of "hedges." This remark may be emphatically applied to one or two of the farm-steads, notably Tregolds, lying between St. Petroc Minor and St. Columb.

The migration of St. Constantine to St. Merryn probably was a gradual one. It is possible, of course, that several of the houses had been overwhelmed by a single hurricane; but such an event is beyond probability. After a number of the inhabitants had removed to the less exposed position of St. Merryn, it would obviously become inexpedient to spend money on the reconstruction of St. Constantine Church, which must naturally fall into decay. It seems quite clear that the church could never have been built in such a situation after the practical destruction or desertion of the dwellings, *i.e.*, with a decreasing population and the new church of St. Merryn near at hand. Thus it seems that the migrated village of St. Constantine was absorbed in St. Merryn, or, St. Merryn was gradually populated and its church erected to take the place of the older church of the deserted village. The presence of the font of the ruined church in that of St. Merryn,

* It goes without saying that this name connects the Celtic Church with Roman times—St. Patrick being, a 5th century Saint. "Columba," in St. Columb, is another instance of this, if the local legend is founded in fact.

appears to indicate its superiority to that which it superseded.

In concluding this paper let me express the hope that some of our learned antiquaries, or, if practicable, one of our leading societies will visit Constantine Bay; and if they obtain the help of such kindly friends as accompanied the writer from Padstow in 1885, they may rely upon having a delightful day, whatever may be the profit of their explorations.

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

AS streams whose banks afford numerous and good examples of mining remains, the Avon and the Erme, with their tributaries, may well first claim our attention, and I propose to notice them somewhat in detail. The other streams of the moor must be more rapidly passed over, in order to keep this article within proper limits. My investigations on the Avon commenced in 1871, rather before my examination of the banks of the Erme (though I was acquainted with both rivers many years previous to that date), and I will therefore describe it first.

It rises on very high ground, in a wild and dreary part of the south quarter of the forest, and not far from an eminence known as Ryder's Hill.* Issuing from a swamp it flows by Cater's Beam and onwards through rather boggy ground, until it reaches the confines of Huntingdon Warren about a mile and a half from its source. Passing through this (another mile and a half) it leaves the forest at Huntingdon Cross, and after a course of about three miles further, flows under Shipley Bridge, where it leaves the moor. Its course is then by Brent, Avonwick, Diptford, Loddiswell, and Aveton Gifford, below which it falls into the sea.

The streamer has been busy on the Avon, his operations having commenced almost as soon as the water flowing from the mire assumed the proportions of a fair sized brook; in fact on the very brink of the swamp may be seen the ruins of one of the small oblong buildings to which I have before referred. It stands on hard ground, at the upper end of the mire, and near an old track known as Sandy Way. This mire at Aune Head* is very extensive, and is the most dangerous of any in the south quarter. Cater's Beam is situated not far below Aune Head, and under it is a stream-work of some magnitude, at the lower end of which, at the distance of a score or two of yards from the river, on its left bank, and not far above its confluence with Fish Lake, is a little ruin of some interest. It consists of the walls of two small huts, nearly close together, having only a narrow passage between them; but as it is not unlikely that one roof covered the whole, we should perhaps rather look upon them as two chambers belonging to one building. The passage is just wide enough for a person to pass through, and the entrances to the chambers are about its centre. The apartment on the right hand is eleven feet in length, and nine and a half feet in width, while the other is not nearly so and its shape is somewhat of a wedge-large, like form. Around its walls turf is banked, giving it the appearance of a heathery mound, which measures thirty-eight feet in circumference. The doorway of this apartment is about fifteen inches in width only, one side being built of small stones, and the other formed by a single large one. The small proportions of this chamber would preclude its being used for carrying on any operations, and the ease with which the entrance could have been blocked with a few lumps of turf, would induce one to think that

* From the summit of this hill I have been able to descry the Island of Portland in Dorset, and the Lizard Point in Cornwall, with the coast between.

* On the moor the Avon is generally known by its more ancient appellation of Aune.

it may have been a secret store-place for tools, or something of the kind. There are numerous small erections near the stream-works of the moor which were evidently places of this sort, found sometimes standing alone, and sometimes in connection with other buildings.

The larger of these chambers is reared against a bank, and its lower end is hidden by turf being thrown up around it, a plan which seems to have been not infrequently adopted. It is not improbable that this one formed a temporary abode.

The remains of this stream-work which looks very old, the stones being covered with moss and lichen, extend for some way along the banks of the Avon, terminating where that river's volume is augmented by the waters of Fish Lake, a small tributary draining from the bogs under Cater's Beam. These are of some extent and are known as Fish Lake Mires.

The ground is free from the works of the miner for a short distance below this, and the Avon flows somewhat slowly on, its waters fresh from the peat being of a dark red colour, and not yet having attained to the impetuosity of a brawling mountain stream; but soon scattered heaps of stone on each of its banks, and like those of the workings through which it has but shortly passed, a good deal over-grown with moss, denote the existence of another stream-work. This, however, is but a small one, and presents nothing of particular interest. Near its lower end it is intersected by a dyke and bank, marking the bounds of the land belonging to Huntingdon Warren; these extend to the Wellabrook, a stream which the ridge to the eastward hides from view.

The mining vestiges are again lost until a gully on the right of the river is reached, where another small tributary falls into the Avon. This is Heng Lake, and the bottom from which it flows is covered with the *débris* of the streamer. Here the Avon first assumes the character of a rapid stream, falling over a number of rocks which choke its channel, forming numerous small cascades, and presenting an attractive picture. At the distance of about forty yards below these falls, on the left bank of the stream, and thirty-five yards from its brink, in a sheltered hollow called Higher Bottom, is a ruin which demands notice. Its size externally is twenty-four feet six inches, by fourteen feet nine inches, and the walls are about two feet six inches thick, and where they are highest have an elevation of six feet. It is built against the slope of the hill, in the manner of the hut just described, and this rises very steeply behind it. The doorway is in a very imperfect condition, but was evidently situated in the side which faces the river. In the northern wall, but not quite in its centre, there is a large stone, three feet and a half long, and about nine inches thick, which runs through it, serving the purpose of a covering to an aperture like that of a fire-place, on the outside. From within this aperture is not visible. It is two feet wide and rather over one foot high, and though much above the floor of the hut, is on a level with the ground outside, which is there much higher. It seems probable that a shed was once reared against the end of the building, as it is not likely such a recess would otherwise have been constructed where it is. There are no appearances of any chimney. The walls of the hut are fairly perfect, the corners being very sharply defined.* Many years ago I discovered close to this hut, a stone with two hollows sunk in it, which shows the purpose for which the building was erected —that of a place for the crushing or smelting of the tin ore. This stone, which lies at a distance of thirteen feet from the corner of the doorway, is two feet long, and one foot four inches wide. The hollows are similar to those found in other stones near old tin workings, and may have been moulds into which the smelted tin was poured, or mortars in which the ore was crushed. As they differ in

* I have recently noticed a statement to the effect that this old house was once the residence of a former warrener. This is incorrect, the present warren house, which is more than half a mile distant, is the original one, and built when the new-take was first formed.

shape from some which I have discovered and which are undoubtedly moulds, they may have served the latter purpose. They are somewhat of a cup-like form, and are nearly of one size. One measures seven inches across the top, and the other about six inches; their depth being about three inches.

I have mentioned that the ground rises very steeply behind this old building. This is on its eastern side, and on the crest of the hill, about a furlong from it, the walls of another erection may be seen. It is a very small hut, and was not connected with mining operations, having been constructed by the owner of Huntingdon Warren as a look-out place from which to detect poachers. The warren house being built on the other side of the hill, this part of the property was left unprotected, and at the time when a number of men were employed on the peat works at Red Lake Mires, not far from here, it was doubtless considered that required to be well watched. This is why the little building possesses a fireplace and chimney, for it would be often necessary to remain in it on guard for hours together. There are many small huts of a somewhat similar kind on the moor, erected by peat-cutters, and others, who required a temporary shelter at their place of labour.

Opposite to the old mine-building below, on the other side of the river, some years ago an adit may have been seen, which had been driven for some short distance in the side of the hill, but the mouth of it having fallen in, it is now hidden from view.

Below this house some rather extensive workings commence, and are continued for some distance; among them are the vestiges of another erection. On the opposite side of the stream (on the right bank), and at the distance of a few hundred yards down from the building just described, there are the ruins of yet another, consisting of two apartments, one of which is in a very dilapidated condition. This is situated about thirty or forty yards from the brink of the stream, but considerably above it, as the hill here rises very precipitously. It is an oblong erection of the usual character, and the apartment which is in a better state of preservation measures on the outside seventeen feet by fifteen feet, the wall on one side being in a fairly perfect condition. Outside a kind of small platform seems to have been constructed, so as to form a level spot on the steeply sloping hill-side. The other apartment was apparently of similar dimensions, but no measurement can be taken, as it is in such a very ruinous condition, the walls having fallen, and most of the stones which composed them now lying in a confused heap. There are appearances of a water-course from the river towards this old erection.

A little further down, a depression on the hill-side, where in winter is a small rivulet but whose bed in summer time is dry, is covered with the streamers' scattered stones. The water-course, if it was not constructed for the purpose of furnishing power to work a wheel at the building just noticed, was probably made to conduct water to the workings in this hollow, when the little stream became dry.

Not far down the Avon is a small clapper bridge, thrown over that river by Mr. Michelmore, the encloser of the warren, in the early part of the present century, and below this, its banks, where again some workings occur, have been walled up for some purpose by the miners. The Avon here makes a bend, and flows onward under a heathery slope on the side of Eastern Whitaburrow, known as Bush Meads,* to Huntingdon Cross, where it receives the Western Wellabrook, and leaves the confines of the forest.

From its source as far as Heng Lake the river runs through a boggy, marshy district, but no sooner does it leave this, and the ground on its banks become hard, and suitable for the formation of village settlements, than the remains of such are to be discerned. Below the rocks by Heng Lake Gully, is the hill which now forms a portion of Huntingdon

* Properly Bishop's Meads. *Bishop* with the country people is nearly always *Bushop*.

Warren, and here there are more than one circular enclosure with hut circles in them, and many other remains immediately around of an interesting character. On the highest point of Huntingdon Warren is a cairn which my measurements show to be seventy-six yards in circumference, but it is not, however, of very great height. Not far to the northward of this are some mining-pits, but they present nothing remarkable. On the opposite hill is Western Whitaburrow, a cairn measuring sixty-three yards in circumference, and at some distance to the eastward of it, on the same high land, is Eastern Whitaburrow, a fine cairn ninety yards in circumference, and twelve yards high; close to this, although on such an elevated spot, are rather extensive remains of mining, which extend along the hill-side towards the former cairn.

As already observed, the Avon receives the Western Wellabrook at Huntingdon Cross. This tributary rises a short distance to the south-east of Ryder's Hill, and forms the boundary between the forest and the moors of Buckfastleigh and Dean. With the exception of some few spots here and there, its banks have been streamed during its whole length, which is about a mile, or rather more. At its head is a granite boundary post, having the letter B, denoting Buckfastleigh, cut upon it, and the little stream may there be seen trickling out of the boggy ground; immediately below this the tin workings begin. The stream runs down a broad bottom which goes by the name of Wellabrook Girt, and which is entirely covered with heaps of stones that the old miners have thrown up. The workings on this tributary of the Avon are larger by far than any on the main river, and also more extensive than those which are to be seen on its other feeders. As already mentioned there are several streams on Dartmoor by the name of Wellabrook or Wallabrook; one falling into the Tavy, one emptying its waters into the North Teign, near the well-known stone circle on Scorhill Down, and another which runs down by Runnage and Pizwell and joins the East Dart at Brimpts Corner, above Dartmeet. On each of these four streams the tin workings are very extensive, so that, as has been pointed out, there seems little doubt that the root *whela* is seen in this name.

The side of Wellabrook Girt on the east is very steep and high, on the other side—that of the forest—the bank is not nearly so precipitous.

Although the workings are of so extensive a character there are no vestiges of any blowing-house, or other mining hut, but I have found on the Avon, the ruins of what was evidently an old tin mill, not far below the spot where that river receives the Wellabrook, and to that the tin raised here was probably taken to be prepared. I have noticed it further on. Two old tracks run across this bottom, easily traceable, particularly where they ford the stream; one runs in the direction of Ryder's Hill, and the other towards a small bottom that joins the main one at right angles on its west side near Huntingdon Warren wall. It is not unlikely that these are old miners' paths.

Down this latter gully a small brook courses to join the Wellabrook, and at its head the bottom is continued by an old girt which running some way up the rising ground, and being crossed at its head by another, is from its form known as T Girt. This is of similar character to other old workings found in many parts of the moor, being very deep and narrow, with almost perpendicular sides. Just here, near the Wellabrook, the remains of an old wall may be seen, which enclosed at some time a space of ground.

On the other side of the stream whose course we are tracing to the Avon, another girt, called Gibby's Beam, runs across the hill between Pupers and Snowdon, having for its termination a rocky hollow known as Snowdon Hole.

Further down the brook, opposite the warren house, are several ruined buildings which are of comparatively modern construction, being the remains of the sheds and houses of Huntingdon Mine, which ceased working

about twenty years since, and present a very different appearance to the old blowing-houses. From this spot the streaming remains continue all the way down the Wellabrook.

*(To be continued.)*

## Notes.

**John Wesley.**—In the second volume of this periodical at page 50, is a note, that the editor would be "glad to receive copies of any interesting correspondence of, or relating to [John] Wesley." This does not appear to have met with any response.

A short time since I had the opportunity of examining a series of volumes of the *Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine*, and in one for 1825 (vol. IV.), I noticed a number of copies of Wesley's letters. Some of these at pp. 456-7, 675, addressed to friends of his in Devon and Cornwall (1776-1789), appeared to be of especial interest, and as they are not contained in the volumes of his life and works, that I have had an opportunity of inspecting, they will be found well worthy of a place in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MR. WESLEY.

*To Mr. Samuel Wells, at Mr. Gidley's, Officer of Excise, Exeter.*

London, Jan. 28, 1779.

DEAR SAMMY,

According to the Act of Toleration, 1. You are *required* to *certify* to the Registrar of the Bishop's Court, or the Justices, the place of your meeting for divine worship. This is all you have to do. You *ask* nothing at all of the Bishop or Justices.

2. The Registrar, or Clerk of the Court, is "*required* to register the same, and to give a certificate thereof to such persons as shall *demand* the same; for which there shall be no greater fee or reward taken than sixpence."

I advise you to go once more to the Sessions, and say, "Gentlemen, we have had advice from London: we desire nothing at all of *you;* but we *demand* of your Clerk to register this place, and to give us a certificate thereof; or to answer the refusal at his peril."

Answer no questions to Justices, or Lawyers, but with a bow, and with repeating the words, "Our business is only with your Clerk; we *demand* of him what the Act requires him to do."

If you judge proper, you may show this to any of the Justices. What I have written, I am ready to defend.

JOHN WESLEY.

P.S. You led the Justices into the mistake, by your *manner* of addressing them. Beware of this for the time to come. You have nothing to ask of them.

*To Mr. Gidley, Officer of the Excise, in Port-Isaac, near Camelford, Cornwall.*

London, Jan. 18, 1776.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I AM glad to hear that you are ordered to Exeter: there seems to be a particular providence in this. We have a small Society there, which is but lately formed, and stands in need of every help; so that, I doubt not, your settling among them will be an advantage to them. See that you be not ashamed of a good Master, nor of the least of his servants.

I am your affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

*To the same, at Exeter.*

Dublin, July 4, 1778.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I AM glad to hear that the work of GOD begins to increase even in poor Exeter. If JOS. JONES is able and willing to preach morning and evening, I should have no objection to his labouring next year in your Circuit.

As to the house, it would, undoubtedly, be a means of much good, if it can be procured. All the difficulty is, to procure the money. We cannot do much, because of the building at London. But "the earth is the LORD'S, and the fulness thereof."

I am you affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

*To the same, at Exeter.*

London, Jan. 25, 1779.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

ANY house is *ipso facto* licensed, if the demand is made either at the Bishop's court, the Assizes, or the Quarter-Sessions. The Act of Parliament licenses, not the Justices. They can neither grant nor refuse. If you have witnesses, your house is licensed: you need trouble the Sessions no farther. If they trouble, the Lord Chief Justice will do you right. You should *mildly* and *respectfully* tell them so. I am your affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

P.S. I have wrote to the Chancellor, and hope he will trouble you no more.

*To the same, at Exeter.*

Bolton, April 11th, 1779.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

IT seems to me, that this is a very providential thing, and that you did well not to let the opportunity slip. There is no doubt but our brethren at the Conference will readily consent to your asking the assistance of your neighbours for your preaching-house. And the time appears to be now approaching, when poor Exeter will lift up its head. There is no danger at all of *your* being a loser, by any bond or security that you have given. If I live till the latter end of summer, I hope to call upon you, in my way to Cornwall.

I am your affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

*To the same, at Plymouth.*

Bristol, Sept. 22d, 1780.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I HAVE much business to do in London, and as I do not depend upon seeing another year, I must be there as soon as possible; and to that end have taken a place in the mail-coach for next Sunday night. If I should live till the next autumn, I shall endeavour to see you at Plymouth. As it was evidently the providence of GOD which placed you in your present situation, he will doubtless give you grace sufficient for it. Only take care to improve the *Sabbaths*, and He will every day stand at your right hand.

I am your affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

*To* MR. BARDSLEY, *at the Preaching-House, in Bideford, Devon.*

Northampton, Nov. 25, 1789.

DEAR SAMMY,

YOURS of the 21st instant was sent to me hither. You have done exceedingly well, to take the Upper Room. If need be, we will help you out. Let us have no law, if it be possible to avoid it. That is the last and the worst remedy. Try every other remedy first. It is a good providence, that the Mayor at Bideford is a friendly man. Prayer will avail much in all cases. Encourage our poor people to be instant in prayer. Take care of poor MICHAEL; and do not forget, dear SAMMY, your affectionate Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

The bibliography of Devon would not be complete unless Wesley's name was contained in it. A work entitled, *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared*, was published in three parts, 1749-1752, but without author's name. It is now known to have been the work of Samuel Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, 1747-1762. Wesley replied to it in two letters, dated respectively November 27, 1750, and May 8, 1752; these will be found printed in his works, vol. 13 [1815], 1-73.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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**The Story of the Murder of Page.**—There is a well known story that the daughter of Judge Glanville married to a Sir John Page at Plymouth, murdered her husband and eloped with a lover, Stanwich of Tavistock; for this crime she was tried by her own father and sentenced to death at the stake. This was in the reign of Elizabeth. Mrs. Bray in her *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy* throws doubts on the story. She says, "There is no authority but that of tradition in support of the assertion that the wife of Page was one of the daughters of Judge Glanville, and received sentence of death from the lips of her own father." It is true that in the *Heralds' Visitation of 1620*, she is not inserted in the pedigree of the Glanvilles, but that is no evidence against the story; for members of the families there enrolled who had disgraced themselves were excluded

As an instance take the family of Langford of Bratton Clovelly. Margaret, daughter of Moses Langford, born in February, 1605, had a base child who was christened Hillary in January, 1618, and married Hillary Hill—who was probably the father—in 1619. When the family recorded their pedigree in 1620, they omitted Margaret from it altogether.

In the pedigree of the Glanvilles given by Col. Vivian in his *Visitations of Devon*, the daughter married to Page, and executed for his murder, is not included, owing to the doubt entertained as to her existence. However, in the Roxburgh Collections of Ballads in black letter, are three relative to this murder:—

(1) "The Lamentation of Master Page's wife of Plimmouth, who being enforced by her Parents to wed him against her will, did most wickedly consent to his murther, for the love of *George Strangwidge*; for which fact she suffered death at Bar[n]staple in Devonshire. Written with her own hand, a little before her death." In this she names herself as *Ulalia*.

(2) "The Lamentation of *George Strangwidge*, who, for consenting to the death of Master *Page* of *Plimmouth*, suffered Death at Bar[n]staple." In this occurs the statement that she was the daughter of "*Glandfield*":—

O *Glandfield!* cause of my committed crime,

. . . . . .

The match unmeete which thou for muck didst make
When aged *Page* thy Daughter home did take

. . . . . .

*Ulalia* faire, more bright than summer sun.

(3) "The Sorrowful Complaint of *Mistress Page* for causing her husband to be murdered, for the love of *George Strangwidge*, who were executed together." This contains no particulars relative to her relationship to the Glanvilles.

These ballads will be found in Mr. Hindley's "Roxburghe Ballads," 1874, vol. II., pp. 191-201; and in the "Roxburghe Collections of Ballads," 1869, vol. I., p. 182, *et seq.*

Payne Collier says that a play was founded on "The Lamentable Tragedy of Page of Plymouth," but this I have not seen. I think it must be admitted that these Elizabethan ballads show that there is very good ground for believing the tradition. S. BARING-GOULD.

Lew Trenchard, N. Devon.

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**Sir John Hawkins, or Dockyard Peculation.**—In accepting the invitation of the Master of the Rolls to utilize our State Documents for general instruction, the historian can wound the susceptibilities of no right thinking individual. His professed object now is to repress the indolent habit of perpetuating the misstatements of earlier writers who were less favourably circumstanced, and without wasting time to weigh the motive for elevating Sir John Hawkins recently on a pedestal to attract the eye of criticism, I will demonstrate that it would have been far better if his admirers had allowed him to remain on

his former level. There is this distinction between him and his great kinsman Sir Francis Drake; the fame of the latter increases more and more the nearer we approach his own time, while that of Hawkins travels in the opposite direction, and its zenith is of spurious modern growth. While collecting materials for a history of Deptford, where Hawkins dwelt, I was convinced that the charges of peculation against him were too well founded, but on the rule of *nil nisi bonum*, and considering his service to his country in the hour of extreme peril, I would not enlarge. I now perceive that my judgment was at fault. Peculation in our Royal Dockyards has continued ever since I believe, and the recording of them is a public duty. The following State Paper Document, with others to come, cannot fail to be of interest in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

"*Articles wherein may appear her Matie to be abused and Mr. Hawkins greatlye enriched.*

1. ffirst his bargayne is not performed in building her Maties shippes in tyme conveyent as there state requyred but hath sparynglye passed them over, from yeare to yeare, and so are they brought to there last ends and dangerous state, and he now in revoking his bargayne shall leave her Matie a great charge to renewe them, and himself go awaye with no small gayne.

2. Item, all such ships as hath been docked or repaired in the tyme of his bargain he had such alowance as hath borne the greatest part of his charge yet not known to her Matie because he hath taken upon him to discharge the same owt of the yearlye warrant of £5714. Lett it be duly considered and accordinglye examened, and it shalbe proved that her Matie was never so much overcharged, the navye more slenderlye regarded, and a subject so enriched.

3. Item, the shipwrights are his instruments to serve his purpose, and clokes for his decemblinge excuses to bear the name of all such bargaynes as is made by his policie over to the shipwrightes, and then he to take it from them, and reape the benyfit of ther troovell and they to stand to his reward, so is her Matie overcharged, the shipwrights over ruled and he greatly enryched.

4. Item, he useth her Maties comission for his pryvate comoditye, Disposing great quantitye of tymber into sugar chests and venteth the same for Barberye, besides in all other his pryvate Buildings, Be itt in makinge newe shippes or repayrenge of owld, he hath benefyt of the comyssion, usinge Richard Chapmans* yeard for that purpose, to ther greate gaynes.

* Richard Chapman had a private dockyard in Deptford, adjoining the Royal Dockyard, whence material could be easily transferred. He was also a Queen's Master Shipwright and is supposed to have been the originator of the improvements in shipbuilding for which Hawkins has the credit. He designed and built the *Repentance* for Hawkins, the beautiful proportions of which ship were so admired by the queen that she ordered the name to be changed to the *Dainty*, and rewarded Chapman with some crowns of the double rose. He also carried out the water defences at Tilbury against the Armada. After his death, Hawkins wished to resign office. Hawkins left legacies to John and Richard, sons of Richard Chapman, who had a daughter, Ursula, named after Lady Hawkins's mother and sister.

5. Item, he taketh greate exacions of her Matie in the provydenge of masts, tymber, planks, bords, etc, suche as is used in sea servyce and other extraordinarye workes, as is not incident to his bargayne, Wherein her Matie is overcharged, the stoffe imperfect, but he enriched.

6. Item, he endaungereth the state of the navye and hastenethe the decaye of the same by usinge ffilthye and rotten ocome and spareth all such cabulls as hath been accustomed to be disposed to the use of good ocome, and now are the same Cabules converted into ropes agayne, and sowlde oftentymes in place of new ropes to the deceiving of many her subjects and suspicted it is that other cometh into the storehouse of the same so is there a marvellous proffit yearlye made of the moreings and over much gayned.

7. Item, the greate quantitye of cordage and canvas that is delivered into her Maties storehouse bringith proffit and great gayne being bowght at one pryce and set downe at a greater and oftentymes Boston ropes and Lynn ropes shall beare the name of Danske* and Melvine ropes whereby her Matie is not onlye deceyved but men and shippes endawngered, yet he enriched.

8. Item, to consider the great supplye that daylye is requyred and goeth owte for the wastes at ye seas and the small quantity that retorneth to her Maties benefitt agayne the deade payes and remaynes of victuall, etc., is an unknowne gayne.

The premisses considered yt cannot be Butt Mr. Hawkins his state is suche as he maye very well putt her Maties shipps in such order as he found them, though he weare to Builde two or three of them all newe. Especially those too whiche weare lately at the seas, whose imperfections must need be releived before they can answer any service, this he may do and go a gayner awaye."

*(State Papers Domestic.)* H. H. DRAKE.

London.

* * *

**Israel Pellew.**—The following letter from Captain Israel Pellew to Earl Spencer with his endorsement, and that of Mr. Pellew's to the Countess Dowager Spencer, and Earl Spencer's reply, refer to the subject of leave of absence from his ship on private affairs. His wife experienced some difficulty in the care and management of their property in Ireland, owing to the disturbances in that country, with regard to land and the payment of rents.

London. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

My Lord,

I hope your Lordship will at once pardon my troubling you with this letter, and permit me to solicit your Lordship's indulgence and attention to its contents, while I state the situation in which I stand: For many Months

* Tho. Allen's (rope maker) letter to Lord Burghley relating the manufacture of cordage not of Danske (Dantzic), and that Mr. Hawkins delivered into the queen's storehouse such stuff, and other provisions not worthy to come into that house. (*Hist. MSS. Commis.*, last vol., pt. II., p. 37; *Coke Papers.*)

past some Family matters of much importance have demanded my presence in Ireland; but I deferred any application for leave of absence, hoping the time was near when my Country, restored to peace, would no longer require my Services. I was, however, on the point of Soliciting Six Weeks leave to arrange these concerns, when I received Orders "to fit for Foreign Service," and fearing an application at that *particular period* might appear to your Lordship as a reluctance to going aboard, I at once resolved that all *private Interest* should give way to the more important calls of public duty—and accordingly I am about to leave England, but before I go, have to request your Lordship's kind indulgence that I may not remain Stationary in America. Should your Lordship deem my request improper, I trust you will pardon it, and allow the reasons I have stated to plead the excuse.

of my Lord, your Lordships,
most Obed. and Devoted Humble Servant,
ISRAEL PELLEW.

*Cleopatra*, Spithead, Aug. 11, 1798.
To Right Honble Earl Spencer,
etc., etc., etc. Admiralty.
Endorsed in Earl Spencer's handwriting,
Augst 12th, 1798.
Capt. Israel Pellew,
*Cleopatra*, Spithead } 11th
Not to remain Stationary in America.

Mrs. Israel Pellew is an Irish lady, and I believe has some property there, which the late disturbances may probably have deranged.

Communicate and say that I shall be glad to pay all the attention to his request which the Demands of the Service will allow of.

Larne, North of Ireland, 1st Novr. 1798.

Madam,

As Captain Pellew before he sailed for America applied to Lord Spencer requesting that the *Cleopatra*, might be sent Home with one of the first Convoys to England, well knowing how infinitely every interest must be strengthened by your Ladyship's interference, I venture in his absence, to address you on the same subject—a liberty I am encouraged to take, from a recollection of the *repeated* instances of your goodness which on similar occasions we have recd. and which I trust the very pressing circumstances of our situation will excuse. Some little property we possess in Ireland, frome the still unsettled state of public affaires here is become a most precarious tenure, and without Mr. Pellew's personal attendance in the ensuing Spring may ultimately be lost, or at least, become so involved as to render us for many years subject to the most distressing embarrassments. If it was my intention to work upon your Ladyship's feelings, I might mention what would, I am sure, strongly interest your benevolence—his own declining health—which from frequent and violent Rheumatic attacks wholly unfits him for so cold a Climate. But, however, feeling *as a wife*, this consideration might influence me, 'tis so wholly unconnected with my husband's wish to return, that perhaps it should not be introduced. After stating the fact as it really is, I have only now to assure your Ladyship that nothing *could* induce *either* of us to trouble you inferiour to the conviction we feel—that all the future prospects of our Child may be materially injured by the prolonged absence of his Father. *He might* certainly resign his ship, but his ideas of professional duty is such, that he would greatly prefer suffering any inconvenience to acting in a manner which in times like the present, he would feel derogatory to his honour, and ungrateful to his country. This delicacy it is which induces us to entreat your Ladyship's interposition to have the *Cleopatra* ordered Home.

The hope I feel that this intrusion will be pardoned, and my request not disregarded, arises only from those past favours which Israel has so often repeated, that I feel a gratitude in remembering them, exceeded only by his own.

With the most sincere respect, I have the honour to remain Your Ladyship's much obliged and very humble Servant
M. H. PELLEW.

Addressed
To the Right Honorable
The Countess Dowager Spencer
St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Madam,

My Mother has communicated to me your letter of the 1st instant, and in answer to it, I assure you that it would give me great satisfaction if it were in my power absolutely to comply with your Request, by ordering the *Cleopatra* to return from her present Station; but being under the necessity of consulting on Subjects of this kind, publick rather than private Considerations, I am very sorry that the utmost that I can possibly do in the Case, will be to mention the circumstance to the Commander in Chief, not in the shape of a positive Instruction to him to send the Frigate home, but only in case a proper occasion should arise for sending home a Frigate, and in other Respects, the State of the Service under his directions will admit of it, desiring him to give a Preference to the *Cleopatra*. I must not however, at the same time conceal from you that I am far from being of opinion that Captain Pellew's Return from the Coast of America at present will be an advantageous measure for him in any other View, than as it may be connected with his private concerns, of which I cannot judge, because from the sort of ship he commands, he is more likely to be in the way of distinction and Emolument on a foreign Station than he would be on any of those near home, and he will also be liable to be ordered abroad again on any emergency, and perhaps the Calls of the Service may in such Case destine him to a less desirable Station than that on which he now is placed.

I am, Madam,
Your very obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Admirty. 10 Nov., 1798.
Mrs. Pellew.

# Queries.

1.—**A Cornish Folk-Song.**—Under this heading the late Rev. R. S. Hawker communicated the following verses to *Notes & Queries* more than twenty years ago (4th Series, vol. i., 480), without adding a word of introduction or commentary:—

"Now, of all the birds that keep the tree,
Which is the wittiest fowl?
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!

He dresses his wife in her Sunday's best,
And they never have rent to pay:
For she folds her feathers in a neighbour's nest,
And thither she goes to lay!

He wink'd with his eye, and he button'd his purse,
When the breeding time began:
For he'd put his children out to nurse
In the house of another man!

Then his child, though born in a stranger's bed,
Is his own true father's son:
For he gobbles the lawful children's bread,
And he starves them, one by one!

So, of all the birds that keep the tree,
This is the wittiest fowl!
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!"

These lines do not seem to me to have the genuine ring of an old folk-song, and I strongly suspect them to be the composition of the Vicar of Morwenstow himself. I should be obliged if any correspondent of the *Western Antiquary* would inform me if he has met with them from any other source, or whether they occur in Mr. Hawker's collected poems, which unfortunately I have not at hand.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

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2.—**The Hawkyns' Family.**—I am going to propose a problem relative to the Hawkyns' family or name; but before doing so, will state the case as briefly as I can, premising that by William II., I mean, William Hawkyns brother of Sir John; and, by William III., the eldest son of William II., born (according to Miss Hawkins) in 1565.

It is assumed by Mr. Markham in the introduction to his *Hawkins' Voyages*, that William III. is the same as the William Hawkyns, who in 1582 was Fenton's lieutenant; and as the William Hawkins who, in 1607, commanded the *Hector* and sailed for the East Indies. Miss Hawkins in *Plymouth Armada Heroes*, assumes that the William Hawkyns, who commanded the *Griffin* in 1588, was William II. Now, I feel that I may say positively, that Fenton's lieutenant in 1582, was *not* a lad of seventeen, if it is certain that William III. was born in 1565, then he was not Fenton's lieutenant. It is, also, I think, quite certain that the Mayor of Plymouth in 1588 was fully engaged on shore, and did not command the *Griffin* afloat. As to the Indian voyager, I am literally 'at sea.' We are not warranted in assuming, without evidence, the identity of the William Hawkins who turns up in 1607, with the William Hawkyns, of whom we lose sight in 1582 or 1588.

I ask, therefore, the help of your correspondents to enable me to decide by positive or even presumptive evidence:—

(1) The date of William III.'s birth.

(2) Who was the William Hawkyns that was with Fenton in 1582?

(3) Who was the William Hawkyns who commanded the *Griffin* in 1588?

(4) Who was the William Hawkyns who went to the East Indies in 1607, and died in 1613?

(5) What is known of John Hawkyns' 'base son,' who commanded the ship sent to recall Drake in April, 1587, and brought a rich prize into Plymouth? (Lansdowne MS., vol. LII., cap 43, f. 117.) J. K. LAUGHTON.

London.

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3.—**Captain Richard Whitbourne, of Exmouth.**—The above-named was author of the "Discourse and Discovery of NEWFOUNDLAND, with many reasons to prove how worthy and beneficial a Plantation may there be made," etc., published in 1620. This book is a rarity, but when combined with the further work published in 1622, *viz.*, "A Discourse, containing a Loving Invitation to all Adventnrers For The Advancement of His Majesties most hopefull Plantation in the NEWFOUNDLAND lately undertaken," the two works command a very high price indeed; one copy is quoted in a London catalogue at seventy-five guineas. It will therefore be apparent that this work is not likely soon to be numbered among the local works, the collection of which is so praiseworthy a feature in connection with the Plymouth Free Library. Would it be possible for you to favour your readers with something like an abstract of its contents, or at any rate to furnish some extracts of the more interesting portions? Any particulars of the life and work of one of the younger sea-dogs of Devon, will, I am sure, prove interesting to those who in these modern days reap the benefits of their enterprise and daring. DEVS, JUNR.

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4.—**Colour Named Streets.**—Are there any instances of such an origin in Devon and Cornwall?

In Plymouth we have a Green Street, but I suppose it is doubtful whether that, and others elsewhere similarly named, really derived their appellations direct from the colour itself.

Whether there was a 'green,' 'bowling,' or 'village,' or what not adjacent, historians will perhaps tell us.

IGNORAMUS.

✣ ✣ ✣

5.—**The Place-name St. Ann's Chapel.**—Can the occurence of this name in the vicinity of Modbury and near Gunnislake, be satisfactorily explained?

Is it that at these places there were formerly churches, or votive chapels dedicated to St. Ann which no longer

exist? Is there any documentary evidence for the former existence of such chapels or would the explanation be only a guess? I suppose it is allowed that Turnchapel is a corruption from St. Ann's Chapel, and that there really was a chapel so dedicated, at that place? HIBYSKWE.

* * *

6.—**Whimsical Societies of Devon and Cornwall.**—Will any of your readers give me particulars of clubs and societies which have from time to time existed in the western counties, having whimsical names or customs, such for instance as the 'Moretonhampstead Goose and Glee Club,' the 'Shoulder of Mutton Club,' at Plymouth, and others akin. The forthcoming history of the *Blue Friars* will be sure to excite an interest in such matters amongst your readers, and, as I have no doubt that nearly every town in Devon and Cornwall had such a club or society, their history should be placed upon record.

GREEN FRIAR.

* * *

7.—**Midsummer-noon and Sweethearts.**—I notice that in Plymouth the practice of divination is not quite died out. For instance, at the close of Midsummer-day I was shown something (that looked very nasty) in a glass, composed of water and the white of an egg, also some lead droppings. The scrutiny thereof *led* to nothing, as far as I was concerned, and a broad grin, ill-repressed, prevented further enlightenment on the part of the young lady who showed the same unto FRANC PLUME.

* * *

8.—**Padstow.**—What is the meaning of this name? Is it of the same class as Morwen-stow, In-stow, Chepstow, Waltham-stow, etc.? If so, what does the first syllable *Pad* signify, or of what is the corruption?

IGNORAMUS.

* * *

9.—**Provincial Sobriquets.**—In the earlier volumes of the *Western Antiquary* your correspondents cited a few terms and curious expressions as applied (chiefly in terms of derision) to natives of particular towns or localities. Has any attempt been made to collect and classify these sayings, and to give an idea as to their derivation? If not, I would suggest that they should be chronicled in the next series of your publication. And as an indication of my meaning I subscribe myself a

DEVONSHIRE DUMPLING.

* * *

10.—**Rennie, the Designer of Plymouth Breakwater.**—Are any portraits of this noted engineer known to be extant in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, or in the West of England?

I have heard that busts in bronze were executed some half century since, perhaps your correspondents may know of the whereabouts of such. W. S. B. H.

* * *

11.—**Arscott Family.**—Dr. H. H. Drake mentions (VIII., 222) Eulalia, daughter of Sir John St. Leger, who was married to Tristram Arscott. He would much oblige if he could help to trace the pedigree of Jane Arscott, who was married in 1771 to Christopher Lethbridge, of Okehampton. I have been told that Miss Arscott's father lived at Bideford. JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

* * *

12.—**William Honychurch**, M.P. for Tavistock, 1529-36.—Is anything known of him? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

13.—**John Hussey**, M.P. for Grampound, 1571 and 1572-83.—Who was he? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

14.—**Sir Francis Drake.**—I have a copy of the privately printed *Catalogue of Chap-Books, Garlands, and Popular Histories, 1849*, which was given by the compiler, the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, to Dr. William Bell, the author of *Shakespeare's Puck* and his *Folk-Lore*, and is full of that gentleman's annotations. One of the chap-books described in the catalogue is *The Voyages and Travels of that Renowned Captain, Sir Francis Drake* (p. 37), and on this Dr. Bell remarks that "a MS. of Drake's Voyages was shewn me in the München Library." I shall be glad to learn if anything is known of this manuscript.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

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15.—**John Hill, of Trenethick.**——C. S. Gilbert states that John Hill, of Trenethick—a barton in the parish of Wendron—who was living in 1770, left that estate to a John Hill, of Carwythenack, in Constantine. John Hill, of Trenethick was the last of a family long seated in Wendron. In the parish register there is an entry which clearly proves that "John Hill, Esq., was buried the 9 of December, 1734." He was, doubtless, the John Hill to whom C. S. Gilbert refers. He was an eccentric man; and, according to tradition, he bequeathed all his lands to a namesake to whom he was not related. It would be interesting to know what circumstance led to the transfer being affected. Can any of your readers inform me whether the Will of John Hill, of Trenethick, is still preserved at Bodmin or Exeter? S. J. WILLS.

Wendron, Helston.

16.—**Warin Penhalluryk.**—In the chancel of Wendron church there is a brass memorial to the memory of a famous priest called Warin Penhalluryk who died in 1535. A portrait of him is said to be still extant somewhere, which is the undoubted work of Hans Holbein. Is it possible that the painting can be traced? I should be glad to know who is the fortunate possessor of the picture. In 1868 there was an exhibition of ancient national portraits at the South Kensington Museum. Was the portrait of the Wendron priest shewn there? S. J. WILLS.

Wendron, Helston.

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17.—**A Cornish Female Revolutionary.**—I take the following extract from the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, of May 13, 1796:—

"Isabella Williams, a woman, genteel and even fashionably dressed, was on Wednesday brought unto the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for the extraordinary offence of having sallied out, at the head of 20 men, armed with pistols and other offensive weapons to attack a party of custom house officers in Cornwall. Her counsel pleaded her sex in mitigation of punishment, but Mr. Justice Ashhurst observed that such a plea, if fully admitted, would he believed, presently transfer the business of such assaults from male into female hands. She was sentenced to be imprisoned 12 months in the County Gaol of Cornwall." Is anything more known of this belligerent lady?

W. H. BERNARD SAUNDERS, F.R. HIST. S.
Editor *Fenland Notes & Queries.*

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18.—**Incledon at Plymouth.**—Are there any among your elder readers who remember this celebrated vocalist of our grandfathers' days? It has been related to me how he once charmed a certain select and cosy gathering, known as the Philharmonic Society, which used to meet weekly in one of the old taverns in Plymouth very many years ago. FRANC PLUMR.

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19.—**The Towgood Family.**—Information respecting the descendants of any member of this once well-known Devonshire family will be esteemed, especially of the following:—

Stephen Towgood, who lived at Axminster, 1658-1698.

Micaiah Towgood, of Exeter, Dissenting Minister and Controversial Writer, who was born 1699.

Mathew Towgood, M.D., of Axminster, who died 1715.

Mathew Towgood, of Colyton, School Master.

Stephen Towgood, of Exeter, Dissenting Minister, who died 1737. J. FARLEY RUTTER.

Mere, Wilts.

✣ ✣ ✣

20.—**The Silke Family.**—The Rev. Angel Silke was Rector of Much Easton, in Essex. He was a B.A. of Oxford, and in the All Saints College Matriculation Book, he is stated to have been born in 1685, and was from Bradford in Devon. His father was, I believe, a clergyman, as were also some others of his family. The Rector of Bradford has kindly searched the parish registers for me, but without finding anything respecting Angel Silke or his sister, Jane Silke or their father. Any information respecting the early history of the Silke family, and of Angel Silke in particular will be much valued. J. FARLEY RUTTER.

Mere, Bath.

## Replies.

**Monument in S. Kerrian's Church** (vol. VIII., p. 242).—The inquiry respecting the Ivie monument formerly in S. Kerrian's Church, may be answered from *The History of S. Petrock*, by the late Robert Dymond, F.S.A.:—

"When S. Kerrian's Church was demolished in 1873, the only mural monument it contained was removed to S. Petrock's, and placed over the door at the High Street entrance." Here follows the Latin inscription to the memory of Jonathan and Elizabeth Ivie:—"Appended to this mural tablet was an exquisitely sculptured group of figures in white marble, representing the Day of Judgment. It contains numerous miniature human figures, mostly being borne away by angels, but some by devils, to their final doom. This admirable work of art bears the inscription ['John W]eston Fecit,' and is now fixed on the north wall of S. Petrock's Church." J. DYMOND.

Exeter.

[A reply to the same effect is contributed by Mr. J. S. Attwood, Plymouth.—EDITOR.]

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**Heir General of Carew of Mohun Awtrie** (143).—Sir Peter Carew, who died in 1575, left his Irish barony of Odrone to his cousin Sir Peter Carew, the younger, who was slain in Ireland, and his brother Sir George Carew, Earl of Totnes, succeeded the remainder Through some confusion in the two baronies the representation of the old Barons Carew, was supposed, by some, to vest in the descendants of their only sister, Mary, of whom I am one, but Southcote's is the right line for the ancient barony of Carew. Mary Carew's brass at Sandford, is dated 1604. See page 236, on it allusion is made to her brother, George the Earl. WYVERN GULES.

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**Libby or Lybbe** (VIII., query 126-9).—Among the MS. notes made by the late Robert Dymond, F.S.A., are copies, *inter alia*, of two deeds formerly belonging to the

late Richard John King, of 'The Limes,' Crediton:—One, dated 25 June, 3 and 4, Philip and Mary (1557) relates to land in the parish of Meavy, and is witnessed by "Thomas Lybbe, John Elford, Thomas Elford, Thomas Watts and John Shelebere." The other, dated at Tavistock, 3 July, 3 and 4, Philip and Mary (1557), relates to the same land, and is witnessed by "Thomas Lybbe, Thomas Watts, John Shelebeare, William Grills and Richard Lane." The occurence of the names Lybbe and Elford together seems a little suggestive, as Elford was the name of another early settler in New England. F. B. T.

Libby, I believe, is short for Willoughby, it was sometimes rendered Lithiby, showing a trisyllabic origin. Thomas Lybbe, gent., was one of the jury on the inq. p. m. of Sir Francis Drake. Libby and Talbot, corrupted into Talbord, Talver, etc., frequently intermarried with the Drakes about Tavistock, into which neighbourhood Willoughby and Talbot came through marriage with the co-heiresses of Champernoun, of Beer Ferrers, who had inherited the lands of Bigbury jointly with the Arundels, Drakes, and Halwells (Halwell in Whitechurch). Libbe, I know, migrated to Oxfordshire. I had numerous notes on the Libbys, on which I cannot lay hands now; they frequently witnessed the wills of the Drakes. Doubtless, John Libby who migrated from Plymouth in Mr. Trelawney's ship, was of this family. WYVERN GULES.

* * *

**John Drake** (VIII., 139).—In looking over the "Narrative of John Drake," I note that it is clearly enough stated that William Hawkyns, the companion of Fenton, was nephew of John Hawkyns; it follows then, that he must have been born a good many years before 1565. When was he born?

It is also said that this William Hawkyns had been in the voyage around the World with Captain Francis. This he *almost* certainly had not (see the list of the *Golden Hind's* men who subscribed the desposition in favour of Drake, in *Notes & Queries*, 7th series, IV., 186), but it is very probable that he was in the *Elizabeth* with John Wynter. It is explicitly stated that he had been through the Straits of Magellan.

Dr. H. H. Drake tells me that he has no doubt that the man who made the East Indian voyage in 1607, was the same William Hawkyns that was with Fenton. I think it highly probable that he was; but I want something more than probability, if I can get it: I want evidence.

London. J. K. LAUGHTON.

* * *

**Name of Whipple or Wippell** (VIII., 137).—I believe the Exeter family of Wippell consider the name to be of German origin, but that it has existed in Devonshire for at least 280 years, the following marriage license, from the Episcopal Register of Bishop Cotton will testify:—

"1610. June 10. License of marriage between William Wipple, of Hatchbeacham, co. Somerset, and Maria Locke, of Burlescombe, Devon." J. S. ATTWOOD.

Plymouth.

* * *

**Fowey Elections** (VIII., 222, 141).—In addition to the two vol., edition of Willis's *Notitia* mentioned by Mr. Rashleigh, a third vol. was published in 1750, containing lists of members of all Parliaments between 1542 and 1660. It is from this volume that my quotations are taken.

The list of Cornish M.P.'s in Parliament 1614, extracted from the Menabilly MS. is practically identical with that given by Willis, and was, there can be no doubt, originally copied from it. This list, the author tells us in his preface, was compiled by him "from the best information that could possibly be procured," and in the absence of the Official Returns to that Parliament—which appear to have been lost at a very early date—he hopes "will be allowed and accepted till an exact and perfect List can be made, if ever proper materials for such should be found, and the Returns of every Place regularly ascertained as in the other Parliaments." In point of fact, Willis's Lists consists chiefly of the names of those M.P.'s mentioned in the Commons Journals, etc., as present in debate, and to whom he has assigned such constituencies as to him appeared most probable. In however, only a few instances has he guessed accurately.

The Kimbolton MS. List is from the collection of the Duke of Manchester, by whose permission it was printed. Internal evidence proves it to be a contemporary document. It was published *in extenso* in Foster's *Collectanea* and also in the late J. E. Bailey's *Palatine Note Book*. Since then the Duke has kindly presented the MS. to the Record Office, and in the recently printed index to part I. of the Blue Book Returns it is included in the appendix. If Mr. Rashleigh desires to have the Cornish M.P.'s in this list, I shall be pleased to extract the same.

Might I suggest the desirability of a comparison between the Menabilly MS. and the 1750 edition of Willis? Should they not prove identical, the publication of the former would be of much interest.

The Blue Book Lists of Members are certainly compiled from contemporary documents, being copied either from the original Returns or from the Crown Office Lists. Between 1477 and 1542 all Returns are lost, hence MS. Lists of any particular Parliaments between those dates, are of special historical value. Moreover, many of the later Tudor Parliaments, and also those of James and Charles I. are far from complete or exhaustive, and additions from any reliable source are welcome That contemporary lists of several of these Parliaments exist in private collections is shown in the Reports of the *Historical MSS. Commission*, and these where accessible, have already largely aided in filling up some of the *hiata*, caused by the loss of the original Returns. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

**W. H. Drake** (p. 248).—I am sometimes asked about a pretended claim to the Drake estates which will never go into court, for no honourable lawyer would entertain it. It was once the fashion to claim descent from the admiral, now that is exploded, the claim is shifted to John Drake the younger brother, from whom the *pseudo* claimant has induced various parties to assert descent, and I suspect your correspondent, page 248, is one of them. Allow me, therefore, to inform him that I have been called out of the Museum reading-room for advice and to hear complaints about money wasted through listening to this claim. The victim was of a distinct branch, and I suspect your correspondent is in the same predicament.

John Drake, of Croundale, explicitly says that he was the *first cousin* (*i.e.*, first cousin once removed), not nephew, of the admiral (*W.A.*, VIII., 57, col. 1).

For thirty years and more I have possessed a copy of the Chancery proceedings (on which the claimant relies), before Sir Thomas Bromley *re* Croundale, in 1584. The estate can be traced through this John Drake for generations in confirmation, and your correspondent should at once see through the fallacy. Had Sir Francis been of the elder line the patrimony would have been in him in 1584, as the eldest son, and certainly not in any issue of his younger brother, John, slain in 1572, leaving no issue legitimate or illegitimate that can be proved, only a wife, so called, a young woman, Alice Cotton. If your correspondent will turn to the pedigree compiled by the claimant, and for a copy of which he has probably paid a handsome fee, he will find this young woman represented as the mother of numerous issue.

In October, 1871, I received a letter from the claimant (then a stranger to me), which I may now publish in self-defence, since, for want of knowing better, he has published more than one of mine without permission.

"Dr Sir,—I beg to send you my address, I believe you are of the Family of Sir William Drake of 1735, I have lately serched Doctors Commons in London Respecting the Family of Drake and you not of the Family of Mr. Francis Drake of Newton Abbot the Relation of the Old Squire Drake of Ford House.

Please to send me all the Perticuliars you can and I will assist you all in my Power. I believe you are of the Same Family as Sir W. Drake After hearing from you Further Perticuliars will be given.

I am Dr Sir your Respectlly

Francis Drake."

To one already in possession of nearly every Drake will extant this letter was transparent enough, and I sent back a feeler or two which brought me promise of a sight of some Family Bible entries if I visited London.

Now Squire John Drake was my great grandfather, from whom the claimant was then trying to trace descent and visiting Newton to inspect the registers, and hearing that I had before inspected them, he feared a rival whom he tried to hoodwink. He wrote later on that I might "depend on it Viscount Courtenay knew what he was about," and would not have so noticed Squire John had he not been an important personage. Failing to make out his descent from the Squire, or to obtain from me the name of the Squire's father, he turned round in a local paper to abuse me and the Squire, who was then no Squire, because he had launched his sons in trade. He then rushed to another corner of Devon to make out pedigrees, of which I have seen a variety, his last came to me indirectly.

As he tried all the sons of Squire John till he came to one that I told him was my grandfather, it is evident that he knew not the name of his own grandfather. This I soon discovered when I came to London, when he informed me that his father, as a child, had been taken by an uncle to visit Squire John, whose butler had put him in a haunted room to sleep. As a lad he had run away from some unknown parish in Devon and had left the Family Bible behind him. On the strength of this tale the claimant is to recover the Drake estates.

I took the claimant myself to the Museum and Record Office on the chance of his zeal being serviceable, and I soon discovered that he had a purpose of his own. In the belief that this narrative may be instructive to more than your correspondent, believe me, etc., H. H. DRAKE.

London.

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**Willis's "Notitia Parliamentaria."**—I hope Mr. Rashleigh will forgive me for expressing surprise that he should be ignorant of the existence of Vol. III. of Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, containing lists of representatives elected to the Parliaments from 1542 to 1659 inclusive. Anyone quoting Willis within these limits would be naturally understood to refer to this volume, in which many errors of the older volumes are corrected.

Mr. Pink, of course refers to this volume.

The lists in vols. I. and II., are arranged under constituencies distributed according to counties, alphabetically, from Bedford to Durham, and extend from the earliest returns to the end of Anne's reign, whereas those of the later volumes are arranged chronologically by Parliaments, beginning with 33 Henry VIII. and ending with 11 Charles II., 1659. Mr. Pink is quite accurate in his estimate of the value of Willis's Lists for 1614.

Mr. Rashleigh would be conferring a great favour on the antiquarian public if he would publish the complete MS. Menabilly List, or at any rate any variations from, or additions to, the Lists in the Official Return.

Mr. Rashleigh appears not to know that in the recently issued appendix to the Official Return, the Parliament of 1614 is inserted from the Kimbolton MSS. It had previously been privately printed by His Honour Judge Cooke, and had also appeared in Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica*, to which, if I remember rightly, it was contributed by Mr. Pink. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Grammar School, Preston.

## Notes and Comments.

*Under this head we propose giving occasional antiquarian and other notes of local or general interest, extracted from the daily and other journals.*

**Staverton Screen.**—Every traveller upon the branch line between Totnes and Ashburton knows the quaint parish church at Staverton. It is popularly supposed to be dedicated in honour of St. George, but this is a mistake, for in Bishop Stapledon's *Register* (fol. 84) it is distinctly referred to as dedicated to St. Paul. The Rev. John Bickley Hughes, M.A., the rural dean of Totnes, has been vicar for fifteen years, having previous to his preferment to Staverton been for over a quarter of a century the head master of Blundell's School, Tiverton. Perhaps the most picturesque old bridge in the west country is at Staverton. It spans with seven arches the river Dart, close by the mill, and it is asserted to have been built in the days of King Richard II. Staverton itself is a very ancient place. The manor was given, some affirm, by King Athelstan, in *perpetuam elemosinam*, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, but it is more probable that that monarch gave it to the See of Crediton, as the See was not removed to Exeter until A.D. 1050. The church is of 15th century architecture, and the western tower batters in a remarkable manner. The naves and aisles have their line of demarcation for the chancel marked by the well-known rood screen. Upwards of 50 feet wide, it is made entirely of richly carved English oak, and has long been the glory of the country side. Its fame, however, is destined to be widely increased, for through the liberality of a gentleman, whose name is kept a close secret, this screen is the first in the county to be restored to all the glory of a wood screen of the old times. Only one still exists in the county as regards the parclose, groining, and gallery, and that is at St. Mary's Church, Atherington. It is short and of very late character. The architect for the work of Staverton just commenced is Mr. Fred. Bligh Bond (of the firm of Messrs. Hansom and Bond, Architects), 1, Claremont Place, Clifton, Bristol, and Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, the well-known carver, has been entrusted with the interesting work of renovation. The screen has been taken to pieces, bit by bit, and carefully conveyed to Mr. Hems's studio, About £1,000 is to be expended upon its restorations, and next Eastertide is mentioned as the probable time of completion. That will, indeed, be a high day and a holiday in Staverton parish and all the country-side around.

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Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., the artist of "The Game of Bowls" fame, the *Echo* says, lives out at West Hampstead in a charming house largely built from his own designs. His immense studio is little short of a museum of antiquities Mr. Lucas is, as all men know, an historical painter *par excellence*, and in matters of detail his insistence upon accuracy is remarkable. He has spent a small fortune in buying old armour, not made in Wardour Street, and has some extremely rare pieces of old furniture. It is said of him that he spent three months in Holland, searching for a portrait of *Sir Francis Drake*, of the existence of which he had learned. He is one of the few artists who never touch tobacco while at their work. Instead of the weed Mr. Lucas solaces himself with song, and his satisfaction with the work he is doing is invariably indicated by the stentorian nature of his outpouring. Mrs. Lucas is also an artist, and works hard in her studio at the top of the house, whilst her husband sings and toils down below. Mr. Lucas is an enthusiastic admirer of the Elizabethan period, and it is its historic as well as its picturesque side that attracts him. Good Queen Bess has a very loyal subject in Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.

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**The Oldest Inscribed Stone in Cornwall.**—A Roman Imperial Memorial. At the recent Visitation Court of the Archdeacon of Bodmin, when the clergy and churchwardens subsequently dined together at the 'Royal' Hotel, Bodmin, the Rev. W. Iago, in supporting the toast of the churchwardens, urged upon them carefully to preserve not only ordinary monuments, but even seemingly useless old stones, upon which the lettering had become so dull as to be almost illegible. He reminded them that what one person could not read another might be able to decipher, and some of these old records proved valuable and interesting when properly investigated. He mentioned that he had just discovered the very oldest inscription yet found upon any stone in Cornwall. It occurs on the face of a block of blue elvan used for the support of coffins in the eastern entrance of Tintagel Churchyard. Being accquainted with all the most ancient inscriptions hitherto recognised in the county, he finds that this one, although it consists of only a few dim letters, surpasses them all in antiquity and historical value. The stone is of the class rightly or wrongly called miliary. The Roman milestones or miliary columns usually gave much information about the contemporary ruling power, and stated little or nothing about miles and places. The Tintagel block is of this character. It is "The stone of Licinius," who reigned over the Roman Empire, including Great Britain, A.D. 307. Therefore its letters were cut more than fifteen hundred years ago. From Professor Hübner's great work on such memorials, it appears that hitherto no stone of Licinius has been brought to light in great Britain. The discovery of this one will, therefore, be especially hailed by antiquaries and students of history. The letter are "IMP. C. G. VAL. LIC. LICIN." which stand for "Imperatore Cæsare Galerio Valerie Liciniano Licinio.' This Emperor had married the sister of Constantine the Great, and ruled with him. His great brother-in-law afterwards put him to death, and reigned alone. The stone next in age in Cornwall to which a definite date can be assigned is that at St. Hilary. It is thirty years later, and bears the name of Constantine, junior, the nephew of this Licinius. It is understood that Mr. Iago, who is honorary local secretary for Cornwall of the Society of Antiquaries, London, will contribute an illustrated account of his discovery to the journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

• • •

Her Majesty's printers are issuing a new and revised edition of the statutes, commencing with the reign of King Henry III. The first volumes carries the nation's laws on to the reign of Queen Anne, a period of nearly five hundred years. In the days of the Hanoverians, laws became more numerous, and the second volume is entirely taken up with the enactments of the first and second Georges, and the first forty-four years of the reign of George III.; the third volume, which is now in the press, completes his reign. Other volumes are in the course of preparation, and will bring the issue nearly up to date. Statutes are not light reading but any one desirous of obtaining this dry official evidence of the nation's progress can acquire each volume for seven and sixpence.

• • •

Subscriptions continue to be invited for the completion of the national Armada memorial, which is the outcome of last year's tercentenary celebration, and is now in process of erection on Plymouth Hoe. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the Plymouth borough librarian, who has acted as secretary of the movement, is just now varying his labours by the compilation of a historical account of *The Blue Friars*, a literary and convivial club of that ancient town which flourished during the second quarter of this century, and which included among its 'lay brethren' Charles Mathews, the comedian, and others whose fame in various lines has not been confined to the West of England.

## Correspondence.

The Editor *Western Antiquary*.

Sir,—Permit me to thank you for your notice of the second volume of my *Devonshire Parishes*, but I hope that it is not to be, as you say, the concluding volume.

The third volume, in continuation of my *History of the Archdeaconry of Totnes*, is now in preparation, and will be published by Mr. George Redway, of Covent Garden,

Yours truly,

London. CHARLES WORTHY.

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Subscriptions to Ninth Series are now due, and subscribers would confer a favour on the editor and publisher, by remitting without delay as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Index to 8th Series* * ... .. ... | 1 | 0 |
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* The Index number, containing an interesting Introductory Article, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and portrait is forwarded to each subscriber, the publication of this, the first number of the New Series being deferred for that purpose.

Subscribers may send sets for Binding on usual terms. Several copies of back volumes now on hand, including Vols. 1, 2, 3, which are very scarce.

*All communications should be addressed to*

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

8, *Bedford Street, Plymouth.*

# "Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

*Amid Devonia's Alps; or, Wanderings and Adventures on Dartmoor.* BY WILLIAM CROSSING. Plymouth: W. H. Luke.

IN our last number we noticed a new work relating to Dartmoor, we have now another before us, of somewhat the same character, though differing in some material points. The writer of this book, is no mean authority on the antiquities of Dartmoor; in fact he has traversed the moor from end to end, knows every river from its source to its mouth, can tell all the tors by name, and the whereabouts of nearly every bit of antiquity within its borders. Mr. Crossing has studied moorland literature to some purpose, and has not been guided by what he has read in books, but has verified every statement to which he gives currency, on the spot, receiving nothing at secondhand. In this way he has been able to produce a book full of interest, brimfull of incident, not too antiquarian, with little bits of character sketches from the life, which add greatly to the charm of the volume for the ordinary reader.

Dwellers in Devonshire will especially appreciate this book, as it tells them much about places of which they only know by hearsay, and a great deal more about places of which they have no knowledge whatever. But strangers to Dartmoor have need to be informed of the chief characteristics of this wide and wild stretch of country in the heart of the lovliest county in England. We can quite endorse Mr. Crossing's remark that, "it is possible to walk, pursuing a straight course, for a whole day, and never see a sign of recent occupancy or cultivation, or to meet with a single person on the journey. Nothing but great stretches of moor-land, rushing rivers, and lofty hills capped with fantastic granite tors can be seen, and it is difficult to realize that this rough and wild spot, where desolation holds its sway, is in the midst of the fairest county of England, and that immediately without its rocky barriers nature wears so different an aspect. But though the soft beauties of the lowlands of Devon are banished from this great granitic plateau, it possesses charms which belong to it alone, a grandeur by which the true lover of nature in its forms of wildness, and divested of the so-called adornments of man, cannot but be influenced and attracted."

Such is the district that Mr. Crossing essays to describe, and no better guide could be found, for there is scarce a man in Devonshire that has spent so much time in traversing the Dartmoor wilds, with the definite object of examining, noting, and describing all that is worthy of description therein contained.

To examine such a book in detail would be to us a work of supererogation, for we well know the ability of the writer to set forth all that his intimate knowledge of his favourite theme has brought under his ken. Very graphically does he describe some of the most notable, though least enjoyable, characteristics of the moor, such as a rainy day on Dartmoor; a Dartmoor thunderstorm; a Dartmoor mist; an adventure in the snow, etc.; for he has experienced them all. Mr. Crossing, in this book whets the appetite of his readers for the fuller and more descriptive, historical, and topographical work which he has in preparation, and of which this may be termed the preface. The illustrations in the volume, though not numerous are well selected and well executed, and add much to the interest of the book, while the list of the tors with their altitudes is of great value. The book has only one defect, it has no map, without which no such volume in these days is considered complete. The typography is good and the low price of the book (3/6) will surely commend it to many readers.

*Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood.* BY OLIVER BAKER. London: Ludlow, 1889.

From the preface to this book, we find that it is a second and cheaper edition of a work published by subscription last year; and it speaks well for the manner in which the book has been received, that a demand for another edition should have arisen in so short a time. Although the work does not pretend to be a history, it yet contains much historical information. It is simply described as a "Series of Sketches of Scenery, Antiquities, Geology, etc., drawn and described in Pen and Ink."

We can speak of the book with high commendation, for it is in every respect worthy of praise. The district is one abounding in artistic materials, and the author has used them to the best advantage, for the work contains no less than sixty-seven sketches made by Mr. Baker, and reproduced by the Typographical Etching Company, of London, in addition to the beautiful etching of the Norman Keep of Ludlow Castle, which forms the frontispiece. If we may judge from the sketches and descriptions given in this interesting volume, Ludlow must be a veritable mine of wealth for the antiquarian and artist. We congratulate the publisher, Mr. Woolley, on the success of his efforts, for he has produced a volume which is a credit to all concerned.

*A Complete Word and Phrase Concordance to the Poems and Songs of Robert Burns, Incorporating a Glossary of Scotch Words, with Notes, Index, and Appendix of Readings.* Compiled and Edited by J. B. REID, M.A. Glasgow: Kerr and Richardson, 1889.

To compile a complete concordance to the works of any ordinary author is no easy task, but to the works of so voluminous a writer as Robert Burns, must have needed more than ordinary zeal and application. The work before us is a magnificent tribute to the popular Scots' poet, for it contains over 11,400 words, and no less than 52,000 quotations. Burns wrote no less than six hundred poems and songs, every word in which may be said to be deserving of study, and in this volume almost every word is made to do duty in assisting the student to a right appreciation of the author's genius. A work of nearly six hundred pages, in double columns, small type, with the entries arranged in the clearest and most perfect order, is a treat to scan, and we know of no better method (save of reading the poet's works through from end to end), to gain an intimate knowledge of all the choice things that Burns has written. When, awhile ago, we visited the birthplace of

Burns, we became for the first time impressed by the feeling that he was the poet of the people; that his words were the echo of the people's thoughts and sentiments; that the Scottish people reckon him as essentially one of themselves, and love him and his works in a totally different fashion from that awe and veneration that English people have for Shakespeare or Milton. In 'The Land of Burns' he is a power; he is even more than a 'household word,' he is part of the household, for there is scarcely a cottage where his poems may not be found beside the Family Bible. This Concordance therefore, high-priced though it must necessarily be, will sure to be popular, and the publishers have, in our opinion, made a lucky hit by its production. The style in which it has been produced is worthy of the fame of the Glasgow press —a fame which is known far and wide.

*Memoirs Relating to The Lord Torrington.* Edited by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A., R.N. Printed for the Camden Society, 1889.

Professor Laughton has made English Naval History his especial study, and we are here presented with a most interesting chapter, relating to Admiral George Byng, afterwards Lord Torrington, who did good service to his country in the early part of the eighteenth century. The "Memoirs" are printed from the MS. formerly in Lord Hardwick's collection, now in the British Museum, and, considering the crude nature of the original, the editor is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which he has carried out his duties. The name of the author is unknown, and the editor has been unable to discover it. George Byng was made Viscount Torrington in 1721, as a reward for the decisive victory off Cape Passaro; and on the accession of George II., he was made First Lord of the Admiralty, and so continued till his death in 1733. As a record of naval exploits at a very critical period of our history, the work is most valuable, and it is a welcome addition to our knowledge of England's naval heroes.

*William Dampier (English Men of Action).* By W. CLARK RUSSELL. London: Macmillan, 1889.

Everything relating to the great seamen of past days is of interest to this generation. Foremost amongst the navigators of the seventeenth century stands Dampier, a worthy successor to the illustrious Drake, e'en though he was a 'buccaneer.' The story of his adventures borders on the romantic, and we question if any of the romances of Mayne Reid, Fenimore Cooper, or other chroniclers of the sea contain more stirring adventures, or moving episodes, than this life of one of England's most daring seamen. No better narrator than Mr. Russell could have been found, for he is always at his best when describing sea-life, sea effects, and marine adventures. The narrative he gives is concise, withal highly instructive and entertaining. We are quite willing to echo the remark, with which he closes his volume, "The world does well to hold the name of Dampier in memory as a skilful seaman, an acute observer, an agreeable writer, and a thorough Englishman."

*A Dictionary of Heraldry,* with upwards of two thousand five hundred illustrations. By CHARLES NORTON ELVIN, M.A. London: Kent and Co. East Dereham: W. H. Brown, 1889.

One of the most complete and sumptuous books on heraldry that we have ever seen. It differs from other works of the same class in that it does not give the history of heraldry, but it is intended to provide as succinctly as possible, a full alphabetical list of heraldic terms, with, in almost every case, their appropriate illustrations. It is a work that will be most invaluable to the heraldic painter and engraver, as well as a safe and reliable guide to the amateur. We cannot speak too highly of the work, whether we regard it from its literary or artistic aspect. The illustrations (there are nearly fifty full-page plates) are carefully and exquisitely produced, and reflect the highest credit upon the designer and the engraver. Mr. Elvin has executed all the drawings, but the engraving is the joint work of Messrs. J. C. Baker, L. Cully, and R. Rowlandson. Each plate contains on an average sixty designs, full descriptions being appended. The dictionary itself occupies 134 pages, and contains everything necessary for a knowledge of this most attractive science. We might say much more and cite instances to prove its value; but all we could say would fall short of the commendation the book deserves, we will therefore be content with this brief but eulogistic notice of a work which should find its way into every public and private library that is worthy the name.

*An Author's Love; being the unpublished Letters of Prosper Mérimée's Inconnue.* 2 vols. London: Macmillan, 1889.

A delightful work, whether the letters be real or the compositions of a master-hand of fiction. It may be termed a romance in fragments, but it is all the more charming because it suggests so much more than is written, and leaves the reader much scope to fill in the details. It is a story of the most constant love of two kindred souls, kept asunder by fate, but united in heart by the closest and strongest affinity. To the highly sensitive and sympathetic mind the letters of the 'incognita' will open up trains of thought, which, to the ordinary mortal, are practically non-existent. It is a book that one could read again and again without wearying of it.

It must not be imagined however that the letters are all merely love-letters in the ordinary sense of the term. Many of them contain original thoughts, descriptions of people, places, and things, which she has seen, and her opinions of many matters are ofttimes freely expressed. The writer was a woman possessed of a most cultivated and exceptionally brilliant mind, she was believed to be an Englishwoman moving in the very best society, of a most enthusiastic temperament, but entirely free from most of the follies and weaknesses which mar the character of many of our fair sisters. The constancy of these lovers for a period of thirty years is remarkable, and we are led to wonder that so little of their lives was spent in that mutual companionship and its corresponding happiness for which they both so much craved. The closing scenes are pathetic in the extreme.

*Madam How and Lady Why; or, First Lessons in Earth Lore for Children.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1889.

"My dear Boys—When I was your age, there were no such children's books as there are now." These words stand at the very beginning of the preface to Kingsley's book, and they are even more true to-day than when they were written, for greater attention than ever is now being paid to the books intended for Young England, and both in the literary matter and the illustrations a wonderful advance has been made since Charles Kingsley was a boy. With an exact perception of a child's character, with an intimate knowledge of natural history and a charming manner of dealing with everything about which he writes, *Madam How and Lady Why* should possess

as great an attraction for youthful readers as any of the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm or Hans Christian Andersen.

*Unknown to History: A Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland.* By C. M. YONGE. London: Macmillan, 1819.

This, one of the most recent of Miss Yonge's writings, forms the latest volume of the admirable reprints now being issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The incidents upon which the story are founded, are given in Miss Strickland's *Life of Mary, Queen of Scots*, and to those who have an admiration for the ill-fated queen, the tale will possess a great charm, invested as it is with those genuine touches of fancy for which the writer is so celebrated.

*Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Proceedings*, 1888. VOL. XXXIV. Taunton, 1889.

This volume contains a full report of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of this highly useful and influential Society, held at Wells in August of last year. It contains many most valuable papers and some capital illustrations. The volume is particularly rich (as might be expected) in matters relating to the venerable Cathedral; in fact, this subject almost fills the volume. We cannot speak too highly of the value of these yearly reports or of the able manner in which the affairs of the Society are conducted. We only regret that the annual meetings of the Somerset and Devonshire Societies generally take place simultaneously, rendering it a matter of impossibility for members to attend both, much as they might desire so to do.

*Index to the First Volume of the Parish Registers of Gainford in the County of Durham; Part I., Baptisms: 1560-1784.* London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

This work consists of an alphabetical index of baptisms only, and it has been printed at the cost of the vicar. Part II. (marriages), and III. (burials), will follow almost immediately, and will form a very valuable record of this important parish in the county and diocese of Durham, which includes no less than eight townships, besides several other districts. The Vicar of Gainford has set a worthy example to others in thus ensuring the preservation of these valuable parish records, although in this case the original registers are in a good state of preservation.

THE Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution for 1888-89. (Plymouth: Brendon, 1889), has just been issued, and contains the president's address and a summary of several of the papers. Mr. R. N. Worth, Mr. R. Burnard, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse, are favoured by the publication of their papers *in extenso*, the respective subjects being, "The Dartmoor Volcano" (Worth); "On the Track of the Old Men," part II. (Burnard); "The Eddystone; Facts and Fictions" (Woodhouse). Many other papers of considerable interest and value were delivered, but of these only an abstract is furnished in each case. Mr. Burnard's paper has several interesting illustrations which add greatly to the value of the report.

THE late Mr. Robert Dymond left behind him a vast quantity of historical material, some of which was in a very forward state. Amongst these posthumous documents is a "Calendar of Deeds and Documents belonging to the Feoffees of the Parish of St. Petrock, Exeter." This has now been printed by Mr. William Pollard, of Exeter, in a very convenient form. A great portion of the work had been revised by Mr. Dymond before his death, the remainder was entrusted to Mr. James Dallas, of the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, who has performed his share in a very satisfactory manner. As usual, with all Mr. Dymond puts his hand to, this calendar has been very carefully and accurately prepared, and as his last work it forms a fitting conclusion to his antiquarian labours in connection with his native city.

MR. WALTER HAMILTON of *Parodies* fame has issued a charming little book which he calls *An Odd Volume for Smokers; or a Lyttel Parcell of Poems and Parodyes in prayse of Tobacco.* The author is a member of "Ye Sette of Odd Volumes," and in accordance with the custom of the brotherhood, contributed a paper at one of their meetings in December last. This paper he has expanded into the present volume by the addition of many poems and parodies collected by him in the course of his researches amongst the realms of 'parodyse' (to coin a word for the purpose). It is impossible that every votary of the divine weed can obtain a copy of this little book, as the number printed is strictly limited; but we may safely predict that, like other books of the same class, the work will soon be out of print. It is published by Reeves and Turner.

Two more volumes have been added to the cheap edition of Macmillan's *English Men of Letters*, viz., *Sterne*, by H. D. Traill; and *Macaulay*, by J. C. Morison. These two works are sure to be popular, for they contain a large amount of interesting particulars respecting two of the most notable literary men of this country. With the author of *Tristram Shandy* in one case, and the author of the standard work on English history in the other, we feel persuaded that many persons who could not afford the larger and more expensive biographies will become the possessors of these wonderfully cheap volumes.

FROM MR. ELLIOT STOCK we have received a copy of *Kæso: a Tragedy of the First Century*, by Nathanael Hurd. It is written in dramatic form, and in it we are introduced to that despicable monster Domitian, Emperor of Rome, and arch-persecutor of the Christians. The author is not wanting in dramatic power, and he has turned the subject of the persecution and martyrdon of the Roman Christians to good account, some of the situations being intensely dramatic. We hope to hear of him again.

A WORK which promises to be exceedingly interesting, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. A. P. Watt, of 2, Paternoster Square, E.C. It is entitled *Westminster Hall in English Story*, and will give an account of the scenes, personages, and events, connected with the great Hall of William Rufus during eight hundred years, with their historical and constitutional significance. The author is Treadwell Walden, of Boston, U.S.A. The work will be in two volumes at one guinea each to subscribers. The illustrations will be numerous and fine, taken for the most part from public and private collections.

We are pleased to report that the revised edition of Bridge's *History of Okehampton* is in a forward state, and will probably be published early in August. As the number printed is small, and very many have already been subscribed for, we would suggest to such of our readers as have not yet sent in their names to do so at once, either to the publisher, Mr. William Masland, 31, Fore Street, Tiverton, or to the editor of the *Western Antiquary*.

*Hamilton's Collections of Parodies.* Volume VI., now ready, contains Parodies of Thomas Gray, Cowper, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Macaulay, Praed, Thackeray, Lytton, Shelley, Mrs. Browning, 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' and of modern American poetry and songs.

Volume VI., will contain Parodies of the Poems of living Authors, Swinburne, Browning, W. Morris, Locker, G. R. Sims, Martin Tupper, Oscar Wilde and the Æsthetic School. In monthly parts, price 6*d*. Bound volumes, 7*s*. 6*d*. each. Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, London, W.C. The largest collection of humorous poetry in the language.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE AND CO. have in the press a new edition of Gay's *Fables*: with a full biography of the poet by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, and a bibliographical appendix relating to the fables alone. This volume will form one of the series known as the *Chandos Classics*, and will be issued on or about the 20 of August. A complete bibliography of Gay will appear in the present series of the *Western Antiquary*.

ON another page will be found a note from Mr. Charles Worthy with reference to his *Devonshire Parishes*. We have the pleasure to call attention to the prospectus of the third volume which accompanies this number. Mr. Redway, the publisher, will be glad to receive the names of intending subscribers.

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*THE*

# "Western Antiquary" Book-Lover's Exchange.

We propose to devote a column or two every month for the purpose of enabling our subscribers to advertise books which they need or wish to dispose of. Such advertisements will be inserted once at the following rates: twelve words, sixpence, additional words *pro rata;* sixpence being the minimum charge. If names and addresses are given negotiations may be made direct, but in case of replies to a number, the reply should be accompanied by a blank envelope, and a loose stamp; addressed to "The Manager, *Western Antiquary Exchange*, 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth." Remittances in stamps should accompany every advertisement.

## FOR SALE.

"Antiquarian Itinerary, comprising Specimens of Architecture, etc.," accompanied with Descriptions, in seven vols. London, 1815-1818. Published at five guineas. Nice clean copy in original boards. 35*s*. W., care of Manager.

"The Beauties of the Isle of Thanet and the Cinque Ports." In two vols. 126 engravings. London, 1830. 10*s*. W., care of Manager.

"Londiniana; or, Reminiscences of the British Metropolis, etc." By EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY. Four vols., published at £2 2*s*. London, 1829. 20*s*. W., care of Manager.

"The Norfolk Tourist; or, Excursions in the County of Norfolk." Two vols. in one. Superior plates. London: Dowding, N.D. 7*s*. 6*d*. W., care of Manager.

"The Suffolk Tourist; or, Excursions through Suffolk," illustrated with engravings. Two vols. in one. London: Dowding, N.D. 7*s*. 6*d*. W., care of Manager.

"The Essex Tourist; or, Excursions through Essex." Illustrated with numerous engravings. Two vols. in one. London: Dowding, N.D. 7*s*. 6*d*. W., care of Manager.

"Excursions in the County of Sussex," with numerous engravings. In one vol. London: Longman, 1822. 5*s*. W., care of Manager.

"The Surrey Tourist; or, Excursions in the County of Surrey." In one vol. Superior plates. London: Dowding, N.D. 5*s*. W., care of Manager.

"The Kentish Tourist; or, Excursions in the County of Kent." In one vol. Fine plates. London: Dowding, N.D. 5*s*. W., care of Manager.

"Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County." Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Vols. 22 to 27; and General Index to vols. 1 to 25, 1870 to 1877. Cloth, lettered, 8vo. Offers, S., care of Manager.

"A Compendious History of Sussex: Topographical, Archæological, and Anecdotal." By MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A. Two vols. Cloth, lettered. Lewes, 1870, 8vo. Offers, S., care of Manager.

"The Saxon Dynasty—Pedigree of the Kentish Kings." By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS, M.A. Cloth, lettered, 8vo. Lyminge, 1867. Offers, S., care of Manager.

"Kentish Poets—A series of Writers in English Poetry, Natives of, or Residents in the County of Kent." By R. FREEMAN, Canterbury. Two vols. Tree-calf, 8vo. 1821. Offers, S., care of Manager.

"A Journey round the Coast of Kent." By L. FUSSEL. Boards, 8vo. 1818. Offers, S., care of Manager.

Passage from the the Autobiography of "A Man of Kent," 1817-1865. Edited by REGINALD FITZ-ROY STANLEY, M.A., 1866. Cloth, lettered. Offers, S., care of Manager.

"A Guide to the Coast of Kent: Descriptive of Scenery, Historical, Legendary, and Archæological. By MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A. 1859. Small 8vo., boards. Offers, S., care of Manager.

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## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

"Sir W. Pole's Collections towards a Description of Devon." Fine copy in old calf, 4to. 1791. *Very scarce.*

Polwhele's "History of Devon," fine uncut copy; engravings. Three vols. in one. Folio. 1793 (second part of first vol. wanting), or will give good price for the missing part.

Rogers's "Memorials of the West, collected on the borders of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon." A beautifully illustrated book. Half polished morocco. 1888.

Rogers's "Ancient Sepulchral Effigies, etc., of Devon." With many fine plates. 4to, privately-printed, 1877.

The four works above for prices, A., care of Manager.

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## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Bridge's "History of Okehampton," either in parts or bound. K., care of Manager.

"Western Antiquary," Vols. 1, 2, 3. K., care of Manager.

"Plymouth Institution Reports." Any early years. K., care of Manager.

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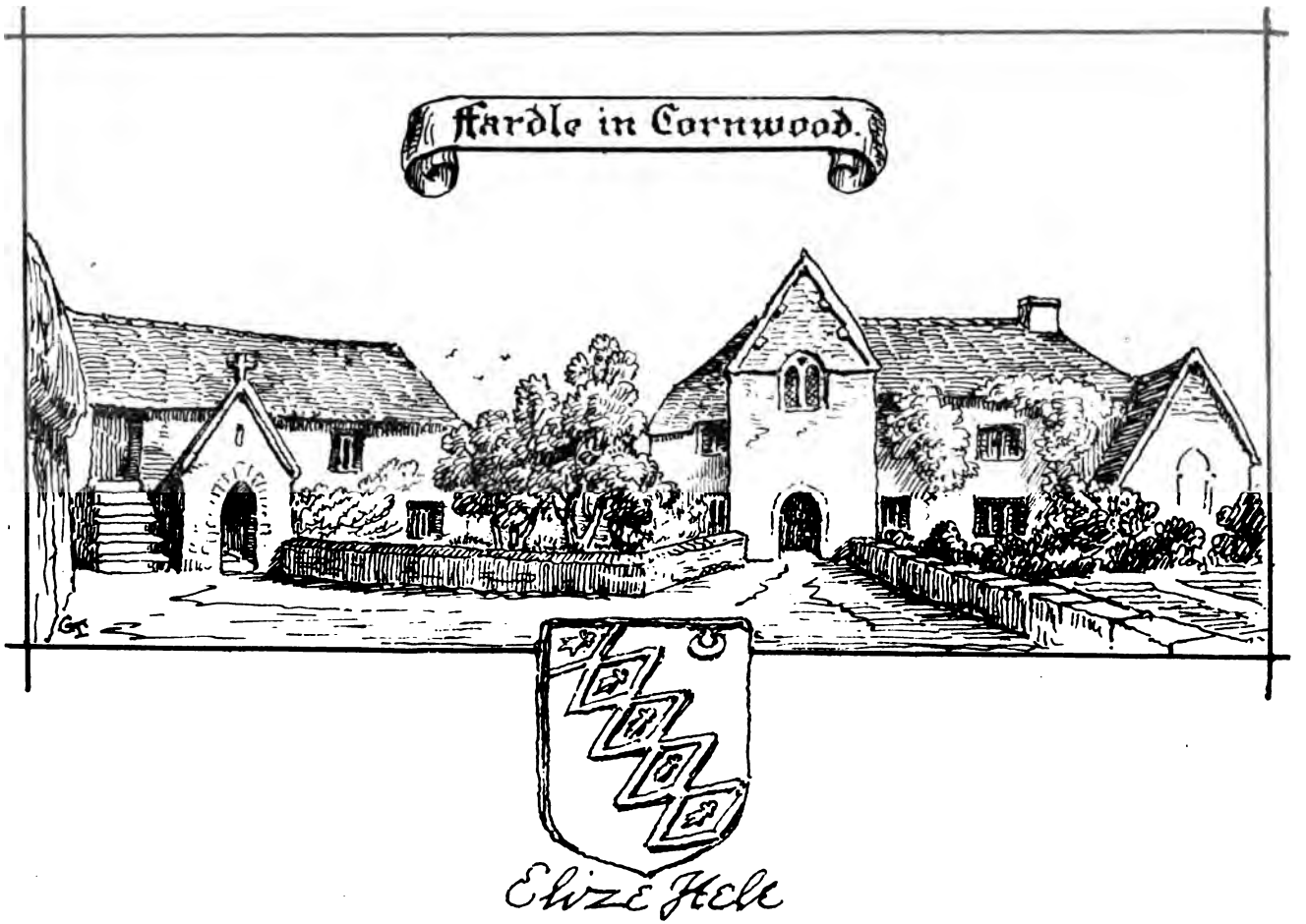
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Elize Hele

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 2. AUGUST, 1889. Vol. IX.

# ANTIQUITIES AT LOSTWITHIEL.

BY REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

AS I have been asked by some Cornish friends to apply my plan of a catalogue of antiquities (as worked out in my little book "Two hundred and twenty two antiquities and places worth seeing in or near Penzance," most of which appeared in the *Western Antiquary*) to other parts of Cornwall, I venture to add a few notes worked on the same system upon Lostwithiel, which may be of use to antiquarian tourists. I may say that the town of Lostwithiel is very get-at-able, being a station of the Cornwall railway, about 30 miles from Plymouth. Most tourists pass through it, not knowing how many points of interest, especially Restormel Castle, are to be seen at this ancient borough, the mediæval capital of Cornwall. Most of the sights could be seen in a very short time and deserve a visit from antiquaries. There may be more beside those I enclose in the accompanying list. The streets of the town are picturesque and a pleasant hour may be spent in them.

## LOSTWITHIEL GROUP.

TOWN, ancient secular capital of Cornwall, and supposed by some writers to be the "Ancient Uxella of Ptolemy." It was long the county town of Cornwall, and the headquarters of the warden of the stannaries. It had a charter from Richard, King of the Romans, and returned members to Parliament from the time of Edward II. to the Reform Bill. There was an ancient custom here of selecting a mock duke of Cornwall on Low Sunday.

1. The "Palace" of Dukes of Cornwall—now used as a Freemasons' Hall—really the ancient Exchequer and Shire Hall of Cornwall.

Note. (1) Cornish arms.
(2) Plume of Prince of Wales in stone, showing the Prince's Cornish jurisdiction.
(3) The Buttresses.

It is an interesting edifice—one of the most interesting secular public buildings of Cornwall.

2. The Town Hall, erected 1740, by Richard Edgcumbe.

3. The silver oar of Lostwithiel—conferring jurisdiction over Fowey river.

4. The granite market house and school, built 1781.

5. Walter Kendall's old house, 1658.

6. The Quay.

7. Church—Edifice of apparently French design, composed of chancel, nave, north and south aisles and vestry.

Note. (1) Tower and spire, very French.
(2) Font, with quaint design, *e.g.*, huntsman, of Pentewan stone.
(3) Alabaster image of S. Bartholomew being flayed, in the wall.
(4) Five arches of peculiar style, supported on octagonal piers, of Pentewan stone.
(5) East window—"geometrical decorated."

8. Churchyard.

9. Ancient cross, restored, at the church porch.

## ST. WINNOW GROUP.

1. S. Winnow Church, close to Fowey river on the east bank—an ancient church with many remains. The tower is fine with three stages, and finished with battlements and pinnacles.

Note. (1) Porch, with tomb.
(2) Font, with angel figures.
(3) Screen, in good state, carved—probably remains of canopy.
(4) Bench-ends in the nave—note especially ship carved—and "Signs of the Passion," also arms of families.
(5) Window in south aisle, of XV. century. Figures with the Archdeacon's arms—one of most interesting old windows in Cornwall.
(6) Pulpit, good carving in arabesques.
(7) Tomb and anagram of William Sawle (quaint) "I was ill and wel." (*sic*).

2. S. Winnow Churchyard. Note the tombs, which though modern, are striking and suitable.

Note. (1) Celtic cross, of granite, to late vicar, Rev. G. Hill.
(2) Two Celtic crosses to the Vivian family.
(3) Tombs of the Melvilles.

3. Manor House of S. Winnow. "Sanwinvee," of Domesday.

4. Vicarage and garden—fine views of Fowey river.

TYWARDREATH.

TYWARDREATH is some fifteen minutes walk from Par railway station, and is one of the most interesting villages for an antiquary in Cornwall. It is on the site of, and is partially built with, the remains of the ancient Benedictine priory of St. Andrew, one of the most famous of the ancient Cornish monastic houses. This priory was founded soon after the Conquest, and was annexed to the Abbey of S. Sergius and Bacchus in Normandy. Being an alien priory, it was seized by Henry V., but afterwards restored. A list of twenty of the priors is extant, and there are five seals of the priory known to exist.

The antiquarian points of interest in the church town of Tywardreath are:—

1. S. Andrew's Church—consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, and north transept—a handsome, well-restored, building.

Note. (1) The font.
(2) The arcade, of granite pillars.
(3) The chancel windows.
(4) The pulpit, ornamented with carved work.
(5) The transept.
(6) The tomb of Thomas Colyns, the last prior.

2. The churchyard, containing on its south side some curious remains of the old priory.

3. The new house built over the site of the priory, and containing a few remains.

4. Foundations of the priory chapel.

5. The vicarage house partly built of stones from the priory. Some of the other houses were also built of the remains of this ancient edifice.

## THE EASTON FAMILY AND THE ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

BY "GENEALOGIST."

DISCUSSION has brought to the notice of many readers that our biographical and monumental histories are very incomplete between the reigns of Henry the First and Edward the Third. The want of a complete record has lost to us many good old West of England names, and has brought the reader into contact with narratives which fail in accuracy when associated with charters and records, which here and there are occasionally found in the private collections of individuals or foreign libraries. The *Western Antiquary* will render good service by encouraging correspondents to publish ancient charters, and by this means supply at least some of the missing links in our local history; readers should dismiss from their minds every thought that such information is controversial in its charater, or in any sense personal to any family, which in these modern times may claim descents from those presented to us by such ancient documents; they should always bear in mind that printing was not invented until many centuries later, and that for the most part history is made up from the annals or records of our ancient monasteries and entries in the Exchequer, Letters Patent, Close Rolls Extracts to the Crown, etc. After the Great Survey (Domesday), the first great reliable record is the red book of the Exchequer, better known as the Liber Niger Scaccarii, which is written on vellum, in a good state of preservation, with the first letter of each knight's name illuminated, and arranged under counties in alphabetical order. It is a return made to the king of all his knights and knights' fees in A.D. 1159, with a view chiefly to ascertain the king's forces prior to the commencement of a war with France, which began with the siege of Toulouse, very well described in Stowe's *Chronicles*, and it may be assumed that

no military knight escaped entry in that book who held any land of the Crown.

There appears to be evidence that the name Easton attached itself to the Saxon Royal Family at the time Alfred the Great reigned, and afterwards down to the extinction of that dynasty. The place of that monarch's birth near Wantage, in Berkshire, the villa at Twyford, near Winchester, which Athelstan occupied, the villa on the Quantocks in Somerset, which Alfred occupied, near Taunton, took its name from this monarch, and the descendants of this family after the Conquest, gave properties called by this name to various religious houses.

A correspondent with a desire to enforce accuracy in this discussion has desired proof of the statement made in a former article, that Radulph de Mortuo Mari "was descended *lineally* from Ethelred II." The first of that name (he, who led the van at Senlac) married in her first widowhood the Princess of Mantes and the Mantois, sister of King Edward the Confessor, and of course daughter of Ethelred the Second, for which see Nyalf *Chronicles*, pp. 67-70. "Cognatus illius Magni Comitis Herefordensis Radini qui Godam Edwardi regis sororem duxerat in uxorem." The Conqueror gave Radulph extensive possessions in Herefordshire, including Wigmore. "Radulphus de Mortuo Mari tenet Castellum Wigmore. Comes Willelmus fecit illud in wasta terra que vocatur Mar Estun."

Malcolm, the third King of Scotland, married Margaret, the Saxon princess, daughter of Edgar, eldest son of Edward Ironsides, A.D. 1070 (Taylor's *History of Scotland*, vol. I., p. 89), and his two daughters by that marriage were educated in the Abbey of Romsey, Hants, by their aunt Christina.* The one, Maude, married King Henry the First, the other, Millicent (or Mary), married Radulph de Mortuo Mari (son of the above mentioned Radulph, who was of course lineally descended maternally from Ethelred the Second). These two daughters of Malcolm both possessed manors called by this name, which were offered as oblations for their husbands. Mary or Millicent gave her manor of "King Edward Eastone" in Somersetshire, to the Cluniac Monks at Bermondsey, A.D. 1113. In the annals of Bermondsey the entries are: "Et hoc anno Maria Comitissa dedit Manerium de Kyng Edward Eastone," and the following year, "Et hoc anno obiit Mari Comitissa soror Matildis Reginæ uxoris Henrici regis." King Stephen confirmed this grant, and at the same time made it clear that Maria was the same as Millicent, referred to in his charter to the Priory of St. Martin des Champs, set out in a note in a former article, "A.D. 1133 Hoc anno Rex Stephanus Confirmavit donum Mariæ Comitissa Manerium de Kyng Edward Eston. *Matris Reginæ uxor ejus.*"

The other princess, Maude, held the Manor of Eastone in Herefordshire, which at her death was given by Henry the First to his Queen Addelides.

In the *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. I., p. 127 (in a note), Miss Agnes Strickland has given an excellent translation of this charter, the original of which in a very perfect condition, was then in the hands of Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. † The site of this manor can be identified by a station in Herefordshire, on the Great Western Railroad, called Easton Court; the other manor, that of King Edward Eastone in Somerset, owing, it is presumed, to lost records in those parts, has changed its name and is now called, Kyng Weston.

The words "Mortuo Mari" are derived from Mort Kere, the son of Earngrim, from whom

* Christina took the veil, A.D. 1085. "Christina ditonis soror intravit monasterium Rumasia et suscepit sanctionialis viatem anno MLXXXV."

† Be it known to all the faithful of the holy church of England and Normandy, that I, Queen Addelides, wife of the most noble King Henry, and daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine, have granted to God and the Church of St. Mary, Reading, for the health and redemption of the soul of the most noble King Henry, and of my own, and of my Lord Stephen, by the grace of God, King of the English and his Queen, and all the offspring of the most noble King Henry, and my father, and mother, and relations, as well living as dead, my manor of Eastone, which my Lord gave me as his queen and wife, in Herefordshire, to be held as freely and quietly, as I myself held it; and this gift I have made on the first anniversary of the death of my Lord, the most noble King Henry in the same church, by the offering of a pall which I placed on the altar.

Edmund Ironsides derived his Estone. [Freeman in *Appendix*, vol. v.. p. 797.] The name was perpetuated by Algar, Earl of Mercia, in his son, Morcari or Morcar, Earl of Northumberland (the brother of Earl Edwin, one of the leaders in the great rebellion of Edwin and Morcar). It was assumed by Radulph as well as that of Essetone, probably from the properties which he inherited of that name, Wigmore Castle, being situated in a parish or hundred, called Mortkere, and in Domesday, Radulph held Essetone "In Langlie tenet Radulphus in Comiti i hidam et pro tanto se defendit Lemar et Bric Esstone," again he is entered "Ipse comes tenet in Dominio Essetone," which translated is, the Earl himself holds Essetone. Sir Hervei de Helion, married a daughter of the first Radulph, who is entered in Domesday "Tenant in capite Wife of Hervei De Helion," who Westcote wrote, was called "Essetone. for which see Domesday."

The chronicles of Hyda contained the wills of Alfred the Great, in which was an account of his gift to his eldest son, Edward, of his lands on the Quantock, Somerset, and Hurstbourne in Hampshire, and to his younger son, his lands at Crewkerne in Somerset, and at Branchesecomb and Cullompton in Devon. In later years the chronicles showed that these Hampshire properties were held by Radulph de Mortuo Mari. "Radulph holds Ordei and Cheping, Hampshire, of the King," it was then expressed as 1 hida; there was here a Church, 24 Serfs, 3 Mills; it was worth £25 a year in Edward the Confessor's reign. A considerable breadth of land in the Isle of Wight, together with the Manor of West Drayton in Hampshire, was given to the Abbey of Newminster (afterwards Hyde), at Winchester, by King Ethelred the Second, on condition that the Abbey should hold it of the Bishop after the death of the third possessor, Radulph de Mortuo Mari who now holds it is the third possessor." Hugo Estone "de Battomiensis Episcopi," is styled in records a large landowner in Hampshire, he was son and heir of Radulph de Mortuo Mari (Burke's *Extinct Baronage*), and the above paragraph makes it clear, how and why he became a large owner under the Episcopates of Winchester and Bath; when the bishops rebelled against King Rufus he decreed that knights holding such properties should, subject to their performing the service, have vested interests in their holdings. This Hugh is entered in the Liber Niger Scaccarii, as Hugo Eston. The well known Castle of Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, was a possession of Ailwin Eston and took its name from Mortkere, Karlsbroke or Garison. The two parishes of Morcette or Morchard in Devon, in like manner took name from Mortkere. Skipton Castle, an ancient possession of this family, is thus described by Burke in his *Female Portrait Gallery*, vol. II., p. 31, with some accuracy. "Skipton before the Conquest had been a possession of Earl Edwin (Earl Morcat's brother). On the division of lands after the Conquest, it came to Roger de Romalè, who built the Castle; by marriage, this barony descended to the house of Albemarle, till 9th Edw. I., when the heir-at-law conveyed it to that Monarch, who gave it to Piers Gaveston."

Cullompton came to the De Redvers family, Isabella Countess Albemarle gave Cullompton by charter to the Abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight. [Oliver's *Dioc. Exon.*, p. 384.]

Branchesecomb in Devon had a residence called Eyye or Esse, which translators have erroneously rendered Egge, this was a possession of this family until A.D. 1370, when Sir Richard de Branscomb, second son of John de Kyng Eston, with his wife, Igidia Mohun and sister, Margaret, wife of John Upton, conveyed it to John Wadham. The heir-general of this family took name from this, for which (see first Devon Visitations in the Heralds' College; see also Prince's *Worthies of Devon* under Wadham).

The connecting link between the De Redvers, Earl of Devon and Easton families may be thus stated: William de Romelè, Earl of Lincoln, was son of Roger de Romelè by

Lucy, youngest daughter and heiress of Algar the Saxon, Earl of Mercia, he married Hawise, or Avice, D'Abrincis, daughter of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, by whom there was a daughter, Cicely, who married William de Maschines, Earl of Cumberland, brother of Ralph, Earl of Chester. They had a son, William de Egremont, who died young, and three daughters; Maude or Matilda married Hugo Eston (Liber Niger), son and heir of Radulph de Mortuo Mari, and was his second wife.* Cicely married William, Earl Albemarle (Willy le Gros), son and heir of King Stephen, and Alice married Gilbert Giford, and afterwards Robert Curtney, and died without heir by him and without lands *in capite.*

Much of this great inheritance of the Earl of Lincoln escheated to the crown for want of male issue, and included in the escheat was the villa residences of Kyng Eston near Taunton, Somerset (*Vide* Escht. 2., Mag. Roll, 19 Hen. 11, Rot f6 and Maddox's *Hist. of Exchequer*, vol. 1.) The eldest son of Hugo Eston, by his first wife, was Roger Mortuo Mari, of Wigmore, but the eldest son, by Maltida de Meschines, was Radulph, who retained his father's name, and married Amiciam, second daughter of Willy le Gros, Earl Albemarle, who was his first cousin, and their grandson, John Eston ultimately was decreed by the Court of Chancery, heir to the Albemarle and De Redvers honours.

In A.D. 1207 the sons of Hugo and Matilda de Meschines petitioned King John to restore some of the escheated land of the Earl of Lincoln, including the villa at Kyngeston near Taunton.

Sir William Dugdale, in a note in the appendix, p. 136, erases a statement in the text of this work to the effect that William de Meschines left a daughter, Alice, who married W. Fitz Duncan, and instead, thereof, states that William de Meschines married Cicely, daughter and heir of William de Romelè. This William de Meschines died A.D. 1128.

That King by charter, dated A.D. 1208, restored their Somerset villa to the family in whose hands it remained, according to the records of the Manor Court of Taunton, Somerset, until A.D. 1812, when it was sold by William Easton, of Broad Clyst and Kingston, to George Cole. Very little of this house now remains, but it was of sufficient importance when George Cole occupied it, to gave him the position of Sheriff of the County the following year. King John's charter is set out in the note, it is one of the charters which the printers thought not of sufficient interest to print in the collection ordered by the House of Commons, and which the House subsequently ordered to be printed in a "more exhaustive copy" of King John's charters.*

It is somewhat necessary to give this description of the family which has a very wide record. The family of Bigod is of the same. Roger Bigod, who died A.D. 1107, was son by Gada of Radulph de Mortuo Mari, his son and heir of William Bigod, was lost with his wife in the *White Ship*, A.D. 1119, when the inheritance of Bigod passed to this family. This Hugo Eston was brother to the Queen of King Stephen, and brother-in-law to Earl Albemarle, and was made Earl of Norfolk by King Stephen, he is identical with the Hugh Bigod who placed King Stephen on the throne, but the lost history of Devon has, in a measure buried with it this name, which can scarcely be found in the index to any

* This marriage has been attributed to De Curcy, but appears as stated above by certain well-known Chancery proceedings.

* "Taunton, Somerset, A.D. 1206. Johannes Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ etc. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse & presenti Carta nostra Comfirmasse liberis hominibus nostris De Kyng Eston Villam nostram De Kyng Eston pertinentis suis ad feodi firmam; habendam et tenedam eis & hæredibus eorum de nobis & hœredibus nostris in manu suâ imperpetuam integri cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis Consuetudinibus quas eadem villa habere consuevit & debuit tempore quo fuit in manu nostra redendo inde etc. Salvis hiis que ad coronam regiam pertinent * * * Quare volumus & fermiter precissimus quod predicti homines De Kyng Estone & heredes eorum habeant & teneant ad feodi firmam in perpetuum bene & impace libere & quiete integre plenarie & honorifice in omnibus locis & rebus communibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus illam pertinentibus Sicut supradictum est quam diu firmam predictum bene pace verint.

Testo Dno P. Winton, Episcopi.
„ J. Bathon, Episcopi.
„ Wm. Comt., Devon.
„ Wm. Briwere."

modern work on Devon, printed within the last 200 years, neither can these charters be found in Sir William Dugdale's work.

[The writer of the above article, being in America, has had no opportunity of correcting the proofs; hence it may happen that typographical errors may be found by our critical readers.—EDITOR.]

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

ABOUT a mile further down the Avon another considerable tributary falls into it, which is generally known as the Brock Hill water, or stream, flowing down from Brock Hill Mire. The banks of this stream, like those of the Wellabrook,* have been well worked from its source to its confluence with the Avon, and in order to glance at the remains upon it, it will be well to commence at the head of the brook. Not far above where the tiny waters well up from the ground, is a village enclosure, on Hickaton Hill, containing hut circles, with which I first became acquainted many years ago by riding into in a thick mist. Shortly afterwards I made an examination of it, and found it to measure two hundred and sixty yards in circumference, the wall being about six feet in thickness. Lower down, on the banks of the Brock Hill stream are other enclosures, with some exceedingly fine specimens of hut circles, which I shall notice presently: my examination of these was made at an earlier date than that of my investigation of the one whose measurement I have just given.

At the distance of several score yards from this, and very nearly close to where the workings commence on the Brock Hill stream, I found an object which is undoubtedly a remnant of the old tinners' appliances. It is a shallow granite trough, similar in character to others which I have discovered on the moor and always near the remains of mining operations. The trough which is sunk in a block rather over four feet long, and about two in width, stands one foot above the ground, and measures three feet in length; at one end it is one foot four inches wide and a little narrower at the other; its depth is about three inches.

Just below this, amid heaps of stone almost covered with moss and soil, are the ruins of two little huts of the usual character of these mining erections, only very small, the largest being but ten and a half feet by seven, and the smaller eight feet by six, inside measurement. The walls are not quite four feet in height, and are in a very dilapidated condition. The stream-work continues down the bottom, though from being so much overgrown is not readily discerned until a near approach is made to it. Not far from its source the brook bends around to the right, and just below this point, on the right bank, may be seen the remains of a tiny building, only four or five feet long, by about three in width, its walls not being more than two feet high. Lower down there is another small hut a little over six feet long, and about five feet in width, in a state of great dilapidation, and close to it is another of similar size. Below this are two more, also in a most ruinous condition.

Towards the lower part of the stream the Abbot's Way, an old monks' path, crosses the bottom, being plainly visible on each side as it approaches the ford. On the right hand it can, except for a short distance, be easily traced along the side of the hill to the confluence of the Wellabrook and the Avon at Huntingdon Cross. At a few score yards from the Brock Hill water this ancient track crosses the lower portion of one of the village enclosures to which I have just referred as being situated near the banks of that stream, and the wall may be seen displaced in order to admit of the formation of the path. Of

* In the last issue of the *W.A.* I inadvertently stated that one of the Dartmoor Wellabrooks falls into the Tavy. I should have said into the Lyd.

course, no proof is necessary to convince us that this settlement is a very great deal older than the monks' path; still this piece of evidence is interesting as showing that at the time the old road was made the settlement was deserted, or at all events, that no occasion existed for the preservation of the encircling wall.

The Abbot's Way probably dates from the twelfth or thirteenth century, as it formed a means of communication between the Abbeys of Buckland and Tavistock and that of Buckfast. The latter house was founded in 1137, Buckland in 1280, and Tavistock as early as 961.

Below the ford the stream falls over some rocks forming charming little cascades, overhung by two or three dwarfish trees, whose leafy boughs in summer afford a grateful shade, most inviting to the wanderer on the moor. A short distance below this spot the waters of the brook are lost in those of the Avon.

In order to observe the streaming remains upon this latter river, between this point and Huntingdon Cross, it will be better to return thither and follow its course.

Immediately below the cross the operations, which are in fact a continuation of those on the Wellabrook, are seen on the left bank, stretching down a rather wide bottom, the ground on the right bank rising steeply from the river's brink. Some way down the left bank becomes steep, and then the heaps of *débris*, all much overgrown, and are seen on the flat ground on the right bank of the river, and on the formation of the country again changing the streaming is once more found on the river's left bank. At the head of this portion of the workings, and about half a mile down from the cross, are the remains of a water-course on the left bank, and in the bed of the river the positions of several large stones seem to indicate the spot where a weir was constructed. The water-course leads to the ruins of a building of some considerable size—the old mill to which I have referred as being, very probably, the place where the ore from the workings on the Wellabrook (as well, of course, as from those on the Avon and Brock Hill stream) was taken to be prepared.

It is situated about forty yards from the bank of the river, and is rather below the level of the surrounding country, the rubble which was thrown out from the little hollow in which it stands, forming a heap on each side of it. It was evidently built in this manner in order that a higher fall for the water which worked the wheel might be obtained. It is in a ruinous condition now, its area being entirely covered with the fallen walls, but those portions of them which do remain show them to have been well built; it is most perfect at its upper end furthest from the river. Here the wall stands four and a half feet above the stones with which the interior is strewn, reaching to the level of the ground without, and it is probable that it was continued no higher. This bit of wall is two and a half feet wide. The internal dimensions of the building are thirty-two feet by seventeen feet.

The water-course terminates at a short distance behind the mill, running parallel to its end. Here, however, was a sharp bend, and the water was carried from this point to the wheel pit which was at the side of the building, by means of a wooden aqueduct (which would appear to have been about forty-six feet long), locally known as launders, as is evident from the vestiges of a bank in the direct line to the pit. This arrangement would give a greater fall for the water, and is precisely the plan upon which such a work would be constructed now.

A few yards from the further end of these launders, where they were joined to the dyke, are the ruins of another building. It seems to have been divided into two apartments, and the outer wall circumscribes an area of about seventy feet. At a short distance from this by the side of the dyke, is another small ruined hut.

Below the mill there are no vestiges of streaming, with the exception of one small

working on the opposite side of the river, but above it, as we have seen, such are numerous.

From the mill to the point where the Brock Hill waters meet those of the Avon, the distance is not very great, and a short walk will therefore bring the investigator in sight of a very interesting collection of ruined walls. These are situated on the same side of the river, and not far from it, on the slope of the hill above the confluence of the two streams. They form a rectangular enclosure—a kind of courtyard—within which are other small courts, and the walls of some houses or sheds.

The lower wall of this enclosure, which is somewhere about a hundred yards from the Avon, is ninety-six feet in length; one side-wall is a hundred and eight feet long, and the other two feet less than that. They are of ordinary construction, comparatively modern looking, and are about two and a half feet in height only. The upper portion of this enclosed space is entirely occupied by the ruined walls of the inner courts and buildings, these extending right across it from one wall to the other.

Taking up a position outside the lower wall, the observer will notice that the most perfect of these inner enclosures is that in the left-hand upper corner. Whether this was merely a small court, or whether it was formerly a covered building is, however, not quite apparent. It measures thirty-eight feet by eighteen, and the walls are about three feet in height. Behind it is a oblong mound covering a space of about three fourths of these measurements, and whether this is the remains of another building is not evident. Adjoining the little court or building on the right are two more enclosures in which the walls are lower; it is difficult to say whether these were ever covered in, or were only small courts. They measure thirty-two feet each in length, one being nineteen feet wide, and the other fifteen. Adjoining these, and occupying all the space between them and the wall of the main enclosure is another courtyard, extending furthur down the slope than either of the others, and also about four feet further up. In the left-hand upper corner, and the right-hand lower one of this court, are the dilapidated remains of two small huts, formed by low walls running parallel to the main ones, the space between being covered with blocks of stone. It is these little huts which seem to connect the ruins with mining, as they are of precisely similar character to the secret store-places to which I have alluded as being not infrequently found near the stream-works. The upper one is by far the most complete, though of that there is not much that is not now in a state of ruin. It is three feet wide on the inside, and appears originally to have been about eleven feet long, though less than a third of its length is now covered; its height is about the same as its width. The lower one seems to have been of precisely the same dimensions, but is now a total ruin. There are two more of these little huts formed on the inside of the wall of the main enclosure, both in an extremely dilapidated condition.

What makes these ruins more interesting is the fact that they have been formed on—in a manner grown out of—the walls of an ancient British hut village. At each of the upper corners of the enclosure, these may be seen springing from it, the one on the left-hand running up the hill, and that on the right-hand being carried across the slope and then bending upward to sweep around and meet the other, thus enclosing a large space within which are hut circles. At the point where the right-hand wall bends upward, another mediæval erection formerly stood, constructed of the stones of the old vallum. This appears to have been a hut or court twenty-four feet long, and fifteen feet wide at one end, and eleven at the other. From here an older looking wall is carried down towards the confluence of the Avon and the Brock Hill stream, which is immediately below.

*(To be continued.)*

# Original Notes.

**"Plymouth Armada Heroes."**—Extracts from Queen Elizabeth's book (fourth instalment):—

"Hispani sic regna petunt, sic Angla virago
Turpibus est monstris Tartessiacaque Neroni
Præda data, et tumidis transcripta Britannia Mauris;
Quo fugitis? hæc est tellus quæsita per undas;
Nec fuga tuta mari est: instat fugientibus instat
Dracus, et Albiaci præsens tutela tridentis
Inclitus Auardus, pelagi cui summa potestas." (p. 35-6.)

"Ille tuns capitur tua sub vestigia Valdes,
Ampelusiaci demissus ab Herculis antro,
Nobilium cum flore virûm; qui nomine Dracum
Compellans, pulchræque ictus virtutis honore,
Te te, ait, agnosco, Pelagi Deus; utere victor
Sorte tuâ, nec vitales jam deprecor auras,
Dixit, et adversos saliit periturus in hostes." (p. 36.)

"Quam regit HAVARDUS genere et bello inclytus heros,
Quique orbem famâ complet et astra DRACO." (p. 52.)

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**Sir John Hawkins or Dockyard Peculation.**—Old biographers had not our facilities for discovering truth and too many modern ones approach their task with foregone conclusions. Over and above the many reasons why the secrets of the service seldom reached profane hearing, Hawkins had influential connections at court and royal affinity (his cousin, John Trelawny, and Queen Elizabeth's cousin, Sir Robert Carey, married sisters, and there were still nearer ties). His public reputation rests purely on his command of a squadron against the Armada, but the charges against him were followed up afterwards, and uninformed writers inveigh against the ingratitude of Elizabeth's ministers for pressing them, little knowing how the navy had been perilously stinted and hurriedly made "tight as a cup." There are too many duplicates and too much collateral evidence to leave room for doubt, and the following is probably the state duplicate of Thos. Allen's charge referred to among the Coke MSS. [*Hist. Commis.*] They led to the passing of an act of Parliament especially framed and worded in accordance and there is no getting over this significant fact, which happens to have been overlooked.

"*Certain notes to prove that Mr John Hawkyns doth not deal truly with Her Matie*

"There is one Honyngeborne, who hath the keeping of H. Matie's storehouse at Depford Strond, who is deputy for Christopher Baker, clarke of the Storehouse, The said Honyngebourne and Hawkyns have not been friends but now of late great friends since Sir Wm. Wynter and Hawkyns did become friends, by this means may do in the storehouse what he pleaseth.

"I myself saw Honyngbourne receive a great number of small ropes in coils out of Hawkyns' storehouse and put them into the great storehouse with ropes some of them good, I charged Honyngbourne with them and asked by what warrant he took them in he told me not, but said he would refuse them which were not good.

"One Wylson, a rope maker, will justify that one Clitherowe a seller of ropes in London, did put into her Matie's storehouse at Depford, a great quantity of small ropes and the keeper of the storehouse did set s Tayle on them and writ William Cockyns name thereon, a marchant of Danske, but these ropes were made in Lynne and Boston, there is difference in every hundred weight at least five shillings. This is true dealing, and the said Clitherowe is he that doth buy all things from Hawkyns.

"Matthew Baker sayeth that when Peter Pett and he did take the repairing of her Matie's ships Hawkyns would need be half with them, but the rest of the officers did not know that Hawkyns has any part with them.

"When Hawkyns could persuade the officers to give them great allowance because he was a partner, and at the last Hawkyns would have the whole bargain in his own hands and gave them wages, so he made his own allowance as he pleased and paid himself.

"There hath been no audit from Hawkyns, as the auditor sayeth, these two years, there hath been neither cordage nor canvas with other things not entered in the Queen's Matie's books, as Hawkyns sayeth this year. Nor prices made to the Queen's Matie, but he hath paid all by impreste which was never wont to be the use, but to enter all commodities as they were brought and received.*

"There is one Captain Thornton of Ireland who is now here, sayeth that he hath the keeping of one of her Matie's ships in Ireland which Hawkyns is bound to maintain, he hath divers times sent him ropes made of old stuff, both cables and small ropes, as he will take his oath. The Lord Deputy will witness the same, for Thornton did never receive any ropes but he did show them to the Lord Deputy and yet he priced them to Her Matie at 19 shillings the hundred which stood not him in 12 shillings at most.

"It is not good that any subject's ship should be against Depford, but only her Matie's ships, it hath been used but of late years the cause why may be declared.†

"It is not good that her Matie's shipwrights shall keep any timber yard or build any ships for merchants or for any nobleman without her Matie's leave, because they have commission from her Matie to take up timber and then to build other men's ships therewith.

"If it be your Matie's pleasure that I shall provide from henceforth those things of provision for your Matie's navy, according to my letter's patents, that it may please your Matie there may be a surveyor of all your Matie's storehouses by men of knowledge that there may be no old nor rotten stuff therein and then hereafter should be layed to my charge that I did put them in.

"It is not good that any of her Matie's officers who hath charge of her Matie's ships should have any ship-

* By the terms of his patent Hawkins was allowed two clerks to keep his accounts, when suspicions gave rise to enquiry Hawkins made the excuses we can imagine, and asked the assistance, not of an independent auditor to set his accounts in order, but of his wife's brother-in-law, Fenton, who was under obligation to him and residing in one of Hawkins's houses at Deptford, he must have been privy to the various malpractices.

† See note on Richard Chapman, p. 11, *Western Antiquary*.

ping of their own nor yet be no builders of shipps,‡ nor be no merchants nor partners with any merchants because being appointed by her Matie to see that all commodities shall be perfect and good which shall long to her Matie's navy and then they are appointed a reasonable price between her Matie and the merchants, which they will scarce do if the goods are their own.

"All these things Mr. Hawkyns did of himself, must not he needs be a beggar?"§

Endorsed, 5 Oct., 1587. Orders meet to be observed for H. Navie—and in Burghley's writing, "abuses by Jho. Hawkyns." *(State Papers Domestic.)*

The original spelling of the above document has not been followed throughout.

London. H. H. DRAKE.

✣ ✣ ✣

**A Launceston Relic of the Test Act.**—The following document, which is an interesting relic of the Test Act, was found in October, 1884, by Mr. George Burt (the descendant of a family which has resided for several generations at Newport, Cornwall), while investigating some old papers of his father, the late Mr. C. Nations Burt:—

"We, the Minister and Church Warden of the Parish and Parish Church of *Saint Mary Magdalen in the Borough of Launceston in the County of Cornwall*, Do hereby Certify That *John Braddon, Out Viander of the Borough of Newport in the parish of St. Stephen by Launceston, aforesaid*, on Sunday the *sixth* day of *January, 1788*, did receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Parish Church, aforesaid, immediately after Divine Service and Sermon, according to the Usage of the Church of England. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Hands the said *sixth* Day of *January, 1788.*

‡ Hawkins built and repaired his own ships the "*Prince* and the *Bark Talbot* with H.M. timber out of H.M.'s yard at Depford, one ship he hath builded and coloureth in the name of his wife has been built in the same way." (Burghley papers, Lansd. MS., 52, f. 118, b.) The famous *Dainty* was built in his son Richard's name. (See R. H. *Observations.*)

§ Our forefathers were rather given to plain speaking, a responsible writer, to whom the Earl of Leicester committed the charge of the "Galleon Leicester," states that, Sir. Wm. Winter divulged to him much concerning John Hawkyns and "he could not set forth all the baseness of ye same Mr. Hawkyns in birth, mynde and manner, or foretell his intent and pretended deceipte." Sir Wm. Wynter speaking of Hawkins said, "What a dissemblinge knave is yt, when he was hurte in ye Strande, and made his will, he was not able to gyve £500 (yt beinge true), it is to be noted yt all yt he is nowe worth, and yt wch he hath wasted, hath byn drawne by deceipte from her Matie." (Burghley papers, Lansd. MS., 52. f. 117, b.) Hawkins was stabbed 11 Oct., 1573, and from the Close Rolls we know that he and his elder brother, William had, a year or two before, mortgaged their lands to raise £500. The incident alluded to is worth a digression, because it engendered fear of assassination in Elizabeth and her advisers at the time. (Soames *Elizabethan Relig. Hist.*, 197). Peter Burchet, of the Middle Temple, a puritan fanatic, intending to stab Sir Christopher Hatton, for a papist, wounded Hawkins by mistake, who was coming up Middle Temple Lane to Fleet Street on his way to court, in company with Capt. Winter. The queen took great interest in the case and sent her own surgeon to attend Hawkins. Burchet was hanged in the Strand near where he had stabbed Hawkins, his right hand was stricken off and nailed to the gibbet over his head. (Stow. *Ann.*, Ed. Howe, 677; *Zurich Letters*, Parker Soc., 1558-79, p. 313.)

*W. Carpenter* } Minister of the Parish and Parish Church, aforesaid.

*Richd. Edgecombe* } Church Warden of the said
*Moses Bowring* } Parish and Parish Church.

*And Nicholas Burt, of the parish of St. Stephen, by Launceston, aforesaid, Gentleman*, Do severally make Oath That they did see the said *John Braddon* in the above written Certificate named, And who now present hath delivered the same into this Court, Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in the Parish Church, aforesaid. And that they did see the said Certificate subscribed by the said Minister and Churchwarden."

I may add that the portions in *italics* are written, and the remainder lithographed, on parchment, while at the top left-hand corner are two sixpenny stamps, and at the bottom a fivepenny. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Devonshire.**—There is in the somewhat extensive "local" library of Mr. George T. Lawley, Priestfield House, near Wolverhampton, a remarkable production called "Poems and Letters," by George England; it was printed by T. Stanley, at Great Bridge, near Wednesbury, in 1858. In the preface, the writer says, "My father, William England, was born at Rhode, in the parish of Uplyme, Devon, in 1749." I merely desire now to quote this bare fact, and to say Mr. Lawley, will be pleased to answer any queries relative to the book.

Wednesbury. F. W. HACKWOOD.

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**The Armada at Falmouth**—It is a curious point that although we have a good account of the sighting of the Armada off the Lizard, and also of the fighting of the English fleet, under Howard and Drake, off Rame, with this "floating Babel," we have, as yet (as far as I know) scarcely any clear, contemporary record of the intervening voyage along the Cornish coast. Any light must be of value, and I am therefore much obliged to Mr. Enys, of Penryn, for his kindly sending to me the following extract from the records of his ancestor, Mr. Thomas Enys, who was probably an eye witness, and wrote down the note at the time.

"The xx daie of July, the Spanish fleet came along before the harbor of Falmouth and westwards, and the next daie our fleet mett *(sic)* them and allways followye *(sic)* them, fighting with them—1588."

It would thus seem:—

(1) That the Spanish Armada sailed near, and well in sight of Falmouth harbour and of Pendennis Castle.

(2) That the English fleet first engaged off the Cornish coast, between the Dodman and Rame Head, not unlikely off Looe.

(3) The account of the English fleet, meeting and following, agrees with Froude's narrative of their getting round the Armada by sailing inside them close to the Cornish coast. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

**Drinking Mug.**—The history of domestic life and customs at various periods is shewn by the use of furniture, utensils, food, meals, etc., and they thus become exponents of our social condition. For instance, our forefathers ate their food from wooden trenchers, or metal plates, and dishes, before the general introduction of earthenware.

Meeting with an old mug—probably a cider mug—of white glazed earthenware of the capacity of a pint measure, its inscription and ornament, I thought may find a place in the *Western Antiquary*.

The following lines are printed on one of its sides:—

Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendour and state,
I envy them not I declare it,
I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it.
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers,
The lark is my Morning alarmer:
So my jolly boys now,
Here's God speed the plough,
Long life and success to the farmer.

The lines are surrounded by a border of agricultural implements, flowers, etc., and on the top is a ribbon with the motto, "In God is all our trust;" and at the bottom, "Industry produceth wealth."

These lines give us the idea of a well-to-do farmer of an independent spirit, hospitably inclined, and with a reverent demeanour.

On the opposite side of the mug there is a motto, "Trust in God," and "The husbandman's diligence provides bread." These are surrounded by agricultural devices, animals and two figures, a female churning, and a husbandman with pick and spade. G. T.

## Queries.

21.—**Castell of Ashbury, Devon.**—I learn through the kindness of Mr. Prideaux-Brune, that the Castells, were a branch of Kestell, of Kestell, Cornwall, and their arms was a chev. sa. between 3 falcons ppr. Were these arms ever borne with the chevron? When did Ashbury pass out of the family into that of Woolcombe?

Portswood. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

22.—**Arscott Family.**—Was John Arscott, who unsuccessfully contested Launceston at the general election of 1774, the John Arscott who sat for Ashburton in the Parliaments of 1741 and 1747, and was he of the same family as Arthur Arscott, who represented Tiverton in 1722 and afterwards? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

23.—**Werrington and the Duke of Northumberland.**—When did the Werrington property, and with it the control of the representation of Launceston and Newport, pass from the Morice family to the Duke of Northumberland? The late Mr. Northmore Lawrence, in a series of papers contributed to a local newspaper some years since, upon "Werrington and its Possessors," said it was "about the year 1763," which I suspect to be a misprint involving an error of twenty years, for in Paterson's *Roads*, (18th edition, by Edward Mogg, 1826, p. 613,) it is stated that "Werrington House . . . became by purchase, the property of the first Duke of Northumberland in 1783." Confirmation of this positive assertion would be of assistance to a correct estimate of the local elections at that date. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

24.—**"Dark House" for Prison.**—Was "Dark House" in olden days a customary synonym for gaol? The town prison at Launceston, which was formed of two rooms over the South Gate, was so called, locally, until its use was abandoned in 1882. This was not merely in common speech—where it had for variants, "Clink" and "Lock-up," while a euphemism for incarceration there was "put over the Gate"—but in official and other documents. In the borough accounts for 1574 (Peter's *History of Launceston*, p. 209), there appears an entry of twenty pence paid "for mending the lock of the Darkhouse dore." In a Quaker's pamphlet of 1657, "The West answering to the North," it is noted that William Salt, one of the Friends persecuted at Launceston, was committed by the Mayor, for some imaginary offence, to "the darke house." James Neild in his *State of the Prisons* (1812, p. 331), says, "this gaol is called very appropriately 'The Dark House'"—as if the name were not of frequent use; and in the account presented to Parliament in 1819 of all the goals, houses of correction, or penitentiaries, in England and Wales, the same place figures as "Dark-house," the words "Common Gaol" being added as though in explanation. In the "Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee (of the House of Commons) on the Laws relating to Prisons," dated May 7, 1822, the Launceston town prison is not again so called, but East Looe reported the possession of "a small prison, called The Darkhouse," and West Looe of "a small room, called The Darkhole," but these I believe to be the only mention of such a name in the report. That "a dark house and a whip," composed an Elizabethan formula for the treatment of madness has been noted by writers on the subject, but was it common to denote prisons by the correctly descriptive epithet given? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

25.—**"The Justice" for Ex-Mayor.**—In the parliamentary gaol return for 1818 (printed in 1819) it is stated that the Launceston town prison, is in the jurisdiction of "the Justices of the Peace for the borough, consisting of

the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, Senior Alderman, and the Mayor for the preceding year, commonly called 'The Justice.'" Is the latter term, which continues to be locally used, as descriptive of the immediate Ex-Mayor, generally employed in the same sense elsewhere?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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26.—**Devonshire Nonsense Verses.**—As in these days there is nothing too small or too trivial for the consideration of the folk-lorist and antiquary, may I ask when these Devonshire nonsense verses which I have heard from my childhood were first composed? Are they of any antiquity?

"There was a good woman of Devon,
Who rose every morning at seven;
Called her husband a fool,
Drove her children to school,
That thrifty good woman of Devon."

Were Devonshire women formerly considered early risers and active, and does this set forth a supposed characteristic of the county? I have often heard the verse quoted by Devonshire ladies as if it were a rude definition of the ideas of old-fashioned thrift of Devon households.

The Exeter nosense verse is less flattering, but in itself might represent the inundation of country folk into Exeter on market and other days, in the hospitable good old times, which to "thrifty good women of Exeter" must have been trying.

"There was an old woman of Exeter
When company came it sore vexed her.
She locked up the meat,
For fear people should eat,
That stingy old woman of Exeter."

If this nonsense is really old it may give an idea of Devonshire home-life in the last and seventeenth centuries.

FOLK-LORIST.

✣ ✣ ✣

27.—**Apple Tree Bearing Blossoms and Fulf Grown Fruit at the same time.**—Yesterday, July 23, two branches of an apple tree were brought me, both bearing branches of blossoms and fruit. They were gathered in a garden about four miles from Exeter, by Lord D —— n; some of his lordship's servants intimated to him that there was a dread superstition, or ill omen, attached to this, something that they could not or dare not tell him, and the steward's wife when she saw the fruit on the branch as well as the flowers, held up her hands in utter despair.

This superstition does not appear to be widely spread, for I do not find it in Brand or Grose, *Notes and Queries*, *Western Antiquary*, or the Collections in Devon Association Reports, but I find what appears to be the same legend recorded in the Rev. Hilderic Friend's *Flowers and Flower Lore*, pp. 578-9, thus, "If flowers flourish out of season, sickness and death are thereby indicated; thus, for example, in Northamptonshire, and also in the West of England, the blooming of the apple or pear-tree after the fruit is ripe, is regarded as a sure omen of death; whence the following couplet:—

"A bloom on the tree when the apples are ripe,
Is a sure termination to somebody's life."

Is anything more known of this superstition either in Devon or elsewhere? as it would be interesting to collect all the lore that attaches to it. EDWARD PARFITT.

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28.—**Jonathan Dymond, of Exeter.**—The late Mr. John Bright warmly eulogised a book by this Devonian, *viz.*, his *Essays on the principles of Morality*. A few references to the author are given at the end of an Obituary of Mr. Robert Dymond, his nephew, in the pages of *Notes and Gleanings*, September, 1888.

Can your readers give full particulars of his life and writings?

In corroboration of the statement that the *Essays* obtained worldwide celebrity, I may mention that I recently met with a copy in "Spanish" published in 1870.

DEVS, JUN.

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29.—**Early Mayors of Plymouth, etc.**—Some time since I inquired of you if you could give me any direct information respecting some of the early Mayors of Plymouth and others. I now write to ask if you could obtain for me, through the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, some information concerning the following: Richard Hitchens, Mayor of Plymouth, 1600; Walter Mathews, Deputy Mayor, 1606; John Osgood, Mayor of St. Austell; Nicholas Sherwell, Mayor of Plymouth, 1619; William Stallinge, Merchant, 1601; John Copplestone, 1599, died 1608; Humphrey Fownes, Mayor of Plymouth, 1597. A few brief particulars respecting these persons, age, date of death, etc., would be very acceptable; and I shall be much obliged if you can put me in the way of obtaining them. J. P. BAXTER.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

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30.—**Abel Worth, of Devonport.**—I want to find a trace of a man of the above name who died at Devonport, in or about the year 1817. Can any of your correspondents refer me to any book or register where I may gather such information? A. J. WORTH.

London.

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31.—**Arms of the County of Devon.**—Now that the County possesses a duly constituted governing body, it may be that those who are in authority will (if they have not already) decide upon an official coat of arms, and thus set at rest this long-vexed question of the arms of Devon. Perhaps one of your correspondents who may happen to be a member of the County Council will inform

the public, through your columns, if anything has been done or is contemplated in this direction. KEARLEY.

* * *

32.—**The Plymouth Leat.**—Where can I find the most reliable and detailed information respecting the Plymouth Water Supply? Can you or any of your readers refer me to any publications where I may obtain a true and particular account of the Plymouth Leat, from the time when Sir Francis Drake brought in the water to the recent negotiations for a Storage Reservoir?

London. RALPH COLE.

* * *

33.—**Rev. Andrew Kinsman, of Plymouth.**—A writer in the *Church of the West* (August 17, 1889) speaks of having seen an engraved portrait dated 1772, and asserts that the rev. gentleman was a former vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

There must be some mistake about this, as in Worth's *History of Plymouth* where a list of vicars of St. Andrew's is given, which claims (in its later portion, at least) to be complete; there is no mention made of such an incumbent, nor does his name occur in Mr. J. B. Rowe's paper on the parish and vicars of St. Andrew's?

Perhaps some reader can explain the connection (if any) between the Church of St. Andrew's and the Rev. Andrew Kinsman. Was he one of the evening lecturers attatched to that church in former times?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

34.—**Architecture of Cornish Churches.**—Miss M. A. Rudd, Oriel Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon, writes to ask where she can obtain the best information on the Architecture of Cornish Churches, and on the Antiquities of Cornwall, generally. Replies may be made direct.

## Replies.

**Cornish Folk-Song** (*W. A.*, IX., 13).—The song "Now of all the Birds that keep the Tree," is a concoction of the Rev. R. S. Hawker. The original is:—

"Of all the birds that ever I see,
The owl is the fairest in her degree;
For all the day long she sits in a tree,
And when the night comes, away flies she,' etc.

It is one of King Henry VIII.'s Mirth or Freemen's songs in *Deuteromelia*, 1609, and the melody is given by Chappell, in his "English Song and Ballad Music," I. p. 75., it is one of the best known of the old songs. The words have been often reprinted.

I obtained a version of it from an old tanner at Launceston, that is a variant on the ancient words, but of no great importance. S. BARING-GOULD.

Lew Trenchard.

**The Story of the Murder of Page** (IX., p. 10).—There are so many matters of local interest connected with this story, that I cannot refrain from supplementing the interesting communication of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould on this subject, by the following remarks on four of the leading points:—

1. We possess tolerably complete evidence that this story was not only founded on fact, but is true in all its leading details.

The following title of a tract, or chap-book—of which only two copies are known—published in 1591, is given (with three pages of notes) in J. Payne Collier's *Bibliographical Catalogue of Early English Literature*, (1865), II., p. 83-6:—

"Sundrye strange and inhumaine Murthers lately committed. The first of a Father that hired a man to kill three of his children, neere Ashford, in Kent. The second of Master Page, of Plymouth, murthered by the consent of his owne Wife: with the strange discoverie of sundrie other Murthers. Wherein is described the odiousnesse of Murther, with the vengeance which God inflicteth on murtherers.—Printed at London, by Thomas Scarlet, 1591. 4to. B.L. 8 *leaves*."

The whole of the portion relating to Page, is printed in the *Shakespeare Society's Papers*, II. (1845), 80-85. From this we learn that Mrs. Page having failed in her attempt to poison her husband, prevailed upon "one of her servants, named Robert Priddis," to murder him, and "she so corrupted him . . . that he solemnly undertook and vowed to performe the task to her contentment. On the other side, Strangwidg hired one Tom Stone to be an actor in this tragicall action." The deed was accomplished about ten o'clock on the night of February 11, 1591. Then follows a description of their capture, trial, and condemnation, and the account terminates thus: "[They] were all executed accordynglye upon Satterdaye beeing the twentith day of Februarye last, 1591." If these dates were correct, nine days only elapsed between the committal of the murder, and the execution: it will be presently shown that the latter took place in March.

It may at first sight appear strange, that a crime committed at Plymouth, should be expiated at Barnstaple, but the reason was a simple one: In September, 1589 (according to Izacke) the plague broke out in Exeter, and Lysons (*Devonshire*, 199) reports it "to have been very fatal" there in the following year. Under ordinary circumstances the murderers of Page would have been tried at Exeter, but with the terrible remembrance of the *Black Assize* in that city in 1586, when the Judge, eight Justices, and all the Jury except one, fell victims to the gaol distemper; and the plague continuing there, it is scarcely a matter of wonderment, the Assizes in 1590 [*o.s.*] were removed to Barnstaple. This kind of transfer was tolerably frequent. In 1603 Sir W. Ralegh was removed to Winchester to be tried there, owing to the prevalence of the plague in London. "The Diary of Philip Wyot,

Town Clerke of Barnstaple, from 1586 to 1608," has been printed *in extenso*, by Mr. J. R. Chanter, (*Literary History of Barnstaple*, 91-119, from which some of the following information has been taken. Gribble in his *Memorials* of the same place has quoted largely from the same document, but without acknowledgment). In this he records the Assize being held in 1590 at Honiton, and at Great Torrington, "the plague being much at Exeter." He gives particulars of the Assizes at Barnstaple in the following March, and terminates thus :—

"The gibbet was sat up on the Castle Green and xviij. prisoners hangd, whereof iiij. of Plymouth for a murder."

That these four were the murderers of Page, we have the following convincing testimony recorded in Gribble's work (621).

"The execution is corroborated by the Parish Register. 'Here ffolloweth the names of their Prysoners wch were Buryed in the Church yearde of Barnistaple ye syce [assize] week :—

Marche, 1590

. . . . . .

George Strongewithe, Buryed the xxth daye.
Thomas Stone, Buryed the xxth daye.
Robart Preidyox, Buryed the xx daye.
Vlalya Payge, Buryed at Byshope tawton ye xxth daye.'"

These quotations testify to the correctness of the statements made in the tract above noticed.

2. It was customary down to a very late period, to print in the ballad form, accounts of all remarkable events, especially of murders, to be hawked about the country by the regular ballad-singers. Of the continuous popularity of the three relating to the Page murder, we have the testimony of Mr. W. Chappell, who affirms that the first one signed 'T. D.' was 'kept in print' down to the middle of the last century. The author of it, Thomas Deloney, was a well-known ballad-writer of the period (some of his works will be found in the Percy Society's publications). All these are of especial local interest for being, I believe, the oldest Devonshire broadside ballads at present known. The earliest version with which we are acquainted of the third ballad in Mr. Baring-Gould's list, is entitled "The Complaint of Ulallia." Mr. Collier mentions a fourth ballad on the same subject, but does not give its title.

In *Western Antiquary*, IV., 261, W. F. P. suggests that the ballad entitled, "The Plymouth Tragedy," was probably founded on the story of Mrs. Page and George Strangeways," but none of the printed versions I have examined are so headed. Four bearing this title, and relating to other events are recorded in Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* (122, and Suppt. 23).

All these are of the same metre. Two are directed to be sung to the tune of "Fortune my Foe," and one to that of "Fortune"—probably the same.

Of it Mr. W. Chappell remarks, it "acquired the name of 'The hanging tune,' from the large number of these 'last dying speeches' and 'confessions' that were sung to it." (*Roxburgh Ballads* [Ballad Soc.] I., 558. Some remarks upon it will be found in *Western Antiquary*, VI. [1887], xi.)

3. We have the following evidence of a play being written on this subject. In Halliwell's *Dictionary of Old English Plays* (1860), is this entry :—

"Page, of Plymouth. A play by Ben Jonson and Decker, written in 1599, upon the story of the murder of one Page at Plymouth.'"

Mr. Collier (*op. cit.*, 83-4) suggests, that they were engaged to write it, owing to the success of the tragedy of "Arden of Feversham," containing incidents of a similar character.

It is not, however, included in any list of Jonson's or Decker's plays; nor is it mentioned in *The Companion to the Play-House* (1764), but in the enlarged edition of the latter, known as *Biographia Dramatica* (1812), is this notice :—

"Peg, of Plymouth, the lamentable Tragedy of, By Thomas Downton, assisted by W. Bird (*alias* Borne), and E. Jubey. Acted 1599. Not printed."

We obtain further and complete explanation of this in *The Diary of Philip Henslowe*, 1591-1609 (ed. by J. Payne Collier, Shakespeare Society, 1845), from which the following extracts are taken :—

"Lent unto Wm Borne, alles birde, the 10 of aguste 1599, to lend unto Bengemyne Johnsone and thomas Deckers, in earneste of ther boocke they are a writtinge, called pagge of plimothe, the some . . . xxxxs."

"Lent unto Wm Birde, Thomas Dowton, Wm Jube, the 2 of September, 1599, to paye in fulle payment for a Boocke called the lamentable tragedy of Pagge of plemoth, the some of vjli."

"Lent unto Jewbey and thomas towne, the 12 of septmbr 1599, to bye wemen gownes for Page of plemoth, the some of xli."

Collier assigns to the same play some other entries (105, 272, 274) of dresses to be supplied to Page (also pyge, pygge), but the title of the tragedy is not given, and as they relate to the years 1597 and 1598, while the above quotations show that Jonson and Decker's piece was not completed until late in 1599, such entries are more likely to refer to some other play ("Merry Wives of Windsor?") That they were the authors of it, the above quotation proves. The paragraph quoted from *Biog. Dram.* was inserted on the authority of Malone, the Shakesperian Commentator, who discovered Henslowe's MS.—he however misread it so far as to call the piece '*Peg* of Plymouth,' and to attribute its production to three of the actors in Henslowe's Company, who are several times mentioned in his *Diary*.

4. In 1819, the Rev. E. A. Bray, then Vicar of Tavistock, made this statement with respect to Mrs. Page :—

"It is current among the common people here, that Judge Glanville, her own father, pronounced her sentence"

(quoted by Mrs. Bray in her *Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy* [1879], II., 146).

Is any portion of this statement correct, beyond the current report? A perusal of the following facts will, I think, serve to disprove it. Mrs. Bray (*ibid*, 154) affirms "I am . . . disposed to think it is not true," but ventures on no explanation for giving this opinion beyond citing the instance, from Prince (*Worthies* [1810], 224), of a Devonshire judge, who sentenced his own son to be executed. Two distinct points are included in it.

(1) Was Judge Glanville the father of Mrs. Page?

On the authority of the tract of 1591, already noticed, "in the town of Testock [Tavistock] . . . there dwelled one M. Glandfeeld, a man of as good wealth and account as any occupier in that cuntrie," whose daughter had set her affections upon "a yong man named George Strangwich," then in Glandfeeld's employ. The latter removed to Plymouth, where, against her inclination, she was induced by her relatives to marry "Mr. Page" of that town. We learn from the same work that on the night after the committal of the murder, Mrs. Page "caused her man Priddis to goe call her father, M. Glanfeeld, the dwelling at Plimouth."

We possess no evidence that Sir John Glanville, the Judge, ever resided at Plymouth. On the contrary Prince (*op. cit.*, 424) informs us he resided "mostly at the Abby of Tavestock, joyning unto the town of that name, then in an habitable condition." Holwell, and the parish of Whitchurch, and Kilworthy, being the only other residences of the Glanville family that I have yet found recorded.

Moreover, the judge was brought up to the law from his youth; whereas M. Glandfeeld as recorded in the 1591 tract, kept a shop in Tavistock, at which time he thought so highly of "George Strangwich, . . . that he turned over al his wares, shop, and dealings, into his handes."

From this we may conclude that the judge, and Mrs. Page's father were not the same person, although probably bearing the same name.

(2) Did Judge Glanville preside at the trial?

We are informed by E. Foss (*Biographia Juridica* [1870], 303) that Glanville "was promoted to the bench as a justice of the Commoh Pleas on June 30, 1598; so that he could not have acted as a judge seven years prior to that date.

We learn from Wyot's *Diary* (*op. cit.*, 6-7) that great provision was made in Barnstaple in March, 1590 [*o.s.*] for holding two courts of justice, but that "there came hither but one judge, Ld Anderson" who tried all the cases, "and gave judgment upon those who were to be executed."

It is probable that Glanville was present at these Assizes, as in the list, given by Wyot, of the places where the principal lawyers lodge, is this one: "Serjt Glandyl, at Roy, Cades." This may be an error for "Glanvyl," especially as Foss records (*op. cit.*, 303) that he had been "called to the degree of the coif" two years before.

The corollary of the foregoing statements may be made in a very few words:—

(1) The murder of Mr. Page, of Plymouth was an actual occurrence.

(2) Four persons were implicated in its committal, all of whom were executed.

(3) Mrs. Page was not a daughter of John Glanville the Judge, nor did he try the case.

(4) A play on this subject was written by Ben Jonson and Decker, was probably acted, but never published.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

**Provincial Sobriquets** (*W. A.*, IX., 14).—Your correspondent "Devonshire Dumpling" asks for additional "terms and curious expressions as applied (chiefly in terms of derision) to natives of particular towns or localities." I beg to supply the following from my own collection:—

1. Exeter, jail birds.
2. Moreton, tatie eaters.
3. Paignton, pudding eaters.
4. Churston, liver eaters.
5. Dartmouth, dicky birds.
6. Brixham, dabs.
7. Totnes, horse heads.

I have no explanation to make relative to No. 1, excepting that the County and City prisons were located here.

Moreton (No. 2), Moretonhampstead was always known for its excellent growth of potatoes—called in the vernacular—taties.

Paignton pudding eaters (No. 3). There was an ancient custom here of providing at Fair time an immense plum pudding which, when cooked, was drawn through the town on an ornamental car, and distributed to the inhabitants.

Brixham dabs (No. 6). Allusion to a well-known small flat-fish.

Other local descriptions are:—

All on one side, like Kingsweare boys.

Budleigh boys, straight hair and long teeth.

Chaggeford (Chagford), good-lord! that cold country.*

One o'clock, all over Dock (Dock, the former name of Devonport).

When 'xter was a furzy down,
Kirton was a Bishops town.

This alludes to the removal of the Bishopric from Crediton to Exeter, in 1049.

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lydford law.

Allusion to the arbitrary stannary laws of the neighbourhood.

"Copplestone, Crewys, and Crocker, were home,
When the Conqueror came here."

A claim for the antiquity of these families.

* The Devil is said to have died with the cold there.

As old as Dump'n.—A Honiton saying, referring to a hill in the neighbourhood known as Dumpton or Dumpdon.

A Devonshire horse is supposed to say :—

Up hill, hurry me not,
Down hill trot me not,
On level road spare me not,
If, in the stable I 'm not forgot.

Exeter. G. T.

* * *

**Scions of Royal Families of Devon** (VIII., 221).—My first lead has failed to tempt others so far, I will try once more and stop.

Edward I. had a daughter, Joan of Acres, born in Palestine, who married first, Gilbert de Clare; and secondly, Ralph de Monthermer. Continuing to follow the Earl of Egmont's method we have :—

Joan of Acres, Clare, Audley, Stafford, Neville, etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, Audley, Stafford, Roos of Hamlake, Grey (Lords Hastings), Knyvet, etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, Le Despencer, Beauchamp (E. of Worcester), Neville, etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, Le Despencer, Beauchamp (E. of Warwick), Beaufort, Stafford, Neville, etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, Verdon, Ferrers of Groby, Beauchamp (Warwick), etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, Verdon, Ferrers, Despencer, Beauchamp (Worcester), etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, De Burgh, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Mortimer, Percy, etc.

Joan of Acres, Clare, D'Amorie, Bardolf, Welles, Butler (Earls of Ormond), etc.

Joan of Acres, by her second husband, Monthermer, Montacute (E. of Salisb.), Hankford, Butler, etc.

Edward I. had by his second queen, daughter of Philip III. of France, two sons, Thomas de Brotherton and Edmund of Woodstock :—

Thomas (Brotherton) Seagrave, Mowbray, Welles, Butler, etc.

Edmund (Woodstock) Joan, Fair Maid of Kent, Holand (D. of Exeter), Grey (Lord Hastings), Kynvet, etc.

Edmund (W.) Joan Plantagenet, Holand (E. of Kent), Beaufort (Marq. of Somerset), Stafford, etc.

For continued descents to Drake, *cf.* p. 222.

A little experience will show how these royal descents may be multiplied. I, an old man, can refer to fifty years of reticence to repel a charge of vanity, but others can if they please write under a *nom de plume*. Their silence encourages the *novi homines* to mount over their heads and ursurp a position which may perplex future county historians. My own ancestors have been appropriated by the peerage, in error, and paid genealogists will make things pleasant when there are none to contradict them. I have now done my part. H. H. DRAKE.

London.

* * *

**Arscott Family** (query 11).—I regret that I am unable to help your correspondent, J. P. Stilwell. Eulalia Arscott, granddaughter of Eulalia St. Leger, was buried at Bideford in 1611, aged 2 years, and her sister Elizabeth the heiress was aged 9 in 1620. The Visitation mentions Tristram Arscott, the second son of Eulalia St. Leger. Her issue by Edmund Tremayne, her first husband, is extinct. H. H. DRAKE.

* * *

**Wells Prebends** (p. 122, query 70)—The names of the Prebends as given in Hardy's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* are :—

1 Warminster *alias* Luxfield
2 Ilton
3 Barton David
4 Timberscomb
5 Worminster
6 East Hurptree
7-11 Wedmore 1st to 5th
12 Hasel[illegible]herc
13 Buckland and Dynham.
14 Whitelakington
15 Ashill
16 Henstridge
17 Easton in Gordano
18 Cudworth
19-20 Milverton 1st and 2nd.
21 Dyndre
22 Holcombe
23 Taunton
24 Wanstraw
25 S. Decuman
26 Lytton
27 Compton Dundon
28 Yatton
29 Shalford
30 Wivelscombe
31 Compton Bishop
32 Dultincote
33 Whitchurch
34-48 Combe 1st to 15th.

Of these, Wedmore 1st is anne[illegible]xed to the Deanery, and Milverton 1st to the Archdeaconry [illegible] of Taunton.

Grammar School, Preston. ALF[illegible]RED B. BEAVEN.

* * *

**Fowey Parliamentary Elections.**—I have a few notes to make on my friend Mr. W. D. P[illegible]nk's interesting paper :—

1571 Robert Peter. Mr. Pink is in e[illegible]rror in making him M.P. for Grampound, 1586-7. He sat [illegible]or Dartmouth in that Parliament.

Thomas Cromwell. He was elected for Gran[illegible]pound in the two Parliaments of 1586 and 1588.

1584 Reginald Mohun. Mr. Pink has o[illegible]mitted to state that he was M.P. for East Looe, in the P[illegible]arliament of 1614.

1593 William Killigrew. He sat for Pe[illegible]nryn (not Newport, as Mr. Pink states) in 1614.

1597 Thomas Treffrye. Is not Mr. Pink's [illegible] date of death (1653) a misprint for 1635 (see *Visitations of* [illegible] *County of Cornwall* in Harleian Society's Publications, vo[illegible]l. IX., p. 220). He was born in 1563, which would mal[illegible]e him 90 years of age in 1653. See also Sir John Macl[illegible]an's *Trigg Manor*, vol. II.

1640 Edwin Rich. I think the date of his [illegible] death should be November 16, 1675 (not 1676). [illegible]e has BEAVEN.

Grammar School, Preston. ALFRED [illegible] set.

* * *

**Chudleigh—Ackland.**—Referring to Dr. Brushfield's note *re* the above, Col. Vivian's *Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter*, now in course of publication, gives the following entries :—

"1617, March 27. Francis Vincent, of Stoked'aberton, in co. Surrey, Knt., and Elinor Ackland, widow, late wife of Arthur Ackland, Knt., of Kellerton, in co. Devon."

And on the same date :—

"Anthony Vincent, Esquire, son of the said Knt., and Elizabeth Ackland, of Kellerton, aforesaid."

And on "March 19, 1621-22. John Ackland, of Kellerton, in the parish of Broadclist, Esquire, and Elizabeth Vincent, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Knt. and Bart." (Part 2, p. 55 and 76).

Southsea. W. H. KELLAND.

* * *

**Long Tenures of Benefices.**—Further instances which may perhaps be worth noting in your columns, are mentioned in a recent article in the *Western Morning News* on Linkinhorne Church.

It is here stated that the incumbencies of three vicars covered the *one hundred and fifty-nine* years from 1724 to 1883. The incumbents were George Jeffery, 1724 to 1780—56 years. James Coffin, 1780 to 1833—53 years. E. M. Kemp, 1833 to 1883—50 years. ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

**A Cornish Folk-Song.**—In reply to the enquiry of W. F. Prideaux in this month's *Western Antiquary*, "A Cornish Folk Song" will be found in the late Rev. R. S. Hawker's Poetic Works, edition 1879, p. 261.

Truro. W. J. CLYMA.

## Notes to Illustration.

### FARDEL IN CORNWOOD.

There is an additional local interest in Fardel beyond the interesting account of it in Dr. Brushfield's Note, "Sale of Important Properties" in the June number of the *Western Antiquary*, as the residence of Elizæus or Elize Hele, of whom Prince says, "He was a good lawyer, a justice of the peace for this county, and a person of great reputation. His principal residence was at Fardel in Cornwood, near Plymouth, an antient house with fair demesnes about it, and an old chapel belonging to it, purchased by his father, from Sir Carew Raleigh."

Hele is well known in the county as a munificent founder of various benevolent institutions, and at his death assigned the greater portion of his ample estates to charitable uses, but owing to the operation of the statute of mortmain the proceeds were applied to educational purposes, of which Hele's School in Exeter is an instance—which for many years was successfully carried on by the late head master, Mr. Long, assisted by competent under masters.

Fardell has been described in the *Western Antiquary* (Vol. I., pp. 121-138), but as no illustration of the house has appeared in the publication, it has been thought desirable to introduce one in the present monthly part.

At the left-hand of the sketch is the old chapel, and round the corner of the gable at the right there is a modern frontage and entrance porch. The shield of arms is from Elize Hele's grave-stone in St. Andrew's Chapel, Exeter Cathedral—technically—Gules, Five fusils in bend ermine. The fac-simile signature is from one of his legal documents.

In the chancel of the church of South Bovey, there is a fine monument of Elize Hele in his legal robes, reclining on his right side with his right hand resting on a skull. There are also three kneeling figures, his two wives and a son. G. T.

Exeter.

## Notes and Comments.

*Under this head we propose giving occasional antiquarian and other notes of local or general interest, extracted from the daily and other journals.*

A QUAINT ceremony, probably a survival from ducking-stool and pillory days, pertains to Buckland Brewer, a hamlet some six miles out of Bideford. It is the custom here for the man who last publicly thrashes his wife to be elected Mayor, and remain in office until another candidate for the office appears. It seems that on Saturday week a labourer, with a wife and two young children, left his work and adjourned to the alehouse—said to be rather a frequent proceeding on his part. His wife, trembling for her weekly money, quickly followed, and by wifely arguments induced him to go home. But visions of foaming tankards and political discussions upset him, and he turned on his better half, and thrashed her black and blue. This matter was gravely discussed by his neighbours, and one evening last week the villagers marched *en masse*, and a cart with them to the wife-beater's house, intent on electing him Mayor. On reaching the dwelling five strong men entered the room, where his worship-elect sat, and invited him to accept the honour. On his declining they took him up bodily, struggling, kicking, biting, and carrying him out, strapped him to the cart, and then perambulated the village bounds, followed by all the townsmen, in great glee. For an hour or so the fun ran fast and furious, but at length his worship was set down at his own door, and the villagers dispersed. The man did not appreciate the honour thrust upon him, and the deputation of five are summoned to explain matters at the next petty sessions.

* * *

**"One and All."**—The *National Review* for the current month is an excellent number. Among the especially interesting articles is one on "The Music of the British Army," by F. J. Crowest, who tells us that one of the army tunes with a history is "One and All," the march of the 32nd Foot, now called the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Concerning this melody Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, supplies the following graphic account, which is sure to interest our readers: "The march is styled 'One and All,' and the air is well-known in the county of Cornwall. It was composed by a lady residing near Bodmin, and the music is frequently adapted to local verses. It was adopted by the 32nd regiment in the early part of 1811, after the occasion when the Royal Cornwall Militia volunteered to "a man" to serve in Ireland. His Majesty was pleased to make the Militia a light infantry regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Willyams, then commanding, composed five verses appropriate to the occasion, which were set to the air, and, owing to the fact that the music was so purely Cornish in its origin, it was adopted by the 32nd and named after the motto

"One and All." The motto and the Cornish arms are supposed to have originated during the Crusades, and the story is that a Duke of Cornwall was taken prisoner by the Saracens and held to ransom for fifteen bezants. On the news reaching Cornwall, the whole of the population subscribed. The fifteen bezants are represented by the fifteen balls in the shield of the Cornish arms, and the motto "One and All" as all subscribed. The article in question contains much information respecting regimental bands generally, how they are found and supported, and is very readable as well as instructive.

• • •

AMONG the favourite names of Cornwall is Hugh. This—like Hues, Huet, Hugi, Hugo, Hugur, etc.—signifies *mind*. Among the primary personages of semi-divine rank in the Welsh myths of the flood is Hu Gladarn, or the Mighty, the semi-god. After a general inundation Hu commanded his oxen to draw the water out, and they did it; but the task was so severe that both died as soon as their task was completed. Hu had admirers, nay worshippers, up to the 14th century. It is further believed that the two sacred islands of Iona and Mona were both originally Ynysgaw Hu, the island of the worship of Hu. Be that as it may Hu passed into a name in Wales and Brittany. In Scotland Hugh became Eoghan (pronounced Yo-han) and there Hughie and Hutcheon are known. The Italian Ugo, the Provençal Oc, the German Hugo, and the Norwegian Hug are all synonymous. Hugo is very frequent in Domesday-book.

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MY little paragraph on some of the meanings of old Cornish names, quaint in sound but highly exprsssive, has found its way to distant parts of the world where Cornishmen congregate and toil. So I will give a second batch, which, so far from exhausting the list, only offers a few more specimens. Action is the oak-town; adgeveor, the great house; alice vean, the little *(vean)* green *(las)* moor *(hal;)* balcoath, the old mine; balleswhidden, the mine by the white court; bejowan, the lonely dwelling; chetodden, the house on the hill; chikembra, the house of the crooked hillock; chivorloe, the house by the green pool; dollywhidden, the white dale; dormullion. clover-land; drannack, thorny place; egloshayle, church on river; ellen-glaze, green elms; erisey, dry acre; fentongollan, holy well; fersnewth, new thicket; fouge, blowing-house; gauwheal, down field; gaurigan, goat's down; gear, a green, flourishing, lively, fruitful brace; halankean, ridge moor; halegarrack, rocky moor; halloricle, merchants' moor; iarnwallon, iron heart; ideless, narrow breath; incledon, angle of the hill; jackys park, snail close; jago, king or strong spear; joyce, sportive; joulby, little devil; keelyfreth, whitethorn grove; keskeys, shelter; kessel, a fort; laburnick, rushy enclosure; laddenvean, little hoad field; lafrowda, church of the good cross; lamelan, clover enclosure; madderhay, mugwort enclosure; malpas, bad passage; manacles, church rock; nantyrack, water valley; nawvoz, nine maidens; newham, new home; oakangweals, oaken fields; oatey, oat close; olver (halveor), great hill; park-an-dowls, the hags' close; parkcuddle, Irishman's wilderness; quance (coanse), the causeway; queener-park, redwing's close; quintrel, Terrel's down; rame head, projecting headland; redruth, druids' town; reskymer, great dog marsh; sambell, asked of God; sallakee (Isles of Scilly), sun stones; sinus (Redruth), saints' abode; treneglos, church-town; trendrennan, dwelling by the thorn bush; trequite, wood house; udale, yew-dale; uthnance, valley of grief; ungoth, old down; vellanoweth, new mill; vendencook, cuckoo's well; ventaluna, joyous well; widnanel, blood vale; woodavis, outside wood; wurlowan, fox man; yago, smith's field; yeo, water; yew-herns, Uren's place; zaggypark, Zechariah's close; zanzidgie, consecrated ivy; zawnbrinney, crows' cove.

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**Prince's "Worthies of Devon."**—The following extract from the valuable *Memorials of the West*, by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers, containing a wish that will be cordially re-echoed by all literary Devonians:—

"It may be noted that our biographer [John Prince] left a *second volume of Worthies*, all ready for the press; but it was never published. The MSS. formerly belonged to Mr. J. Fraunceis Gwyn, of Ford Abbey, and, at the sale after his decease, was purchased by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middle-Hill, and is now in his collection. It is greatly to be wished that *both* volumes could be reprinted, and so made accessible at a reasonable price."

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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## THE LATE DR. J. H. PRING.

The following obituary notice of this gentleman, who was one of our earliest and most frequent contributors, appeared in the *Somerset County Herald*, of June 8 last. Our readers will remember the interesting and valuable supplement concerning Capt. Martin Pringe, which appeared in our last volume, and which was published at Dr. Pring's expense. We need add nothing to the following encomium of our late lamented co-worker:—

The death of Dr. Pring removes from our midst one of the oldest and most respected of the inhabitants of the town. Though never a public man, he was yet keenly interested in all that concerned the well-being of his native place, which he loved so well, and in which for many years he and his ancestors have lived. Dr. Pring was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. He once intended to take holy orders, and studied for some time under the Rev. W. Trenchard. He eventually, however, decided to practice medicine, and no doubt was influenced in his choice by the fact that his uncle, Dr. Daniel Pring, was the leading physician at Bath. Dr. Pring practised successfully for some years at Weston-super-mare, but at length retired and spent the closing years of his life at Taunton. It is, however, as a student and a scholar that Dr. Pring is best known to his friends. He loved to disinter the past; to toil amidst its dusty records, and breath new life into what seemed dead and forgotten. In his hands past histories recovered their freshness, and buried memories started into renewed existence. Like the great Christian philosopher whom he loved and imitated, he roused from sleep those who had "quietly rested under the dreams and tramplings of three conquests." Quite lately, only last year indeed, he brought through the Press an account of Martin Pring, till then unknown and obscure, but yet one of our most daring and intrepid explorers. As an antiquarian, Dr. Pring has for many years been accounted one of the leading authorities in the West of England, and we believe that his valuable correspondence would show the esteem with which he was regarded by eminent living antiquarians and the respect which they paid to his opinion. Dr. Pring was a born student, a man endowed with an unselfish love of learning, working ever, not from the love of applause, for which he cared little—but from a native bent towards investigation and inquiry. Those who have enjoyed and now have lost the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with him, know full well how wide was the scope of his attainments—how far-reaching and accurate his knowledge. Dr. Pring's opinions were based not on prejudice but conviction. A firm Conservative, he was yet well acquainted with the most extreme views of socialistic thought. A devout Churchman, he was familiar with the conclusions of those who unhappily have taken an opposite path. We can only conclude this brief survey of his life by saying that while antiquarians will feel that a true archæologist has been taken away and the light of a instructed mind withdrawn, there are also those who will mourn in Dr. Pring a wise and prudent adviser and a kind and sympathetic friend.

## • Correspondence. •

### PADSTOW FONT.

Sir,—A strange error has been made relative to the Padstow Font which is no more Saxon than it is Egyptian. It is of late Decorated work, about the end of the 14th century, if not a century later; it is not easy to judge whether it is late Decorated or Early Perpendicular from the engraving in your last number.

I remain, yours truly,

S. B. G.

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### CLAIM TO THE DRAKE ESTATE.

Sir,—Referring to the letter of Dr. H. H. Drake in the *Western Antiquary*, I beg to state that any claim to the Drake estates could only be through the descendants of Thomas Drake, and not John Drake, brothers of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, as in his will, he left his property to his brother, Thomas Drake, from whom it came to his son and grandson, the first and second baronets, the latter in his will dated 1662, left his estates of Buckland and Yar-

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combe to his wife for her life, and then (as he had no issue himself) to Francis Drake's son and heir of his deceased brother, Thomas Drake and his heirs, and failing issue (male), to his brother, John Drake, and failing issue (male), to his brother, William Drake, and failing issue (male), then to his brother, Joseph Drake, and failing issue (male), to his own right heirs, the great gold cup given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Drake to his blood heirs.

The Drake estates came in a direct line from Francis Drake, third baronet, son of Thomas Drake, to the fourth and fifth baronets, the latter died unmarried in 1794; under the will of the before-mentioned second baronet, the property should then have gone either to the male descendants of John Drake, or Joseph Drake, sons of the first baronet, as William Drake died unmarried.

John Sowery Drake, the great-grandson of Joseph should have succeeded to the estates under the will of the second baronet; Sir Francis Henry Drake who died in 1794, cut off the entail, and left the property to his nephew, Lord Heathfield, the legality of this never appears to have been disputed. Faithfully yours,

Kingsbridge. FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE.

## To Correspondents.

W. H. DRAKE.—After mature deliberation we have come to the conclusion that it will be unwise to insert your reply to Dr. Drake respecting the Drake estates, as the matter is a purely personal one and will in no way interest the main body of our readers. Further, we feel sure that Dr. Drake will be ready to furnish you with any information you may require to substantiate your claims to succession. Into the merits of these various questions we cannot enter, nor can we open our columns for a defence of Mr. Francis Drake, "the claimant," of whom we know nothing.

FRANCIS DRAKE.—Your letter in reply to Dr. H. H. Drake respecting the Drake descents came duly to hand together with other correspondence on this matter, but we do not see that any public interest can be served by opening our columns to a discussion of the subject, and we must therefore decline to give publicity to your statements.

S. P. M.—Query *re* "John Drake" received after our pages containing that section of our number had gone to press.

"HIBYSKWE."—Thanks for various communications and interesting newspaper cuttings which shall appear in our next number. Your previous queries are published herewith.

MRS. COULTHARD.—Another correspondent has sent a query respecting Mr. Kinsman, supposed Vicar of St. Andrew's. The statement is evidently erroneous.

W. D. PINK.—Queries respecting Sir Thomas Knyvet and Humphrey Langford held over.

W. S. L. S.—We fear you will find it difficult to stir up enthusiasm in connection with the proposed Grenville Tercentenary in face of recent experiences.

LIEUT. BLANCHARD COWARD, R.N.—We presume the initials DOM placed upon Italian and Spanish Cathedrals, to be a title applied in the middle ages to the Pope, and at a somewhat later date to other church dignitaries. It is an abbreviation of the Latin *Dominus*. With reference to a former query, we do not think it probable that the rafters in Blundell's School, Tiverton, were relics of Armada ships, although we know there is a tradition to that effect in the town. The school was founded and the building erected many years after the defeat of the Armada. We have heard and disproved many similar stories as to Armada relics in different parts of the country.

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THE Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art, held their Annual Meeting at Tavistock on the 30 July, and 1 and 2 August. The President (Mr. W. H. Huddlestone) delivered an address on "Geology," and there was a long list of very interesting papers. Among these we may specially mention a paper by the Rev. D. P. Alford, Vicar of Tavistock, on "Four Tavistock Worthies"—John Maynard, Thomas Larkham, William Browne, Richard Peeke. A paper on "Early Noncomformity in Tavistock," was read by Mr. E. Windeatt, and geological papers relating to the district, were contributed by Mr. A. R. Hunt, Mr. R. N. Worth, Mr. Alex. Somervail, and Mr. W. A. E. Ussher. Dartmoor came in for a considerable share of attention, the papers by Mr. W. F. Collier, "On the Duchy Rights on Dartmoor," and by Mr. D. Radford, on "The Natural Storage of Water on Dartmoor" provoking considerable discussion, as did another paper by Mr. R. Burnard, "On the Great Central Trackway—Dartmoor." Dr. Brushfield contributed another interesting paper on "Raleigh," and Rev. J. Ingle Dredge added "A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography." There were many other papers (the list containing thirty-three in all) and the interest in them was considerable. A novelty was introduced at this meeting in the shape of an Exhibition of Pictures and Curiosities, which attracted considerable attention, and at a Conversazione, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, assisted by friends, brought forward some of the Devonshire Ballads which he has been the means of preserving from oblivion. Not the least enjoyable parts of the proceedings were the garden party at Mount Tavy, and the excursions.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

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*Songs of the West: Traditional Ballads and Songs of the West of England.* Collected by Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A., and Rev. H. FLEETWOOD SHEPPARD, M.A. Part 2. London: Patey and Willis.

OUR readers will be interested in knowing that the second instalment of this valuable work has been published and may now be obtained, price 3s. Those who have read Mr. Baring-Gould's excellent article on ballads in our index number, vol. 8, will, we feel sure welcome this interesting addition to western literature. The present issue contains twenty-seven ballads, the words and tunes jotted down as they have been said or sung by native Devonians. They are arranged for voice and pianoforte, and form most effective concert songs. We had the pleasure of hearing some of them sung recently at the Tavistock meeting of the Devonshire Association, and were very much struck with their originality and pathos; and in some cases their quaint humour. We are glad to know that there are many more to follow, and we sincerely trust that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould will receive abundant support for his spirited efforts to preserve and popularize these Songs of the West.

*Bibliography of Arbroath Periodical Literature and Political Broadsides.* By J. M. M'BAIN, F.S.A., Scot. Arbroath: Broadie and Salmond, 1889.

This useful volume is the result of a large amount of research in a most interesting field, and it is a work that will at once commend itself to lovers and collectors of books. The history of the periodical literature of any district must now be a very productive study and we can heartily commend it to such of our readers who are drawn away from the beaten track into the by-ways of literature. Mr. M'Bain has done for Arbroath what should be done for every city, town, and village throughout the kingdom. It has been attempted in piecemeal fashion for some of our western towns, and, as our readers know, some valuable articles have from time to time appeared in our own pages; but the more systematic work has yet to be done, and we hope one of these days to see it carried out. Dr. Brushfield is at the present time preparing a series of notes upon some dead-and-gone Devonian magazines, and we hope other writers will supplement this work by similar articles dealing with newspapers and other ephemeral forms of literature. We would advise all bibliographers to obtain a copy of the little work now under review, as it will suggest means and methods which may prove serviceable.

*The Folk Speech of East Yorkshire.* By JOHN NICHOLSON, Hon. Librarian, Hull Literary Club. London: Simpkin, Marshall. Hull: Brown and Sons, 1889.

A very interesting and amusing little volume, which forms a valuable sequel to *Old Yorkshire*, edited by Mr. William Smith. The compiler of the work before us has taken great pains to collect and preserve the curious sayings and specimens of quaint phraseology prevalent in his district, and in addition to a copious glossary of words and phases in use, he has given a number of short papers and stories (some of them in rhyme) illustrating the dialect and folk-lore of that part of Yorkshire. He has further enriched his volume with a biography of works relating to the Dialect of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and appended a capital index. The book will be highly valued by philologists.

*Day Dreams in a Devon Valley.* By NELSON RICH TYERMAN. Torquay: Andrew Iredale, 1889.

This little volume of song, hailing from Torquay, merits a wider reading than it will probably be accorded, for many of the short poems have the genuine ring; notably those relating to Devonshire and Devonshire heroes, as "Raleigh's Birthplace," "Sir Francis Drake," "A Ballad of Brixham," and "Paignton Sands." Very charming too, are those efforts dedicated to home-life, as "Going to Bed," Baby and the Snow." Altogether a dainty little book, very suitable for a souvenir, or birthday gift.

WE congratulate Mr. Albert Groser and those who were his *compagnons de voyage* on the tasteful little work (produced by Mr. R. W. Stevens, Plymouth) entitled, *Greece and the Grecians, records of a holiday trip to Greece, through Italy and Switzerland.* It is, we believe, a reprint of a series of articles which originally appeared in the *Western Morning News*, and contains much valuable information in a small compass. The "party of Gentlemen, chiefly from Devonshire," which undertook this delightful tour were no less fortunate in the circumstances of their trip than in having so talented a chronicler. The work is embellished with sketches by Walter Crane, H. R. Babb, and Mr. F. G. Widgery, who were of the party.

SALE OF THE HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS LIBRARY.—Mr. Ernest E. Baker, of Weston-super-mare has sent us an annotated copy of the catalogue of this important sale from which we glean a few interesting facts. It appears that it was the express wish of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps that the books should be sold by Sotheby at auction, as they would be likely to realize more than if sold piecemeal to booksellers. Some of the items are as follows:—A copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623) was sold for £95, and afterwards re-sold to Stratford for £115; a collection of about forty volumes, or scrap-books, containing an enormous mass of cuttings upon all manner of subjects, fetched £290; a copy of the quarto edition of *Pericles, Prince of Tyre* (1609) was sold for £30. A copy of *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600) only fetched £50; a copy once sold for £267 15s. For the title page alone of *Titus Andronicus* someone paid £3 10s.; and for an imperfect copy of *Richard the Third* another buyer gave £6. An account of Ralegh's *Discoverie of Guiana* (1596) only realized £5 7s. 6d.; other copies have sold recently for £35, and £36. On the whole the result of the sale was disappointing, considering the fame of the collection and the nature of the works.

FROM Messrs. Rivington's, London, we have received *A List of Parish Churches, retaining Special Mediæval Features, Glass, Vestments, Plate, etc.* Compiled by Henry Littlehales. This little work is somewhat on the principle of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, as illustrated in the

present number; but its scope is too extensive, and the information given too meagre. To suppose that a pamphlet of forty-two pages could possibly contain a moiety of the objects of interest to be found in the parish churches of England is out of the question, and a glance at the list for the western counties confirms that idea. For Cornwall, only seven churches are mentioned; for Devonshire, the number given is twenty-eight; Dorsetshire has, seven, and Somersetshire, twenty-four. Our readers well know the great interest appertaining to many of the old parish churches in this district and will doubtless assist Mr. Littlehales in his search for other instances. We must do the compiler the justice to say that he acknowledges the incompleteness of his work, and invites additions and corrections. The following is the Cornish list, to which we solicit additions, both in our own interest and that of Mr. Littlehales:—

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Neots. | Famous glass. |
| Kea. | French chalice and paten, sixteenth cent. |
| Lantiglos. | *Bowl* of font is octagonal. |
| St. Teath. | Alms-box. |
| Sancreed. | Gable cross is a crucifix. |
| Lanivet. | Cuir-bouilli case for chalice. |
| Parranforth. | Bench table, Church, 25 ft. by 12 ft. |

We leave our readers to point out the errors in this short list, and to make any corrections or notes thereon that may be needful. Next month we will give the Devonshire list.

Mr. EDWARD WALFORD, Editor of *County Families* and other important works, for 27 years having acted as Editor of *Lodge's Peerage*, has at length severed his connection with that work and his now engaged upon a similar work on his own account entitled, *The Royal Windsor Peerage*. It will be published at half a guinea, and contain, in addition to the matter usually found in such works, a list of one Order of Knighthood, which has hitherto been ignored in Lodge—that of St. John of Jerusalem; of which Her Majesty has lately become Patron and Head, and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales been nominated Grand Prior. We wish Mr. Walford success in his new venture, for he appears to have been rather shabbily treated by his former publishers, if we may judge from the *Memoir* he has forwarded to us.

THE Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of Samuel Packard in America, on August 10th, 1638, has recently been held at Brockton, Massachusetts, and a full description of the Proceedings issued by the Packard Memorial Association. It is rather a remarkable production, and descriptive of a remarkable phase of the American character, their "clannishness" so to speak. On this occasion the Packards gathered together in their hundreds and had a grand gala day. "Men of all shades of opinion and belief, both of politics and religion, came from the mountains of the North, the cities of the East, from the prairies of the far-off West, and some from the sunny South;" six hundred and fifty in all. They had processions and receptions, banquets and speeches; original hymns, historical, lyrical, and descriptive poems, and other soul-stirring exercises. Never was there such a gathering of Packards in the World's history. We sincerely hope, however, that no one will set the fashion in this country of bringing together all who bear a certain name, for where, oh, where, should we find a place big enough to hold all the Smiths?

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is the title of a volume that has reached us describing the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of Connecticut, by the Connecticut Historical Society and the Towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, on January 24, 1889. It is a most interesting work, especially to those who are curious in matters appertaining to the early colonization of America, and is one more proof of the veneration held by Americans for their early history and associations.

AMONG recent antiquarian pamphlets hailing from America, we may mention one on "Effigy Mounds in Northern Illinois," and another on "Ancient Mounds of Minnesota" with other kindred papers, by Mr. T. H. Lewis, a large contributor to the *American Antiquarian*.

Mr. FISHER UNWIN has issued a carefully-compiled and admirably printed "Illustrative and Descriptive List" of that excellent series of historical works, known as *The Story of the Nations*. This little *brochure* is intended to give a general introduction to this series, pointing out the chief characteristics of the various volumes, and giving specimen illustrations and other items of interest. About twenty volumes have already appeared, and many more are in preparation.

A VERY interesting series of books is announced for immediate publication by Mr. W. W. Gibbings, 18, Bury Street, W.C., entitled, *Folk-lore and Legends*. Amongst the first volumes will be the following: German Folk-Lore; Oriental Folk-lore; Scottish Folk-lore, and Irish Folk-Lore. The plan and scope of the series will be very extensive, and as the field is a wide one, we may look for a most interesting and comprehensive work at a low price.

MR. J. G. COMMIN, of Exeter, has just published a full and complete index to Dr. G. Oliver's *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, probably the most important work of that voluminous writer. The index has been prepared by Mr. J. S. Attwood, and reflects the highest credit upon the compiler.

*Father Damien*. By EDWARD CLIFFORD. London: Messrs. Macmillan and Co., 1889.

The subject of this little book—Father Damien—won for himself during his life at the leper settlement at Molokai, the sympathy and admiration of all the civilized world, and Mr. Clifford's book is being warmly welcomed and widely read. The portrait of the devoted missionary which forms the frontispiece, shews him to have been the possessor of a very striking countenance, quite the head of a martyr, in effect. Mr. Clifford is evidently in fullest sympathy with his subject, and his descriptions of the Hawaiian Island, and his meeting with Father Damien are very fine. From a work of this kind one could well have spared the not very brilliant stories of artist-life to which we are treated; they savour very strongly of egoism, and seem out of place, as do also his remarks upon Romanism, in a record of the grand heroic life which is here so graphically depicted. Everyone should possess a copy of *Father Damien*, which is so cheap as to be within the reach of all.

WE regret that by inadvertance, we omitted to mention in our last number the name of the publisher of a book entitled, *Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood*, which we then commented upon. The local publisher is G. Woolley, 2, Bull Ring, Ludlow; the London publishers, Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

*Chronicles of a Health Resort.* By M. A. HELDER. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1889.

The title of this little volume does not prepare the reader for a sensational story, which is well, for, while full of a genuine homely kind of interest, the records of the lives of this Pike family, or the "Rag-a-muffins," as they are irreverently styled, are not wildly exciting. Alma the youngest, the prettiest, and the general favourite, is a jolly little heroine, always ready to proffer help and sympathy, when they are needed, and equally ready to join in escapade or frolic. She eventually marries a clever young doctor, and presumably "lives happy ever after." Another sister, Etta, marries an officer of the regiment stationed at Coddleham, and bitterly regrets it during her short year of married life. This is a pleasant specimen of Unwin's *Novel Series*, which is becoming widely known and appreciated.

*Trollope's Dilemma.* By ST. AUBYN. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889.

"Trollope's Dilemma" is one which will command the sympathy of mankind in general, and bachelors in particular. A University man falls ill in college, the result of over-strain—asked whom he would like to have near him, he replies, his sister, who accordingly is telegraphed for, and appears such a vision of bright, sweet girlhood, as to turn the heads of the greater part of the collegians. The young aspirant for academic honours on his death-bed confesses that the lady is his wife and not his sister. She is an orphan, and a ward in Chancery—hence the mystery surrounding the young couple. "Trollope" is a professor, past middle age who, notwithstanding his years and grave profession, has been attracted by the winsome little lady, supposing her, of course, to be free. Finding himself head guardian of the widow and babe of his former pupil, his position is not enviable, and many are the jokes levelled at him, especially as time passes on, and the poor young thing gradually recovers in some degree her health, but for many months not her reason. The complications of the story are very amusing; but, all ends happily; and Trollope emerges from his dilemma a happy benedict—having won his wife, in spite of the many younger men who vainly wooed her.

*Pharaoh's Daughter: A Story of the Ages.* By EDGAR LEE. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889.

In this No. 35 of the "Arrowsmith's Bristol Library," we have a story which will interest all readers from the first line of introduction to the finale. This is the tale in brief. Hilmy, a son of an Egyptain Sage, loves, and is beloved by Zillah, Pharaoh's daughter; marriage, is of course not to be thought of, and the lovers agree that death together is preferable to life apart, and, as many sons and daughters of Eve have done, they prepare to die. The wise man, Hilmy's father, however, gives them each a draught, which causes a semblance of death—but really throws them into a deep sleep. Hilmy awakes every fifty years, and at each awakening meets some master spirit of the period; thus we have glimpses of this old world of ours, at various stages of its history. Hilmy, travels in many lands (when awake), seeking a time to awaken his love, and a country in which to make a home where Zillah and he can enjoy life together; but he says, sadly and truthfully, that he can find no century worthy of her. At last, however, finding the world worse, rather than better, at each return to it, and fearing that the twentieth century would be much worse than the preceding he decided on arousing her in the present era.

A LITTLE *brochure* has just been handed to us concerning the late Rev. Robert Freke Gould, of Minehead, Somerset, which purports to be a "Reply to Varmer Heywood's Own Words," written by "Somerset Frank," and copied in the *Western Figaro* a while ago. The representatives of the Gould family are aggrieved at some statements made concerning the reverend gentlemen aforesaid, and have taken this means of vindicating his memory. It seems, however, a very trivial matter and might just as well have been left where it was.

WE can cordially recommend the *Newbery House Magazine*, a monthly review for Church people, now being published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co. It is one of the best shilling magazines in existence, and contains food for all minds.

MR. C. E. TREGONING, of the "Prince's" Dining Rooms, Truro, has hit upon a very novel and useful form of advertisement. He sends copies of his *Pocket Guide to Truro and its Vicinity*, a well-compiled and handy little companion for any one spending a day or even a few hours in the Cathedral City. Moreover, the Guide is supplied "Gratis."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have added two more volumes to their excellent and cheap reprint of the works of Charles Kingsley, viz., *At Last* and *Prose Idylls*. In the former we have a most graphic and interesting account of the writer's visit to the West Indies, fulfilling the dream of his life, but contracting an illness which ended in his death. In the latter, he tells us in his inimitable manner some charming studies of nature and life, not the least interesting of which is the chapter headed "North Devon." We heartily commend these volumes to our readers.

FROM the same publisher we have received two more volumes by Miss Yonge, these being *The Two Sides of the Shield* and *Nuttie's Father*. The high reputation of the writer is well sustained throughout all her works, and the publishers have done well to reproduce them in this excellent form and at so low a price. About four more volumes will complete the series.

*THE*

## "Western Antiquary" Book-Lover's Exchange.

*(See terms in last number.)*

### WANTED.

Bridge's "History of Okehampton," either in parts or bound. K., care of Manager.

"Western Antiquary," Vols. 1, 2, 3. K., care of Manager.

"Chronicles of Dartmoor." By MRS. MARSH. W., care of Manager.

"Le Dartmoor." PAR JULES POULAIN. W., care of Manager.

* * *

### EDITORIAL NOTICE.

WE regret the delay in the publication of the present number, which has arisen from causes quite unavoidable and beyond our control. We purpose making the next a double number to be published early in October. This will contain several important antiquarian and bibliographical articles.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 3-4. SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1889. Vol. IX.

# REV. R. S. HAWKER AND OLD BALLADS.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE authorship of the Trelawny ballad, has lately formed the subject of several communications to this Magazine. That an original ballad once existed, no one can reasonably doubt, but, beyond the refrain, Mr. Hawker was unable to discover any portion of it. We have his own authority for this, as well as for the statement, that he composed the verses as we now know them, to which he added the old refrain; and we have no grounds for doubting the accuracy of his assertion. But the Trelawny one does not stand out by itself as a solitary example of the faculty he possessed of imitating the style and spirit of the old compositions; many others might be noted of which his "Silent Tower of Bottreau [Boscastle]" is a fair example. To one of this stamp I am now desirous of drawing attention, as to it is attached a curious history, fairly well known to literary men in the North of England, but almost unknown in the south-west country. Moreover there is no allusion to it either in the published biographies of him, or in the volumes of his own works. A careful consideration of the following facts must, I think, lead to the conclusion, that one of his ballads was altered—the person and scene being changed—and some verses being added to it, it was put forward as an old ballad, with the deliberate intention of deceiving others; a proceeding that was at first attended with success.

The number of *Notes and Queries* for November 30, 1861 (2nd S., XII., 430)—and in this matter dates are of some consequence—contained a ballad, consisting of six 4-line verses, headed "Sir Beville," and signed "Breachan." [This *nom de plume* was probably intended for Breachan (or Brychan) whom tradition reports to have been a King in Wales. One of his daughters, Morwenna, afterwards the Saint of that name, gave her name to Mr. Hawker's parish: Morwenna Stow, the place or station of Morwenna.]* It was written to honor the memory of Sir Beville Granville, the Royalist General, who was killed at the battle of Lansdown Hill, near Bath, on April 5, 1643; of whom Prince records "when with a stand of pikes he repelled the enemies' horse, whereby he preserved the King's army, though he lost his own life." [*Worthies*, (1810) 443.]

Although the authorship had been claimed by Mr. Hawker at an earlier date, it was not known to the general public until the publication of his *Cornish Ballads* in 1869, in which it was included under the title of "Sir Beville—The Gate-song of Stowe." (Copies of it—containing a few verbal variations—will be found in the *Life of Hawker*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, 35-6, and in Tregellas's *Cornish Worthies*, II., 32). It is probable that the suggestion of the subject was due to the place where he had twenty-five years previously composed the Trelawny ballad, *viz.*, Sir Beville's Walk, in Stowe Wood, adjoining Morwenstow.

In 1867, six years after the first appearance of the Beville ballad, there was published a goodly octavo volume of 314 pages, entitled *Ballads and Legends of Cheshire*, compiled by Major Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, Cheshire, a gentleman much thought of in the county, and well known as the author of some

* He was an early and occasional contributor to *Notes and Queries*. He usually signed his communications "R. S. H." or "R. S. Hawker." In three instances his signature was "H. of Morwenstow," and in four "Breachan"—two of the latter being prior to, and one after, the Beville ballad. Only single examples have as yet been found of "H." and "H. of M." There is an article in 1st S., I., 315, in which the writer related a curious death-bed superstition that fell under his notice "when a curate in Exeter," the signature being "R. H.," but there is no evidence that he ever held a curacy in this city, or that he ever employed this form of signature.

valuable papers, read at meetings of the Cheshire Archæological Society, of which he was a prominent member. One of the ballads in it, and consisting of twelve 4-line verses, is headed "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick" (305-8), this, according to the Table of Contents, was taken from an "Old Manuscript;" but, in a prefatory note to the verses, is described as "A Royalist song found amongst the family papers in an old oak chest, at Erdeswick Hall, one of the seats of the Minshull family." The work was reviewed by Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the *St. James's Magazine*, "and this ballad, accepted at what it professed to be, was praised for its vivid portraiture of that chivalrous loyalty for which Cheshire . . . has always been remarkable." A copy of this review was sent to Mr. Hawker: the latter recognised his own work under the thin veil of alteration. His characteristic reply to Mr. Axon I quote in full:—

"Morwenstow, *February* 16, 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you sincerely for your Paper and Letter just now received, and most of all for your Photograph. When I can get one of myself I shall be happy to transmit it to you, but I have now not one copy. Our correspondence is, I fear, likely to be discordant if I may augur from one leaf of your Review of Major Leigh's Ballads. It reveals one of the most audacious deeds of plagiarism ever perpetrated even on myself, and I have been a painful sufferer from literary theft. The alleged Mynshull Ballad is a clumsy copy of one of my own on Sir Beville Granville, which I wrote many years ago, and which has been set to march music, and sung in the West of England for a long while. I enclose a copy, which I sent to *Notes and Queries* seven years ago, and by which you will perceive that all that is good in the Cheshire parody is mine, and all that is vapid is Major Leigh's. I have copied it into my MSS. for publication, and I shall add the date in my own defence. Luckily a friend of mine, Mr. Maskell, the well-known ecclesiastical writer, was aware of my composition, verse by verse (he lived then near me at Bude), and he can attest my original writing if attestation be required. Only a year or too ago I stopped a Mr. —— from publishing in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* a 'series' of my ballads as his own. From my remote and solitary abode I have been a more than usual victim to fraudulent writers. I shall be glad to hear what you say as to the case, wherein you have been unconsciously led to abet a dishonourable proceeding. I am receiving additions to my list every day, and my friends will soon be at the work of negotiating with a publisher. I shall be very glad to see any criticism on my book, which you may publish; but there is one literary blotch which you will not be able to fix on me. One thing there is which cannot be fixed on me, and that is plagiarism.—I am, yours faithfully. R. S. HAWKER."

This letter, with a collation of the two ballads, and a description of the steps that led to the discovery of "the Cheshire parody," as Mr. Hawker terms it, being a counterfeit, were included in an article by Mr. Axon, headed "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick" in his work *Cheshire Gleanings* (1884), 230-234.

For the sake of comparison the two versions are placed side by side. It is to be noted, that the bracketed figures to the verses in the right-hand ballad, correspond to the left-hand verses. [See ballad on next page.]

"The resemblance," remarks Mr. Axon, "between the two pieces is too great to be explained by any other theory than that of deliberate copying." It may be noted that the six additional verses in the right-hand version have considerably less merit than the others.

An examination of the two versions will bear out Mr. Hawker's assertion, that the Cheshire form is a direct plagiarism of his own ballad. Some of the more striking points in the former may now be noticed.

The second verse contains a word, *Wassiles*, not to be found in any Dictionary; coined to suit the altered line, and as a substitute for the proper term, *Wassailer*, in Mr. Hawker's composition. The same verse is remarkable, for having the accent on the ultimate syllable of *Mynshùll*, while in all the others it is on the penultimate, *Mỳnshull*.

The third verse is noteworthy for retaining the Cornish "One and All"—a saying singularly inappropriate in a Cheshire ballad.

A most daring alteration will be found in the seventh verse. The corresponding one of Mr. Hawker's contains a very slight variant of the well-known Cornish proverb, thus given by Fuller in his *Worthies* (1662—pt. I., 197).

"By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You shall know the Cornish men."

"SIR BEVILLE.

1.

Arise! and away! for the King and the Land!
Farewell to the Couch and the Pillow;
With Spear in the Rest, and with Rein in the Hand,
Let us rush on the foe like a Billow!

2.

Call the Hind from the Plough, and the Herd from the Fold,
Bid the Wassailer cease from his Revel;
And ride for Old Stowe, where the Banner's unrolled,
For the Cause of King Charles, and Sir Beville!

3.

Trevanion is up, and Godolphin is nigh;
And Harris of Hayne's o'er the River;
From Lundy to Looe, 'One and All,' is the cry,
And the King! and Sir Beville, for ever!

4.

Aye! by Tre, Pol, and Pen, ye may know Cornish men
Mid the names and the Nobles of Devon;
But if *Truth to the King* be a signal, why then
Ye can find out the Granville in Heaven!

5.

Ride! Ride! with red Spur, there is Death in delay;
'Tis a Race for dear life with the Devil;
If dark Cromwell prevail, and the King must give way,
This Earth is no place for Sir Beville!

6.

So at Stamford he fought, and at Lansdown he fell;
But vain were the Visions he cherish'd;
For the Brave Cornish Heart, that the King loved so well,
In the Grave of the Granville it perish'd! *Breachan.*"

(*Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., XII., 430.)

"OLD MYNSHULL OF ERDESWICK.

1. (1)

Arise! and away for the King and yr land!
Farewell to ye couch and yr pillow;
With spear in its rest, and with rein in hand,
Let us rush on ye foe like a billow!

2. (2)

Call the hind from ye plough, and ye herd from the fold,
Bid yr wassiles to take a long pull;
Then ride for old *Erdeswick*, whose banner's unrolled
For the cause of King *Charles* and *Mynshull.*

3. (5)

Ride, ride, with red spur—there is death in delay;
'Tis a race for dear life with ye *Devil;*
For if *Cromwell* prevail, and ye king now gives way,
Our land must in slavery revel.

4. (3)

*Piers Dutton* is up, and young *Brereton* is nigh,
And *Flytton* is over ye river;
From *Gawsworth* and *Vernon* 'One and All,' is the cry,
And 'the king and old *Mynshull*,' for ever!'

5.

There was *Leycester*, and *Massey*, and *Poole* of old fame;
And *Leigh* with his famed triple banner;
Old *Venables* too, with his dragon and flame
And *Egerton* from the Old Manor.

6

Young *Mainwaring* fell by the side of hys sire,
Stout *Booth* was revenged for him there;
For the foe left his grim trunkless head in the mire,
By the sword of old *Dunham's* young heir.

7. (4)

Aye, 'by waif, soc, and theam, you may know *Cheshire* men,'
'Mid the names and the nobles here given;
But if truth to the king be a signal, why then
Ye can find out old *Mynshull* in heaven

8.

'By the Crescent and Star my forefathers won
On the plains of old *Palestine;*
There Roundheads shall feel the effect of my steel,
For age has improved it like wine!'

9.

There was death in each stroke, whilst old *Mynshull* thus spake,
And Roundheads fell off in a cluster;
Such havoc he made, that his trusty old blade
Told a tale the next day at their muster.

10. (6)

At *Edgehill* he fought, and at *Worcester* he fell,
But vain were the visions he cherished,
For the brave *Cheshire* heart that our king loved so well,
In the grave of ye *Mynshulls* lyes perished.

11.

Then 'Hurrah for the king!' and *Cheshire* men sing,
Let the bells give a merrie round peal!
For loyal and true to his church and his king
Old *Mynshull* for ever did feel.

12.

May his sons prove as true to their church and their king,
And act, like their sire, with decision
And firmness whenever the foe's on the wing,
For from heaven they get their commission!"

(Major Leigh's *Cheshire Ballads*, 305-308.)

For this, the following line is substituted in the Mynshull version:—

"'Aye, by waif, soc, and theam, you may know Cheshire men!'"

The use of the inverted commas shows that it was to be considered as a proverbial sentence, even as the Cornish one, which it replaced, was known to be. But it is not included in any work on proverbs, general or local, that I have examined: not even in Major Leigh's paper on "Cheshire words, proverbs, and sayings," read before the members of the Chester Archæological Society on June 2, 1856. Further than this, it is not only a proverb fabricated for the occasion, but it is untrue. The three words, *waif*, *soc*, and *theam*, are simple Anglo-

Saxon terms, for certain manorial customs throughout England, and are in no way more applicable to Cheshire than they are to any other county. Major Leigh gives their respective meanings in a footnote to the ballad, and on that authority introduced them into his *Cheshire Glossary* (1877), as local terms. In the recent *Glossary* of that county, by Mr. R. Holland, *soc* and *theam* find no place, but *waif* is retained on Major Leigh's authority.

In the last verse, *decision* rhymes with *commission!* Other comments might be made but enough has been said on this part of the subject. It may be suggested that although the Mynshull verses are an imitation of the other, yet they may record an historical incident: the writer finding a ballad handy for his purpose, altered it to suit his theme, instead of composing a new one. How does this bear the test of examination?

The tenth verse informs us, that Mynshull, of Erdeswick, met his death at the battle of Worcester, on September 3, 1651. Now according to Ormerod (*History of Cheshire*, 1882, 225), Peter Mynshull, of Erdeswick died in 1640, leaving two sons and several daughters. (He had succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother who had no issue. No other brother is mentioned in the pedigree.) His eldest son, Thomas, was 30 years of age at the time of his father's death, and he died in 1657, six years *after* the battle of Worcester! Mr. Hawker's ballad is the poetical description of an historical fact, not so the imitation—a myth is perhaps the correct term for it.

The late Mr. J. E. Bailey (the author of the *Life of Fuller*), in an article on the works of Mr. Hawker that appeared in *Notes and Queries*, made a singular suggestion:—

"The song of the Devonshire Bayard, Sir Beville, published in your pages, 2nd S., xii., 430, found a place, *mutato nomine*, in a well-known north of England collection of ballads, it having been discovered, as the editor of the collection said, 'in an old oak chest at —— !' It may have been that the vicar, who loved a joke, was at the bottom of the affair" (5th S., v. [1876] 441).

But in reply to this, Mr. Axon pointed out its improbability, and drew attention to Mr. Hawker's letter, already quoted (*Ibid*, VII. [1877], 13-4.) Moreover no one who knew anything of the life and character of the latter, could believe him to be capable of such a deceit.

Both Mr. T. Hughes, F.S.A. (Editor of the *Cheshire Sheaf)* and myself, rendered Major Leigh some assistance in his work *(Cheshire Ballads)* to him a labour of love; and one in which he took great pains to make as full and complete as possible. We knew him to be a honorable high-minded gentleman, incapable of foisting upon the public a ballad, like the Mynshull one, unless he felt assured of its genuineness; and 'tis but an act of simple justice to his memory that this should be mentioned. As the imitation deceived others, who were even better qualified to judge of its merits, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that he was made the innocent victim of a deliberate literary imposture. Its position on the last sheet of his book, is rather significant, that it was probably not brought under his notice, until a short time only previous to the completion of the work. I cannot help remarking that, to my mind, another ballad in the Major's collection—"Old Mab's Curse" (26)—emanated from the same pen as the Mynshull one.

I have no desire "thrice to slay the slain," but where the facts are so decisive in supporting the honour of a local writer like Mr. Hawker, I think they should be stated, so as to remove the slightest shade of doubt—this I have endeavoured to do. All honour to Mr. Axon, for the evidence he so promptly published, on being made aware of the deceit that had been practised. In conclusion we may affirm that the Beville ballad, even in its altered, imitated, and degraded, Mynshull form, may be cited as another example of Mr. Hawker's marvellous power, of infusing the spirit and style of old legendary compositions into his own metrical works.

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

THE hut villages being here in such close proximity to the stream-works, may well be looked upon as the settlements of the earliest tinners on this river, and we will therefore briefly examine them. Several of these clusters of ruined dwellings lie on the slope of a hill situated on the left bank of the Avon, and between the tributaries Wellabrook and the Brock Hill stream, and, taking them in the order in which they would be found by an explorer descending the Avon valley, the first enclosure to be noticed is one on the hill-side, very near to the place where that river receives the Wellabrook. This I have found to measure two hundred and eighty yards in circumference, and the ruins of the wall now cover a space of about ten feet in width. It contains no hut circles whatever, but on the western side, between it and the Avon, there are nine, two of them adjoining the wall. Thus it is perfectly evident that it could never have been formed for the purpose of affording shelter from a foe. It is overlooked, by higher ground on all sides, and completely commanded from the slope of Whitaburrow on the further side of the river.

Over the ridge behind it, in an easterly direction, is the enclosure I have already alluded to as having stumbled upon in a thick mist, and as I have stated, there are hut circles within this, but only to the number of four or five—it is not quite certain which—as the foundations of these dwellings are in such a sadly dilapidated condition that it is impossible to say whether that which somewhat resemble the ruins of one is really such or merely a heap of stones. The largest is in the best state of preservation, and measures twenty-one feet in interior diameter.

A short distance off, on the rising ground which intervenes between this spot and the mid waters of the Brock Hill stream, is another enclosure, which measures two hundred and forty yards in circumference, and within which are three hut circles, all being built close to the wall—springing out of it, as it were—an arrangement not unfrequently met with. The doorway of one is in very good preservation, the jambs being each formed of a slab about four feet above the ground, and nearly three feet wide at the base. One still occupies its original position, but the other is only kept from lying prostrate by having fallen against its fellow. On the south-east side of the main wall of the enclosure another wall runs out with a sweep, forming a small yard; on one side of this, and at the point where the wall branches, is a large hut circle, and on the opposite side, and very near the main wall, are two more hut circles, close together.

Seventy-five yards from this enclosure, in a north-westerly direction, is another, and on the open ground between them are two hut circles, one being twenty-seven feet in diameter, and the other only thirteen.

Though of somewhat irregular shape, this is a splendid specimen of these ancient enclosed villages, and it covers a considerable area. The circuit of the wall is no less than eight hundred and twenty-five yards—not much less than half-a-mile — and in some places it is ten feet wide, and about three to four feet high. One of the entrances to this enclosure is in a very perfect state, and has large jambs still remaining. A wall sixty-two yards in length runs across it, and cuts off a considerable portion, which is again subdivided into three parts by as many walls which diverge from a point, not, however, in the centre of this space. These measure seventy-five, sixty-five, and twenty-five yards respectively, and are all much narrower than the outer main wall. It will thus be seen that the enclosure is divided into four parts, and in each there are hut circles; these number altogether seventeen, and some are in a singularly perfect state. Several have the door jambs erect, the entrance facing the south, as

usual. In one fine specimen the jambs are composed of two large slabs, about two and a half feet in height, while in another, the diameter of which is twenty-one feet, only one of the jambs remains in position and is rather over four feet high. Another, twenty-nine feet in diameter, has the remains of a wall bisecting it, and which probably served to support the roof, as well as to divide the hut into two chambers. There is scarcely another enclosure on Dartmoor which contains such good examples of the ruined hut foundations as is seen here.

Below this enclosure is the one previously noticed as having the mediæval remains mixed up with it, and several hut circles are to be seen without its walls. It is through this group that the Abbots' Way leads.

At a short distance down the Avon another tributary falls into it. This is Small Brook, and close to the spot where its tiny waters are lost in the main stream, stands a granite post, forming one of a line running over the hill to the east, and marking the boundary between Dean and Brent Moors. Below is a deep pool, the river being confined for a little way between walls of solid rock, and above, on a slope, amid a clatter, are the vestiges of an old settlement. It is of a shape approaching that of a horse-shoe, the enclosing wall being one hundred and sixty yards in circuit. This is about three feet high, but what its original width may have been cannot now be determined, as it is in a dilapidated condition, but the stones composing it are spread over a space of about seven feet wide. Close to it, on the inside, are the remains of two hut circles, and appearances of a third. Between it and the river are other hut circles, connected by small banks of stone, or track lines, but the whole are in a state of great decay. Some of the stones which composed one of the dwellings have been used in the erection of a small three sided hut, similar to many I have seen in various parts of the moor, and which are altogether of a different date from the hut circles, indeed many of these are of quite modern construction. Care must be taken not to assign too great an antiquity to many of the erections to be seen on the moor, for exposed to the storms on the bleak hills, such as are of comparatively recent date soon assume an appearance of age, so that what in reality is almost modern may, without the exercise of caution in the inspection, be looked upon as antique. I have noticed that stone has been taken from the spot in question, many blocks around having been split, and it is more than likely that the men who quarried here were the constructors of this little hut; at all events, it is of very similar character to the shelters which such workmen now erect as a protection from the weather while dressing the stones, and which they thatch with rushes.

In summer time the whole scene here is very charming, the sides of the hills being thickly clothed with ferns, intermingled with plants of the whortleberry, from among which the grey rocks of the clatter peep out. A few ancient thorn bushes also grow on the slope, and though such would call for no notice in a landscape of a different character, are here, where no other trees or bushes are to be seen, quite features in it. The valley is entirely shut in by the folding hills, Black Tor overlooking the whole from the south.

On the western side of the river is a fine bold scarp, and it will be necessary to ascend this in order to examine an object of great interest, a remarkably fine hut settlement, and presenting features exceedingly rare on the moor, in fact almost unique.

It has been the fashion to look upon Grimspound as the most important of the village enclosures of the moor, and it has also been characterised as the largest. I am not disposed to acknowledge it to be the former, and an examination of all the remaining walled groups of dwellings on the moor shows me it is certainly not the latter. Grimspound, it cannot be denied, is a truly fine example of these ancient circumvallations, but it owes a great deal of its popularity to the notice it

has received from the earlier writers upon Dartmoor, who apparently knew of no other enclosures of a similar character, and their steps have been followed by other topographers.

The enclosure in question, though presenting, as I have said, remarkably interesting features, has never yet been described. It lies upon the crest of the hill, high above the western bank of the Avon, to the northward of Black Tor, and is of considerable size. In shape it is a long drawn-out oval, bent, and having its sides somewhat depressed at about one third of its length. It is parallel with the river, whose direction is about south-west. The wall, as usual, has fallen, and the scattered stones, except at one point where its remains are rather scanty, now cover a space varying from twelve to fifteen feet in width. In many places, however, the faces of it are still intact in the lower courses, and show it to have been originally about ten feet wide. This wall measures no less than nine hundred and seventy-five yards in circuit, nearly one hundred yards over half-a-mile, and four hundred more than Grimspound. It is three hundred and eighty yards from end to end; one hundred and twenty across its southern portion, seventy-six across its narrowest part, and one hundred and five across the northern.

But the chief point of interest in this enclosure lies in its having a number of small courts or pens, formed by low walls, and extending entirely across its upper portion, as well as occupying some part of the lower side. There are about thirty of these, and some of them seem to be additions to the original plan. One measures twenty-two yards by eleven, another fourteen yards by twelve, and a third eleven yards by nine. With one exception these pens are built either close to the main wall of the enclosure, or adjoining others that are so; the exception is one approaching a circular form, and being from twelve to thirteen yards in diameter, standing alone in the northern part of the settlement.

At the places where the depressions in the walls occur, there is one pen on the higher and three on the lower side. These three being built one outside the other, and the distance across the enclosure here being at its narrowest—only seventy-six yards, as already stated—they very nearly fill up this space, thus almost dividing the enclosure into two portions.

In the corner of one of the courts or pens, are the walls of a little oblong building, of a similar character to those I have mentioned as being so often seen near the stream-works; its internal dimensions are nineteen feet long by eight wide, and its appearance at once convinces the observer that it is of quite a different date from that of the formation of the settlement itself. In summer it is entirely filled with large ferns, and some of its stones are covered with ivy, having stems of an inch in diameter.

Within this extensive enclosure there are about a score of hut circles, one of them being formed of two concentric rings of stones. The entrances to the village are three, one at the higher side, and one at each end, and through it a narrow cattle-track now runs. The name by which this cluster of ruined walls is known is "The Rings."

I have done no more than notice the main features of this old settlement, as a longer description is not necessary to our purpose, sufficient having been said to convince the reader that it must have been a place of no small importance.

Close outside it on the south-west, a small brook runs down the steep side of the hill and falls into the Avon. Streaming remains are observable from its source for some short distance down. On its bank, below the village, flourish two or three mountain-ash trees, known upon Dartmoor as the quickbeam.

Between this brook and Black Tor are other enclosures, and on the slope to the southward of the tor are five more, two of them being in a very good state of preserva-

tion. The larger of these latter measures three hundred and sixty yards in circumference, the wall being composed of exceedingly large blocks, to place which in position must have entailed no little labour on its constructors; it seems to have been originally about eight feet wide. Within this enclosure are fourteen hut circles.

At Shipley Bridge, not far below this, the Avon leaves the moor.

No river on Dartmoor has upon its banks so great a number of enclosures as this stream, and it is evident that a large population was once settled there, having, there seems no reason to doubt, numerous herds of cattle. The argument which has been advanced that these Dartmoor pounds must have been fortified villages is, to my mind, entirely beside the mark, because no such settlements would have been required by a few shepherds. It does not necessarily follow, because a wall is erected enclosing a space of ground suitable for penning cattle in, that none dwelt in the huts, in and around it, but those who had the care of them. A tribe settles upon some convenient spot on the moor, attracted by the tin which the banks of the streams yield in abundance, they have around them a fine grazing ground and naturally keep cattle for their support, the wild animals of the forest make free with these under cover of the night, and their owners in order to protect them, throw up a wall enclosing a piece of ground sufficiently large to contain them, their dwellings being sometimes included within its area and sometimes not. This, from my observations of these Dartmoor pounds, is what I believe to have been the actual state of things, and I see no reason to cause me to regard them as being intended for any other purpose, or to look upon Grimspound as an exception to the rule. The wall of that well-known hut village is certainly of fine proportions, but it proves nothing more than that the site was plentifully strewn with large blocks of granite, and not that the settlement is of a different character from others existing on the moor.

That tin ore was stored within the walls of some of the more ancient of these enclosures is very likely. There, close to the dwellings, it would not only be safe, but in a convenient place. The Cornish legend of the *Giants of Towednack*, related by Mr. Bottrell, and in this same connection referred to by the late Mr. Spence Bate,* which tells us how Tom and Tinkard Jack, whilst playing at quoits in the Giant's Castle, discovered heaps of tin piled against the walls, certainly seems to indicate that these pounds became repositories of the ore which the miners of the old days obtained from the banks of the streams.

*(To be continued.)*

## NOTES ON ANTIQUITIES AROUND POST BRIDGE, DARTMOOR.

BY ROBERT BURNARD.

THERE is a great deal to be seen around this village by those who possess a liking for antiquarian matters. The principal feature in the hamlet is of course the Cyclopean or Clapper Bridge, so often described by numerous writers, some of whom have seen in it a structure of Celtic origin, and ascribed to it an antiquity of twenty or thirty centuries. Although the period of erection is unknown, it is safer to assume it to be of comparatively modern date and was probably built, for pack-horse traffic —it may be in mediæval times. The pack-horse road from Plymouth and Tavistock—part of which is still visible in Lakehead newtake—leads down to the bridge, and there are persons now alive who remember seeing it used for horse traffic, and whose parents habitually used it before the present roads and county bridges were constructed. Similar Clapper bridges have been erected on Dart-

* "Grimspound and its Associated Relics." *Trans. Plymo. Inst.*, 1873.

moor within a very recent period, there is an example under Lether or Leder Tor, and another near the shepherd's cottage, known as "Teign Head House."

What is certainly the most ancient continuous road on Dartmoor is the Great Central Trackway, now identified with the Great Fosse-way. If the bridge was of great antiquity, as some would lead us to suppose, this causeway would have led to it—as surmised by Rowe in his *Perambulation of Dartmoor*—but the contrary is the case, for the trackway crosses the East Dart, through a ford, one-third of a mile above, thus neglecting the bridge altogether.

It is not necessary here to refer further to the Great Central Trackway, except to mention that in Webb's Marsh, nearly opposite the church, there is an exposed section which clearly illustrates the manner in which a pre-Roman roadway was constructed. The causeway, ten feet wide, is composed of stones of various sizes, the larger at the bottom, the smaller at the top, all roughly packed in to a depth of over two feet in the centre. When covered with gravel, it made a hard and well drained road.

The neighbourhood of Post Bridge is rich in the evidence of its ancient occupation by man. On Lakehead there is a large circular enclosure, about four hundred and fifty feet in diameter, locally known as "Crapp's Ring." Within it are the remains of seven hut circles, and outside there are two more. When looked at from Archerton a second large circular enclosure can be faintly traced east of the more perfect example; whether they were coeval is uncertain, for the newtake wall builders have doubtless played havoc with both. Near by is a tumulus and dilapidated kistvaens or stone graves, and two or three solitary hut circles. One of the latter, which is of twenty-one feet internal diameter, has the usual entrance on the side facing the south-west, but it is peculiar in possessing the foundations of a semi-circular wall composed of small stones, placed so as to defend the doorway from the prevalent wind.

There are the remains of a third circular enclosure opposite on Archerton, together with a kistvaen which is nearly square—an unusual shape—being just three feet long by two feet ten inches wide internally. It has been re-examined since its original rifling, and it was found that the interior was concave and lined with small stones.

A little further north, on Templer's newtake, is a fourth enclosure, four hundred and fifty feet long by three hundred feet wide. The newtake wall has absorbed a portion, but sufficient is left to show that at some period an important camp or enclosure existed on this spot. As at Grimspound, there are the remains of small semi-circular enclosures attached to the inside of the wall. They are situated on each side of the supposed entrance which faces the south. Within the large enclosed space are the remains of seven hut circles. The foundation walls of three of these touch, but whether they communicated with each other cannot now be determined. One is fourteen feet, the second seven feet, and the third twelve feet internal diameter.

It is not often that hut circles are thus found as triplets in close contiguity. Two hundred and fifty yards south-west is a nest of nearly twenty hut circles—the whole forming a considerable settlement.

Crossing again to our first position on Lakehead we proceed toward Bellaford Tor, and taking this finely shaped miniature mountain as our centre, we quickly discover around it various objects of considerable interest to the archæologist. They are all the more interesting for, up to the present, they appear to have escaped published description.

About half-way between Lakehead newtake gate and the tor is apparently the ruin of a kist, from which can be traced a single row of stones, a few erect, but mostly prone, leading to a large irregularly shaped enclosure, containing one hut circle, of a diameter of about

twenty-seven feet. Close by are small rectangular enclosures, and about one hundred yards east are the remains of two more hut circles of a diameter of about twenty-four feet. One has both door-jambs standing. The stones forming these are three feet high, and although out of perpendicular, it can be seen that the width was also three feet, thus giving the actual measurement of the doorway of this interesting ruin of an ancient hut.

Still further east are other circles overlooking Crane Bottom. This valley bears evidence of the work of the alluvial tinners, who, perhaps, were the occupants of the circular dwelling places just referred to.

If we have here the evidence of the industry of man, we have not far to go before we find the kists which formerly contained—for alas! all are rifled—the ashes of the dead.

On the south-western slope of the tor is a very fine kistvaen, with a large cover-stone, six feet long, five feet wide, and about a foot thick, partly removed from its original position. The internal length of the kist is four feet three inches by three feet wide, and is now eighteen inches deep. The whole is surrounded by the usual circle with *débris* enough to form a small tumulus.

About one hundred and fifty yards south of the wall dividing Bellaford and Black newtakes is another kist. The cover-stone has disappeared and the circle surrounding it is imperfect, but the grave is one of the most perfect on Dartmoor. It is a large example, being four feet ten inches long, by two feet two inches wide and three feet deep—all internal measurements.

A short distance south-west is the remnant of a cairn. Close by is another kistvaen with one end and one side stone only standing. The circle surrounding it, twenty-one feet in diameter is fairly perfect. This also has near it a circular ruin, composed of small stones and earth with a shallow trench surrounding it, and is probably the remnant of another cairn.

A little further off is yet another scant remains of a kistvaen, but as a wall passes close by, it has been almost totally destroyed.

## THE EASTON FAMILY AND THE ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

BY C. WORTHY.

SINCE reading the article in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* upon the above subject, I have turned to those which have preceded it. May I be permitted to offer a few remarks upon them?

"Genealogist" in his first article, November, 1888, criticises some conjectures of Mr. P. O. Hutchinson's as to the Griffin, which was used, in some form, as a badge or seal by the Redvers family down to the time of Baldwin, the fourth Earl of the name, previously to his marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of Ralph de Dolis, and occasionally by his brother, Richard, and by his uncle, William de Vernon, whose son, Baldwin, the seventh Earl, appears to have assumed the Blue Lion. I say this upon heraldic authority, and further I must draw attention to the fact that although "Genealogist" claims the Griffin for the Mortimers, and also claims for them the badge of a "lion or some similar animal, with his paws upon a gryphon;" yet a seal engraved with the device of a *Griffin* treading upon a smaller animal, and bearing the legend, "Sigillum Baldwini, Com. Xonie," was certainly used by Baldwin, the son of Richard de Redvers, the first Earl, and is appended to his gift of the Priory of St. James at Exeter, to the monks of St. Peter of Cluni, and St. Martin de Campis in the suburbs of Paris. In this deed he describes himself as "Exoniensis Comes."

"Genealogist," (an unfortunate signature), proceeds to question Mr. Hutchinson's supposition that Robert Courtenay married Mary, daughter of William Redvers de Vernon, a

proposition which he declares to be "quite untenable."

Despite the evidence he offers, which appears to me to be *no evidence at all*, I must maintain that Mr. Hutchinson is by no means singular in his supposition, which indeed may be looked upon *as an absolute fact*.

The supposed *second* marriage of Mary de Redvers is no *new* discovery, and her *second* husband has been considered to have been, "Peter le Prouz," the Lord of Gidleigh Castle, in right of his mother, the daughter and heir of Giles de Gidleigh. That Mary ultimately took the veil and became Abbess of Quarr (and of Pratelle) in her second (?) widowhood I do not deny, nor is there need to do more than refer to this matter, which does not in any way bear upon the point at issue, nor does the marriage of a certain Robert Courtenay with Alice, widow of Gilbert Giford who "died without issue by him." By Mary Redvers, Robert Courtenay, who deceased in 1242, left issue, two sons and a daughter; the second son, Sir William Courtenay, resided at Musbury; he represented the County of Devon, 42nd Henry III., and died *s.p.* His elder brother, John, was "Baron of Okehampton and Lord of Totnes Castle," he died 3 May, 1273, as shown by *Inq. p. m.*, 2nd Edw. I., No. 27. By his wife, Isabel de Vere, he had a son, John, about twenty-three years old at his father's death, who was "Baron of Okehampton," and died 28 February, 1291. [*Inq. p. m.*, 20th Edw. I., Nos. 38 and 133.] By his wife, Eleanor Spencer, he left, with other issue, a daughter, Avelina, who married Sir John Gifford, and a son, Hugh de Courtenay, his heir, aged sixteen at his father's death, "Baron of Okehampton,". High Admiral of the Western Seas, 10th Edw. III. His father and Isabella de Fortibus had both died in the same year, *viz.*, 20th Edw. I., and as soon as he came of age, 25th Edward I., he was permitted to take possession of the Redvers property at Plympton, Tiverton, Exminster, and Topsham, in this county.

He was not friendly with Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and because he did not assume the Earldom, for which probable reasons have been recently adduced. The Bishop took advantage of his position as Lord Treasurer to Edward II., and refused to pay him the "Tertium Denarium" or third penny of the county, which amounted to £18 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. At length, and in order to put an end to this dispute, he applied to the Crown, 8th of Edw. III., to have the annuity restored to him, on the plea that he was entitled to it by "*right of inheritance*," it having been granted to his "*ancestor, Richard de Redvers*, by *King Henry II.* in the year 1100." Search having been made in the records, and the evidence having been substantiated, the king, by letters patent, dated Newcastle, 22 February, 9th Edw. III., declared it to be his royal pleasure that Hugh de Courtenay, the elder, *Earl of Devon*, should thenceforth assume the title of Earl, as his *ancestors had done*. Let me refer "Genealogist" to the documents in the Exchequer which prove this statement, and to the abstract translation of them in Mills's *Catalogue of Honour*, p. 77.

And now we come to the most wonderful portion of "Genealogist's" very singular article. He has made the curious discovery that King Stephen, had a perfectly different wife and family, to the wife and family usually attributed to him, he has made him identical with the Earl of Albemarle, who descended from the *sister*, not *daughter*, of William I., and he apparently relies for his proof upon extracts of deeds and confirmations which he quotes, but which seem to me to *upset*, rather than confirm his argument. Moreover he has been publicly thanked by "Scrutator" (May, 1889) for correcting "the school editions of English history, and some other historical matters." This commendation exemplifies the proverb that "a *little* knowledge is a dangerous thing," William the Conqueror had a *sister*, Adeliza, and *inter aliis*, two daughters, one called Adeliza, after her aunt (died young), and *Adela*, who married Stephen, Count of Blois, and was mother of King Stephen. She is

well known for the masterly manner in which she conducted her husband's affairs whilst he was crusading, and she ultimately professed as a nun, and died in 1137.

King Stephen's wife was called *Matilda*, she was daughter of Eustace, *Count* of Boulogne, and of *Mary*, his wife, a daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and her sister, Maude, as "Genealogist" truly remarks, was the first wife of Henry "Beauclerc," King of England, whose daughter, Maude, and Matilda, wife of King Stephen, were first cousins, and equally allied to the Crown of Scotland.

"Genealogist" quotes three ancient documents, one executed by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, in which mention is made of "*Milised*," wife of Ralph Mortimer (vol. VIII., 89), another (vol. IX., 25) from the *Annals of Bermondsey*, in which "*Mary the Countess*" is mentioned, and he considers *her* the "same as *Millicent*," referred to in the previous charter (VIII., 89), and a third, being a note of a confirmation by King Stephen of the grant by Mary, the mother of the queen, his wife, to the Monks of Bermondsey.

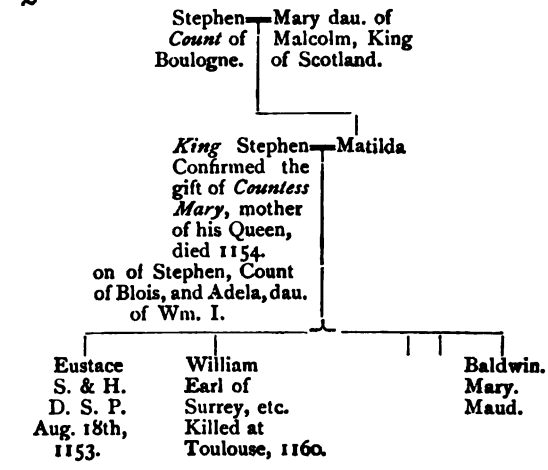
He appears to think that these entries are quite sufficient to justify his attempt to upset history.

Now what is the fact?

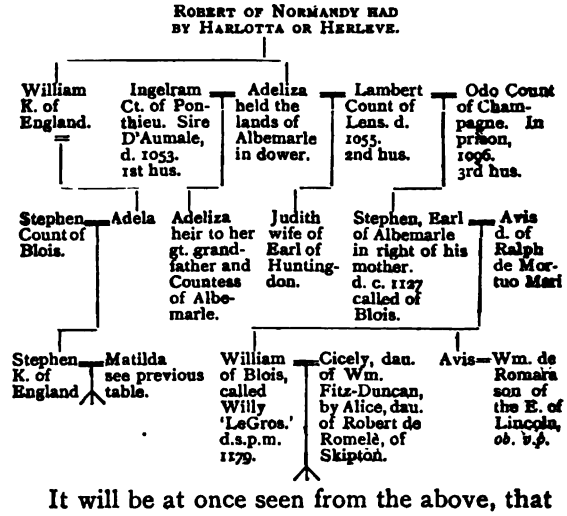
By the first deed quoted, Stephen, Count or Earl, of Albemarle, with the consent of *Avis* his wife, and of Ralph de Mortuo Mari her father, makes a certain grant, to St. Martin's in the Fields, near Paris, "For the safety of his soul, etc.," and for those of "*Ralph de Mortuo Mari* (or Mortimer) and *Milised his wife*, now dead."

By the second, *Mary* the Countess—that is *Mary, Countess of Boulogne*, (*not* Milised, wife of Ralph Mortimer) gave the Manor of Kyng Edward Eston to the Monks of Bermondsey (her sister, Queen Maud, had also a Manor of Eastone, in Herefordshire, which descended as in the text). This gift of the Countess of Boulogne, was confirmed by King Stephen as the third document quoted by "Genealogist" clearly proves. He gives the Latin, I will translate it.

A.D. 1133. In this year King Stephen confirmed the Manor of Kyng Edward Eston, the gift of Mary the Countess, Mother of his Queen.




We now come to the descent of the Earls of Albemarle, which I will also place in tabular form:—




It will be at once seen from the above, that Stephen de Blois, Earl of Albemarle, was of a previous generation to Stephen, also of Blois, King of England. And that the deed the former executed in favour of St. Martin's at Paris is *quite regular*, since in it he mentions

the Countess Avis his wife, her father, Ralph de Mortuo Mari, and his wife, *Milised.*

It will also be seen that "Willy le Gros," was not son of Stephen, King of England, but of the *same generation as the king.* Although "Genealogist" says (vol. IX., 27) "Willy le Gros, son and heir to King Stephen."

Then again "Genealogist" speaks (vol. VIII., 89) of "*Adeliza, mother* of King Stephen." But it will be seen that King Stephen's mother was called *Adela,* whilst it was the mother of *Stephen, Earl of Albemarle* who was called Adeliza, and "had three husbands."

*Amicia,* younger daughter and co-heir of Willy "le Gros," Earl of Albemarle, son of Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, and Avis de Mortuo Mari, his wife, was mother of Constance, mother of Ranulph, father of John, father of John de Eston, who claimed the Earldom of Albemarle, 6th Edw. I., as right heir. *Avis, sister* of Amicia had married secondly, William de Fortibus, who assumed the Earldom in her right. His grandson married Isabella de Redvers, Countess of Devon, and upon the death of their daughter, Avelina in 1274, the estates of Albemarle fell into the hands of the Crown. The latter married Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III., but died *s.p.*, and as the Earldom of Albemarle was *wanted* for the Plantagenets, John de Eston had certain lands in Thornton conveyed to him *to release his right in the Comitatus of Albemarle.* The *Inq. p. m.* upon the death of Avelina, Countess of Albemarle, is dated 12 March, 1275. [3rd Edw. I., No. 31.]

"Genealogist" further favours us with information no less original, and even more unreliable than his attempted identification of King Stephen. He says (vol. IX., 24), that "after the Great Survey (Domesday) the first great reliable record is the *Red* Book of the Exchequer, better known as the *Liber Niger.*" This remark partly explains his apparent misconception of the Latin documents which he has quoted, and which he has wisely given us in the original. The *Liber Niger* or *Black* Book, and the *Liber Rubeus* or *Red* Book, are two perfectly distinct volumes. There are two manuscripts in the Exchequer, known as *Liber Niger,* one contains the "Dialogus," the other, the "Constitutio," and these two volumes are sometimes confounded. There is also a third volume to which, I presume, "Genealogist" refers, and it is known as the Black Book of Fees, *Liber Niger Feodorum.*

The *Liber Rubeus,* or *Red* Book, contains "Serjeanties," "Knights' Fees," and "Prima Scutagia," of the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III., and was compiled by Alexander de Swereford, Archdeacon of Salop, between 1221 and 1232—he died 14 November, 1246. [31st Henry III.]

I have now to protest against the connecting link "between the De Redvers, Earl of Devon, and Easton families," as narrated by "Genealogist." He says that, "William de Romelè, Earl of Lincoln, married *Hawise or Avice D'Abrincis, daughter* of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, by whom there was a daughter, *Cicely,* who married William de Maschines, Earl of Cumberland." This was not the case. Avis *de Redvers* (not *Abrincis*) married Sir Hugh Worthe, of Worth, in the parish of Washfield, in this county, Knight, and had issue, Robert Worthe, who is *mentioned as the son of the said Avis,* in a deed of his great uncle, William de Vernon, with which document I am well acquainted, and which was preserved at Wörth, until the beginning of 1887. Worth, having continued in the direct elder line from a date long antecedent to the said Robert, down to the Rev. Reginald Worth, who died 12 March, 1880. He was succeeded by his sister, and the property unfortunately was brought to the hammer in 1887 and 1888.

The deed I refer to which conveys well-known Worth property in "Fayreby," with right of common in "Bycliff," was executed by William de Vernon as Earl of Devon, and therefore between 116 and 1217; property in Topsham, mentioned in Feet of Fines, 20th Edw. III., and in several other parishes probably came to Worth, through this marriage

with Redvers, Lady Avis, is erroneously called "Constants" in the Devon *Visitations*—Coll. Ar. H. 18, F° 88, where she, "Constants, dau. of y^e Erle of Devon," is said to have married "Sir Richard Worthe and to have had issue, 'Richard;'" and in the same records (C. I.), she is also erroneously called "Constants, daughter of the Lord Rivers, and *afterwards Countess of Devon.*" If a female could succeed to this Earldom, as Isabella de Fortibus *certainly subsequently did*, Avis Worthe should have been Countess upon the death of her brother, Richard, or else the Earldom should have remained with his co-heirs, that is her sister and herself, and it may have been to *obviate the abeyance* that William Redvers de Vernon was permitted to assume the Earldom in 1166. Avis Worthe, had a *sister, Maude*, who married William de Romara, *not* Romelè, Earl of Lincoln. There has always been a dispute as to which sister married de Romara, but the Worth deed I have cited, settles the question; —instead of a daughter, Cicely, as stated by "Genealogist," she had a son, *William*, who married Avis, daughter of Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, and died *v.p.* He had a son, William, alive 1195, who died without issue, and a daughter, Avis, who married Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln in her right, and left two daughters, co-heirs, who both died without issue.

Subsequently the Earldom of Lincoln, was conferred upon Ranulph de Meschines, great-grandson of Randell de Meschines, Earl of Chester, third husband of Lucia, widow of Roger de Romara, and daughter of Algar the Saxon, and therefore of half blood to the Romaras.

*Cicely*, who married Willy le Gros, Earl of Albemarle was *not of the Romara family at all.* She was the daughter of William Fitz-Duncan, nephew of Malcolm, King of Scotland, by Alice, daughter of Robert de Romelè, *Lord of Skipton in Craven.* The descendants of her daughters, Hawise and Amicia, and the connection between her and John de Eston, I have explained in a previous paragraph.

It will be seen that I could scarcely have done less in this matter, than Vincent did for Brooke, since any comment upon "Genealogist's" contributions short of "a line for line emendation" would have been of little avail, and he could scarcely expect them to pass without comment. Let me advise him to adopt in future some less ambitious pseudonym than he has adopted, and to remember in the words of a recent publication, that after the materials necessary for genealogical compilations have been procured often, and evidently in the present instance, with infinite labour, "a certain amount of discrimination is necessary for the utilization of these materials,"* and unless an amateur possesses that discrimination, it is to say, the least unwise to occupy column after column of an antiquarian journal with unreliable or erroneous information, which is not only worse than useless, but very calculated to deceive the general reader in his searches after truth.

*P.S.*—Since writing the above, I have again referred to "Genealogist's" article; (vol. VIII., p. 87), he says, "the first Robert Count, of Mellent (natural son of Henry I.), married Matilda D'Abrincis, and on the marriage the king confirmed the grant of the Manor of Okehampton, Devon." In substantiation he refers to *Coll. Top. et Gen.* vol. I., "Robert, son of King Henry, with the assent of Matilda de Abrincis, my wife, etc." This Robert, son of King Henry, was *not* identical with Robert, first Count, or Earl, of Mellent. Robert de Beaumont (Bellomont), Earl of Mellent and Leicester, was of kindred to William the Conqueror, and fought at Hastings. He was son of Roger de Bellomont, by Adelina, his wife, daughter of Waleran, and sister and heir of *Hugh, Earl of Mellent*, in Normandy. He died 18th Hy. 1st, 1117, having married, it is said by some, Isabel de Vermandois—though Burton's *History of Leicester*, calls her "Emma, daughter and heir of Roger de Britolio." He had issue twin sons, Waleran, who succeeded him in the maternal title of Mellent, and Robert, who became Earl of Leicester.

Waleran, Earl of Mellent, who was created Earl of Worcester by King Stephen, had been previously five years in prison and subsequently fell into disgrace again. He died a *Monk of Pratelles*, in Normandy, having in early life married Elizabeth de Montfort, aunt of Simon, the great Earl of Leicester. *His son*, Robert, *father-in-law*, of William Redvers de Vernon, married Maude, daughter and co-heir of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of

* *Practical Heraldry.* (London) Redway, 1889.

Henry I. —and another natural son of that monarch, *Robert Fitz-Ede* (who must not be confounded with his half-brother, Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester), married, in her widowhood, Matilda de Avenell, grand-daughter of Adelicia de Bryonis, of Okehampton. Her first husband having been Robert D'Abrincis, Lord of Okehampton, in her right. She died 21 September, 1173.

It may save further discussion if I refer more particularly than I have hitherto done to Robert Courtenay, son of Reginald, by Hawise (that is Avis) D'Abrincis, daughter of Matilda D'Avenell, by her first husband, Robert D'Abrincis. This Robert Courtenay, was *not identical* with the Robert Courtenay, who married Alice Gifford. Since this, Alice was a widow for the *second* time in *1209*. In that year, 11th John, under the name of, Alicia de Romelè, widow of Robert de Curtney, *Sheriff* of *Cumberland*, she paid a fine of £500, ten palfreys and ten oxen, to have a fitting dower assigned her out of the lands of her said husband and out of those of *her former husband*, also that she might not be compelled to marry again.

As to Peter of Pratelles. The deed referred to by "Genealogist" executed by Robert, Earl of Mellent (vol. VIII., 87), merely says, "I have mortgaged to Pieter de Pratelle, and to Mary, daughter of William, Earl of the Isle, and of Mabil my daughter, two parts of all my land, etc."

This does not prove that Mary Redvers, was *wife* of Peter of Pratelle. She is known as Mary de Pratelle simply because she was *Abbess of Pratelle*, and also Abbess of Quarr, subsequently to her second husband's death, if she had one, between 1242 and 1272. [Testa de Neville.] She is said by Brooke *(York Herald)* to have married a second husband, *viz.*, Peter le Prous, Lord of Gidleigh; but Sir William Pole questions the accuracy of the statement which is mentioned both by Westcote and Risdon. The latter refers to a gift by the Earl of Mellent to the said Peter, of a *third* part of all his lands in England in *free marriage*. Mary de Redvers certainly seems to have been known as Mary de Pratelle in her latter days, and this circumstance may have confused Westcote, who conjectures (p. 431) that Prous and Pratelles may be synonymous. She would, however, have abandoned any worldly name with her abandonment of the world, and any property she held in right, or in dower, would have gone to the Church, *hence* the Church did suit and service for it whilst she survived. The mention of Peter de Pratelle in conjunction with her as mortgagee of the Mellent property, is a coincidence and nothing more, and the word employed, *viz.*, "invadiavi," appears to show that the transaction it refers to, was a mere matter of business instead of affection.

Next as to what is known of Robert Courtenay, her undoubted husband. Upon the death of his father, Reginald, 27 September, 1194, he did homage, paid the fine of 1,200 marks for the Lordship of Okehampton, together with the custody of the Castle of Exeter, and the charge of the whole county under his hereditary title of Vice-Comes.* It is said in the Lieger Book of Okehampton, that "the Shrievalty continued with the barony until 16th Henry III."; but the title of "Vice-comes" was merely a nominal dignity after the accession of Henry II., 1154. Robert Courtenay, in succession to Walter de Bathon, however, served the actual office of High Sheriff of Devon, in 5th Henry III., 1220-21. In 1220 he gave the king a palfrey to hold an annual fair in his Manor of Okehampton for two days at the festival of St. Thomas, and by his charter, in which the town is made a free borough, the burgesses are empowered to turn their swine into his forest, *i.e.*, Okehampton Park.

In 1215-16 he served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire. He was formally disseized of the hereditary office of Vice-comes of Devon, and Governorship of Exeter Castle, in 16th Henry III., 1232, which accounts for the entry in the Okehampton Lieger Book. He died at his Manor of Iwerne, co. Dorset, July 26, 1242. I need only add further that this Robert, who was Governor of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, in 1214, had the coinage of tin in Devon and Cornwall committed to him by King John, and, in conjunction with his *Aunt Matilda*, co-heir with Avis his mother, in the Barony of Okehampton, he released to the Abbot and Convent of Torre, certain lands which had been given them by William de Bruere, whose son, *William*, married *Joan de Redvers, his wife's sister*. He also alienated the Prebend of Ashclist, in Exeter Castle to Tor Abbey, in 1238. It has been said that Robert Courtenay was buried in the Chancel of the Church of Iwerne Courtenay, co. Dorset, but his body seems to have been interred at Ford. The history of Ford Abbey written by the Monks, has been proved to be erroneous as far as it affects the *earlier* descent of the Courtenays *before their settlement in England*, but there is no reason to distrust their statements about Robert Courtenay. They tell us that his wife was Mary, younger daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon. They mention the property he had with her and relate how the "Chace of Crukes," etc., ultimately came to him through the death of his wife's sister, Joan de Brewere, without issue. They mention his death at "'Ywren,' 'Anno Domini 1242,'" and state that, as he had ordered in his lifetime, his body was buried at Ford, on the 3 August, in the second year of Abbot Adam in their Presbytery, under a tomb exhibiting the figure of an armed knight, with the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet ingenui de Courtnay gleba Roberti
Militis egregii virtutûm laude referti
Quem genuit strenuus Reginaldis Courtiniensis
Qui procer Eximius fuerat tunc Devoniensis."

The Chronicle proceeds to mention that John de Courtnay, his son and heir, had the whole of the lands and possessions of his father, as his father had formerly held them.

Robert Courtenay seems to have left little or no *per-*

* He next engaged to serve the Crown for a whole year, from the Octave of St. John the Baptist, at his own charge with twenty men at arms, and arquebussiers.

*sonal* property, if we may judge by a writ from the Crown, issued to the Abbot of Ford, his executor, upon his return of "no effects," and which required him to obtain restitution of anything he had already paid the said Robert's creditors, to satisfy the prior claim of the king. Abbot Adam must have died shortly after Robert Courtenay, as his successor, John de Warwick was buried in 1246. C.W.

# Original Notes.

**"The Cornish Bible."**—My article in the *Western Antiquary*, on "The Cornish Bible," has brought some pleasant correspondence on the subject, and has led to another copy being traced. This makes the fifth, so far, and I hope will lead to others being noted, ere long. This copy is owned by the well-known historian of Torquay, Mr. J. T. White, but does not contain any portion of the "Apocrypha," and lacks the Frontispiece. As Editor of the *Torquay Directory* (17 July, 1889), Mr. White has thus introduced the notice of his volume, which is an old family relic of no little interest and value.

"Our townsmen, Mr. W. J. Hughan, has furnished the *Western Antiquary* with some interesting notes on the 'Cornish Bible,' printed by Thomas Flindell, partly at Helston and the remainder at Falmouth. It was issued in numbers, the first of which was printed in 1798. The book is now somewhat scarce. The writer of this 'note' has a copy of it in his possession in a fair state of preservation. The dedicatory notice is as follow:—'To the inhabitants of Cornwall—This work is most respectfully dedicated by their very humble servant, the Editor.' The Introduction extends to eighteen pages, and is signed 'John Whitaker, Ruan-Lanyhorne, June 27th, 1800.' The book referred to consists only of the Old Testament. Connected with its publication there is an incident little known. The printer died before the last sheet was published, and the original owner of the copy under consideration had the book of Malachi privately printed for him in order to complete it."

I am unable to agree with the Editor as to the latter statement, respecting the decease of the printer (Thomas Flindell), prior to the completion of the "Old Testament," as it seems to me established, that the work was continued by him, on his removal from Helston to Falmouth, so soon as his financial circumstances permitted. In vol. III. of *Biographical Sketches in Cornwall* (1831) will be found (pp. 55, 60, and notes) most interesting information respecting the publication of this extraordinary volume, by the Rev. R. Polwhele.

The Editor (until he withdrew from the undertaking, in consequence of Flindell taking "improper freedom in interweaving his own notes with those of" the Rev. R. Polwhele), states he was the "Clergyman of the Church of England," who was announced to superintend the publication; the Rev. John Whitaker writing the Introduction and furnishing many of the notes. The reverend Editor also "projected the New Testament, with notes to complete Flindell's Bible;" which, however, was not done, so it may be taken for granted that the "Cornish Bible" "ended with the Apocrypha." W. J. HUGHAN.

Torquay.

* * *

**"Ephraim's Pinch."**—The road from Widecombe to Post Bridge runs through Sousson's Warren, and where it branches off leading to Post Bridge and Pizwell (formerly Pushyll) is a short but steep hill, known as "Ephraim's Pinch."

I am told that this curious name has been known to apply to this hill for a great many years. My informant had the story of its origin from an old lady, now deceased, whose recollection went back to a time equal to a century from the present.

It was the custom for moormen to carry on their backs, what is now regularly delivered to many of their cottages, *viz.*, supplies of flour, food, etc. These loads were heavy and distances long, and the amount of endurance exhibited was somewhat remarkable.

The story is that one Ephraim—when he existed is unknown, and where he lived has passed out of sight—was carrying a load of flour from the mill (now in ruins) at Widecombe, to either Pizwell or Post Bridge, with but little rest. Arriving at this steep bit he essayed to proceed on the even tenour of his way, but finding it too much he deposited his burden, exclaiming, "Well, this is a pinch sure enough," and "Ephraim's Pinch" the place was named, and it has been known as such since.

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

* * *

**The Rev. John Ruddle, M.A., Incumbent of Launceston, 1663-98.**—John Ruddle, M.A., vicar of Alternon, incumbent of Launceston, and prebendary of Exeter, is best known to fame as the priest who exorcised a ghost at Botathan, in the parish of South Petherwin, in 1665. Certain mistakes have, however, crept into the most authenticated accounts of his career which are worth correcting. In *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, vol. II., p. 606, it is recorded that he was "Incumbent of Launceston, 25 December, 1668 to 1698 . . . . Vicar of Alternon, 1679-98;" but there is evidence extant that the earlier date is in each instance incorrect. According to the *Lib. Institutionum Divers Dioc.*, 1660-1702, now in the Record Office (p. 113), he was instituted to the vicarage of Alternon on May 24, 1662, or the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, presumably in succession to Thomas Beard, of whom it is recorded that, having been dispossessed by the Puritans, "he survived the usurpation, but not long enough to repair his losses, which were very great, for he died about 1663." Ruddle, who had taken his degree of M.A. at Caius College, Cambridge, in the

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN

SHAUGH BRIDGE, ON THE PLYM.

year he was instituted to Alternon, had not long to wait for further preferment, for, upon William Oliver's ejection from the incumbency of St. Mary Magdalene's, Launceston, by the Act of Uniformity, he was given that living also; and, according to the parish register, "began his ministry at Lanceston at ye Feast of Our saviour's Nativity, 1663." On September 13, 1664, upon the same authority, was baptised, "John the sonne of Mr. John Ruddle Clearke," and on February 13, 1665-6, "William sonne of Mr. John Ruddle Clarke;" while on August 11, 1667, was buried "Sarah ye wife of John Ruddle clerk," and to her memory a monument remains in Launceston Church. Before four years had elapsed, Ruddle was married again, an entry in the register for 1671 showing that on "July ye 15th Mr. John Ruddle Minr. of this town and Mrs. Mary Bolythoe" were wed. This match must, from the monetary point, have been a good one, (and, indeed, Ruddle was able to purchase in 1678 the tithes of the neighbouring parish of St. Thomas,) for in the original in the Record Office of the assessment of a hearth tax upon the inhabitants of Cornwall, undated, but evidently before 1671, "Mary Bolithoe widdow" (most probably of Thomas Bolitho, an alderman of Launceston in Civil War days) is given as having as many as nineteen hearths, this total being six more than that of any other inhabitant, and a special cross is set against her name in recognition of the fact. After these details, it is amusing to note that the very existence of this clergyman has in terms been denied, for in Cyrus Redding's *Illustrated Itinerary of the County of Cornwall* (London, 1842) it is adduced (in a note to p. 20) as proof that the story of the Botathan ghost was a sheer invention of Daniel De Foe, that the author had inquired "whether a clergyman named 'Ruddle' had ever officiated in Launceston. No one of the name had been an incumbent there for 200 years past, at least in St. Mary's church." But this statement is on a par for error with the supposition of Mrs. Bray that the name of "the ghost" could not have been "Dorothy Dingley," because she had "never heard of the name in Launceston or the neighbourhood." It happens that, according to the list of institutions above quoted (p. 132 *b*), a James Dingley was instituted to the vicarage of South Petherwin itself, on February 25, 1681-82, on the presentation of the University of Oxford; and there is not much difficulty in identifying him as the "Mr. Dyngley," who (according to Messrs. Peter's *History of Launceston*, p. 321) assisted Ruddle in his ministrations at St. Mary Magdalene's in 1685. It need only here be added that Dingley was succeeded at South Petherwin on August 31, 1695, by William Ruddle, who seems most likely to have been John's son, whose baptism thirty years earlier has above been noted. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

**Sir John Hawkins or Dockyard Peculation.**—After the discovery that Hawkins had built his own ships with government material and the death of Chapman the builder, it was improbable that the offence would be repeated, so the charge was hushed up; but the fraud that came under the notice of the Lord Deputy of Ireland—"felony" Burghley termed it—called for the passing of "An Act for the avoiding of deceit used in making and selling of twice laid cordage, and for the better preserving of the Navy of this realm" (Act 35 Eliz., c. 8), and Lord Burghley proceeded to draw up articles of restraint. [For being reminded that a fragment of the original rough draft, in Cecil's handwriting, is preserved (Cott. MS. Otho VIII., *f.* 147), I am indebted to the courtesy of Professor Laughton]. These articles were fairly transcribed (*State Papers Domestic*, Eliz. CCIV., No. 18) and then condensed as follows:—

"Certayne articles to be delyvered to her Matie very good to be amended by her Matie"

"ffyrst, that it is not convenyent yt he who is her Matie's Treasurer should buy or provide any comoditie for her Matie's navye wth her Matie's money, nor play ye merchant to buy and sell to others, for by thys meanes her Matie shall have ye remayner when the best is soulde and at a deere pryce.

"Secondlye, it is very unmeet for her Matie's proffet that those her highnes' officers shalbe buylders of shippes, or setters forth of any shippes to seas, but only her Matie's shippes, or to provyde any comoditie for them, because all her Matie's provision is at their comandement to delyver and to send wher they will and to whome.

"Thirdlye, it is not convenyent that her highnes' officers shall have any partnars with any, and especyally not with hym who is appoynted to provyde her Matie's provision for ther is danger, etc.

"ffourthly, it is very unconveyent that her Matie's offycers shulde provyde all thyngs for her navye because they are apoynted to give order to them, who it shall please her Matie to apoynte to make provysion and when it cometh they are to se whether it be good and sufficyent to serve her Matie or no, or else to refuse it, an it be good then they are to set a reasonable pryce in consyence betwene her Matie and her marchaunt, but yf it be there owne and off there owne provyding they wyll hardly do, for there consyence wyll not serve them.

"ffyftly, thys must need be a very good offyce, and will quicklye make one rytche, an there consyence be open to have (1) *The provyding of* all things for her Matie's navye. (2) Then *to make hys owne pryce* be it good or badde. (3) *None to* comptroole them, *then to pay themselves.* (4) What can be more desyred of hym yt is covetous, or doth not meane to deale trulye with her Matie?*

"Syxtlye, yf they neyther feare God, nor meane not to do right to her Matie yet let them take heede of her Matie's lawes, that the cry of the poore and ryche be not

* Sir Robert Mansell described Hawkins as miserly (*W.A.*, VIII., 193).

revenged of God,* for there is a statute yt what offycer soevr he be that hath a comyssyon from her Matie to provyde any thing for her Matie's use and do take it up by her Matie's commyssion, and doth sell the same agayne or any part therof to hys owne proffet, it is fellony, this statute ys in vayne, never executed.

"Sevently and laste, and most to be regarded, that good order may be taken for it to have all yor provysion to com fyrst in to yor Matie's storehowses, wher it ought to com, then he that hath the keping therof to be charged ther wth, and once a yeere or more and need be to give accompte what he hath received and to whom he hath delyverd it; and how much remayneth, let the remayner be sene, wch remayner and that which is delyverd must agre wth yor marchaunts booke, who delyverd yt first into yor Matie storehouse, so thus far yor Matie can have no wrong yf they do agre, but yet ther is one thyng more to be consedered of wherof I can not wryte.† Endorsed 10 October, 1587, 'Contra Jh. Hawkyns' in Burghley's writing." [*State Papers Domestic*, Eliz. CCIV., No. 16.]

Beside the State Papers, we can refer the future biographer to Burghley's papers, Lansd. MS. 52, *f.* 118, *b.*, and I will close these notes with some extracts condensed to explain their nature.

"Mr. Hawkyns is to be charged with the receipt of £1,700, six years together, for which he should have furnished H.M. Storehouse, etc., and it was not done; and £1,700 a year similarly for two years and three quarters since—with £1,000 a year for eight years, and the duties he failed to perform—with unjust gains on timber and cordage—with £1,200 a year for moorings neglected—with building various ships for himself with her majesty's materials, and allowing the navy to go back so that £30,000 will be required within three years to set it right again."

I trust enough contemporaneous evidence has been quoted to foil the attempt, alluded to in the *Western Antiquary*, p. 129, to unduly exalt Hawkins at the expense of others, and, in the words of "George Eliot" (*Worldliness and other Worldliness*, p. 36), "if we seem to be more intent on laying bare unfavourable facts than in shrouding them in charitable speeches, it is not because we have any irreverential pleasure in turning men's characters the seamy side without, but because we see no advantage in considering a man as he was not." H. H. DRAKE.

London.

* In the first transcript it is stated that Hawkins gained 'very muche by every artificier that serveth her Matie,' Yea not so much as the poor flag and pendant makers is taken from them, Hawkyns wife and maydes must make them, that all is too little for him, he cryeth out he is undone and a beggar, when he causeth many a poore man to beg, and if he should continue longer he would undo many a poor artificier, as Pet and Baker (H.M. master shipwrights), can well declare.

† In the first transcript, it is recommended that inventories of stores delivered to ships at sea and in harbour should be kept "by special honest and true officers," all returned material stored, and once a year or more, if need be, an account to be made out, etc.

**"Plymouth Armada Heroes."**—Extracts from Queen Elizabeth's book (fifth and last instalments):—

"Qui Regum Regem te semper IBERE putasti,
Anglica jam vinci posse virago docet.
Spe tua jam totum classis præceperat orbem,
Sed novus hanc forti devorat ore Draco.
Aere, fama refert, celso volitare Dracones;
Nunc Draco te mediis mergit et urit aquis."
(Huldrichi Cassiani, p. 54.)

In Michaelem Eizingerum.
"Quid tu Hispane pares Reginæ frena Britannæ?
Iniiciet collo DRAKIUS ista tuo." (p. 92.)
"Agmen agens DRACO, felici conjunctus HABARDO." (p. 15.)

Hawkins is named at p. 15, with Frobisher, Fenner, Hoby, Sheffield, Clifford, Norris, Southwell, Blunt, Hatton, Northumberland, Cumberland, all in small type, while the Queen, Howard, and Drake, are distinguished by capitals.

* * *

## "THE LEGEND OF ST. NEOT."

St. Neot ruled as a Prior,
And Barrius served as his sub,
The Saint was the first who ever
Invented the morning tub.

He sat in his well, and repeated
The Psalter from end to end;
He was first of all the reciters
That ever bored a friend.

A hind that was hunted and harried
Came to his well one day,
St. Neot rose from the water
And frightened the hounds away.

When robbers had left him only
Three acres and a cow,
The stags came out of the forest
And drew St. Neot's plough.

Three fishes played in his fountain,
An angler skilled was he,
He always got one for his breakfast,
And still there were fishes three.

But once, when the Saint was ailing,
His tackle Barrius tried,
And he caught two fish for his master,
And served them boiled and fried.

O then St. Neot was angry,
And flung them back all cooked,
And the fishes sported as merrily
As if they had never been hooked.

In the Church of St. Neot the legend
Is painted for tourists to view;
At Treverbyn Vean it is sculptured in stone,
For fishermen's stories, as all must own,
Have always been perfectly true.

Exeter. A. H. A. H.

* * *

**Eulogy of Sir Francis Drake.**—The following laudatory verses on Sir Francis Drake are interesting as containing a very early reference to the eminent services rendered by the valiant knight in bringing the water into the town of Plymouth. They are contained, in a small volume published, it will be observed, in 1592, not two years after his remarkable engineering feat was successfully accomplished. In that year (1592) Drake represented Plymouth in Parliament. The book is dedicated to

The Right Worshipful Sir Francis Drake, Knight.
By William Kempe.

the full title being as follows:—

*The Art of Arithmeticke in whole numbers and Fractions. In a more readie and easie method than hitherto hath here published.* Written in Latin by P. Ramus: And translated into English by William Kempe.* Imprinted at London by Richard Field for Robert Dexter, dwelling in Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Brazen Serpent. 1592.

"Let Jason, Tiphis, Hercules,
And all the men of fame,
Whom Greece is wont to bragge much of,
Loose now their former name:
For workes of greater price and praise
Our Drake hath tane in hand,
And eke perfourm'd ruling the ships
In flouds, and flouds in land.

*W. Kempe.*

The irkesome drought that Plimmouth felt,
Full long all parts distrest
Industrious Drake by bringing home
Fresh waters hast redrest.
What better thing effect might be?
What more of thankes and fame?
So great a worke did once advaunce
Of Hercules the name.

Of Hercules the name did rise,
For Killing Hydra fell,
Whose bodie through the lashing wounds,
In limbes and might did swell,
And shall the man not famous be,
That hath with valiant hand,
In like sort crusht the swelling neckes,
Of Spanish sturdie band?

Plus ultra certes had ere now
His loftie bonnet vayld,
Daunted with dent of thy sword Drake,
All courage in him quayld:
If carping lazie crue,
(Such are our times and dismall dayes)
Had not withstood thy brave attempts
And purpose good alwayes."

*A. W.*

* It is believed that Kempe was a schoolmaster at Plymouth. Another work of his "The Education of Children in Learning, declared by the dignitie, vtilitie, and methode thereof," is dedicated to Maister Wm. Hawkins, Esqre., Maior of Plymouth, 1588

## Queries.

**35.—Ambrose and Henry Manaton, M.P.**—I want to ask the aid of your correspondents to a more satisfactory identity of the M.P.'s of this name. They were three in number.

1.—Ambrose Manaton or Manington, who represented Bossiney in 1621-22, Tregony in 1624-25, and Launceston in both Parliaments of 1640, until disabled in 1644, at which date he held the post of Recorder of Launceston. Respecting his identity there is no uncertainty. According to the *Visitations of Cornwall* (1620) he was of South Petherwyn, Cornwall, and second son of Peter Manington, of Manington, by his wife, Francis, daughter and co-heir of Edward Couch, of Houghton. He was an active Royalist in the Civil war; was one of the members of the House who took the Protestation in May, 1641, and sat in the King's rival Parliament at Oxford, for which he was deprived of his seat at Westminster. He compounded for his estate which is described as "of Trecarr," or Trecarrel, in no less a sum than £901 13*s.* 4*d.* His wife was Anne, daughter of Pierce Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe, and widow of Richard Trefusis. According to the Manington pedigree in Col. Vivian's *Visitations*, he died on the 1 June, 1651, being buried at South Petherwyn.

2.—Ambrose Maneton, M.P. for Newport, from 1678 till 1681, Camelford, from 1689 till 1696, and Tavistock, from March, 1696, until his decease in June following. He is described as "of Kilworthy, co. Devon," and was, there can be no doubt, the son of the first-named Ambrose, although in the interim, it would seem that this branch of the Maningtons had removed from Cornwall to Devon. Col. Vivian's pedigree gives to Ambrose, the elder, one son, Ambrose, who is briefly described as "M.P. for Camelford in 1688," and then, to this second Ambrose, doubtfully assigns a son, a third Ambrose, described as "of Kilworthy, Devon, named in the will of his father-in-law, Sir John Carew in 1691, and died *s.p.*" It is clear that the second and third Ambrose in Col. Vivian's pedigree was one and the same person, who married in 1690, Rachel, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Antony. She was a widow at the time of making her will in 1706, and died without issue.

3.—Henry Manaton, M.P. for Camelford, from 1689 till 1702, and for Tavistock, from 1703 till 1710. He is described as "of Harwood, co. Cornwall." All I have ascertained respecting him is, that he was Recorder of Camelford. I suspect him to be a brother of Ambrose the second; but, he is not named in Vivian's pedigree, which obviously is deficient at this point owing, doubtless, to the removal of the family into the adjoining county.

Can some correspondent say what was the precise relationship between the last two M.P.'s, and when Henry Manaton deceased? W. D. Pink.

Leigh, Lancashire.

**36.—John Drake.**—Would any of your readers supply me with some information respecting a John Drake who died at sea from the effects of a gun-shot wound about the 9 or 10 June, 1573? In his will he names his wife Alice. I believe this will was held to be invalid in 1575. Was this John Drake a relation of the great Elizabethan naval commander; if so, what relation? S. P. M.

37.—**Jonathan Dymond, of Exeter.**—Which is right—Allibone, or "Notes and Gleanings"?

The former states that, having died in May, 1828, when engaged in preparing his celebrated Essays; they "were published in 'London' in 1829."

*Notes and Gleanings* of last year gave the date of the first edition of the Essays as 1830, and further stated that the book was printed by an "Exeter" firm. I should like to know which date was correct, the only copy I have access to is of the "third" edition. HIBYSKWE.

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38.—**Appellatives of Towns.**—The recognition of "Exeter" as the "Ever faithful" city, arising from bearing as the motto the word "Semper fidelis," is well-known. The question has been asked elsewhere; which I may adopt in regard to the counties over whose antiquarian interests the *Western Antiquary* watches, whether similar appellatives are attached to other towns in Devon and Cornwall? If your readers can furnish in your columns particulars of any such cases, they will be interesting to me, and may also reach the original querist. W. S. B. H.

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39.—**Sir Thomas Knyvet, Knight.**—Sir Thomas Knyvet, Knight, M.P. for Plymouth in 1554-55. I shall be obliged if some correspondent of the *Western Antiquary* can say precisely who he was, and what his kinship to Lord Knyvet, *temp.*, James I. I do not think that he was the well-known knight of this name, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII. A Sir Thomas Knyvet—doubtless the M.P.—was knighted in 1553. In the Parliament of October, 1555 he represented Bramber. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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40.—**Humphrey Langford.**—Humphrey Langford, M.P. for Camelford in 1685. He died on 24 June, 1685, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In the parliamentary return he is described as of "Langford Hall," and also upon his monument; but he is not named in the pedigree of "Langford, of Langford Hall," as recorded in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall.* May he not have been son of William Langford, of Langford Hall, who died in April, 1686, apparently the last male of his family?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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41.—**Colonel Richard Thornhill.**—To what family did Col. Richard Thornhill belong, and where can I find any particulars about him? He married Johanna, youngest daughter of Sir Bevill Grenvile, Knight. Where were they married? ST. DAVID KEMEYS-TYNTE.

Balnageith, Torquay.

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42.—**John Amadas, of Launceston.**—From the "Catalogue of the Inrolments of Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, Henry VIII. *et* Edward VI." in the Record Office, it appears (Part I., p. 483) that at Easter Term, 31 Henry VIII. (1540) a grant was enrolled which had been made by the Prior and Convent of St. Stephen, Launceston, of an annuity to John Amadas and William, his son, charged upon the Manor of Launceston, and another made to the same persons by the Abbey of Tavistock, issuing out of the Manor of Tavistock. Further, in a Subsidy Roll in the same institution, giving an assessment of the third payment of the relief granted 3 Edward VI. (1550) on the inhabitants within the Hundred of East, in the County of Cornwall, the first name on the list of fifteen in "Donhevyd burgh" (Launceston) is "John Amadas." In the Launceston Borough Accounts for 1543-4 (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 184) it appears that "John Amades, Esq.," was admitted a burgess in that year, and his importance to the town and district may be judged from the fact that in the same year, ten pence was paid "for wine to John Amadas, Esq., on his marriage," and eight pence to "a man for carrying letters to Mr. Amadas, at Tavistock, at the request of the Sheriff of the County of Cornwall." But at this point he disappears from sight, though he may have been the "Jno. Amadas," who in 1593, according to entries in "A Calendar to Transcripts of Leases granted by the Crown in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., remaining in the Augmentation Office, 1775" (now in the Record Office in MS.), leased a tenement at St. Stephens-by-Launceston, and "rivers, etc. in the manor" at Stokeclimsland. It is recorded by Prince (*Worthies of Devon*, p. 472) that Sir John Hawkins was grandson of John Hawkins, of Tavistock, who married a daughter of one William Amydas, of Launceston. The Amadas family, therefore, is of some note, and I should be glad to know more about them.

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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43.—**Early Theatrical Performances at Launceston.**—In the Launceston Borough Accounts for 1577 (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 211), appears a payment by the Mayor "to the enterlude players, *viz.*, my L. Stafford's men, 13*s.* 4*d.*" Who were Lord Stafford's players, and is there any other record of their visit to the West? Fleay, in his "Introduction to Shakespearean Study," mentions the company of the Earl of Arundell, which played from 1574 to 1584; of Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester), which existed from 1562 to 1582; of the Earl of Warwick, from 1574 to 1582; and of the Earl of Sussex, from 1576 to 1583; but says nothing of Lord Stafford (? afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury). I can find, also, no trace of the company of the last-named in Halliwell-Phillipps's *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare.* ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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44.—**Humphry Morice, M.P. for Launceston (1749-80).**—It has been commonly assumed that Humphry Morice, who was elected for Launceston in 1749, and continued to sit for that borough until 1780, was a son of the Humphry Morice, who sat for Launceston in the Parliaments of 1713 and 1715, and for Grampound in those of 1722 and 1727. But Horace Walpole, who was a great friend of his, and mentions him frequently in his letters, refers to him as grandson of Bishop Atterbury, and that prelate's daughter, Mary, according to the inscription on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, was "wife of William Morice, High Bailiff of Westminster." Who was this William Morice? When did he marry Atterbury's daughter? Was Humphry Morice the younger, his son?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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45.—**Rawlin Mallack.**—Rawlin Mallack, of Cockington, Devon, M.P. for Ashburton in 1677 to 1679, and Totnes in 1689-90. Any particulars of him will oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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46.—**Cornish Saints.—St. Veep (?).**—Is there any publication accessible, in which information about the various saints commemorated by the names of so many Cornish churches may be found gathered together? Some of these appear to have no history extant as St. Probus, etc. If, as I suppose, the information we have about others is only found scattered up and down in various forms of literature, would it not be a desirable feature of the future volumes of the *Western Antiquary*, if a complete list of the dedication of Cornish churches were published therein, accompanied by the fullest possible information concerning those that are peculiar to the Cornish See, and references to authorities where the like particulars might be found in regard to the others, which are more widely known, and are reverenced by Christendom at large?

If the matter cannot yet be thus taken up in a complete manner, I would call attention to one article which I should like to see embodied in your pages, *viz.*, an account of Zennor, published recently in the *Church in the West*, and bearing the well-known signature of F. C. H.-R. ECC. ANT. INQ.

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47.—**Mr. Trevithick and the "Eiffel" Tower.**—Your readers may have noticed that in the account of an interview with Sir Edward Watkin respecting his proposal to erect a British Tower of Babel; Sir Edward is reported to have said that, "the first known proposal of an iron tower, one thousand feet high, was made by Mr. Trevithick, the real inventor of the steam engine," etc. Where may an account of this alleged proposal be found?

IGNORAMUS.

* * *

48.—**Towers of Churches in Devon and Cornwall.**—Apropos of a paragraph in a recent issue of the *Western Morning News*, and letter following it in the issue of 4 September, I should like to ascertain particulars of the height and dimensions of other church towers and spires.

This information does not seem to be easily procurable. For instance, a friend from London recently asked me the height of St. Andrew's Church Tower, Plymouth, and I endeavoured to ascertain it, but in vain, though I examined our local histories, and many guides, both old and new.

While waiting for details on the larger subject, perhaps one of your readers will give me an authoritative statement of the dimensions of the Tower of St. Andrew's Church?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

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49.—**Archdeacon Cotton.**—Who was this divine? He was living in Cornwall in 1626, and was, I imagine, of the same family as William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1621. D. K. T.

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50.—**Where is Rattenbury?**—Can any of your numerous readers inform me where a family of this name is to be found? As late as the year 1700 a familiy of this name resided on an estate in Devonshire, and the armorial bearings of the family can still be seen at Okehampton. O. R.

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51.—**Anglo Saxon Vowel Sounds.**—Are there any distinct survivals among the country-folk of Devon and Cornwall of vowel sounds peculiar to Anglo Saxon, which are now disused in polite English?

It seemed to me that one such (at least) survived, when I heard one to-day pronounce "those," as thuse (or thoose.) DEVS, JUN.

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52.—**Custom at Brixham Market.**—On the recent visit of Prince Henry of Battenburg to the market at Brixham, he was watching the sale of some smoked fish, when a fishwoman wiped his shoes with her apron. This, Admiral D'Arcy explained, was an attention paid to all first visitors to the market, upon which the prince, amused by this incident, paid his footing. Does a similar custom exist elsewhere? EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, London.

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53.—**Martin, M.P.'s.**—I ask for the aid of your correspondents in identifying any of the following Devon and Cornish M.P.'s of this name.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN MARTYN, junior - | Plympton, 1529, 1554. |
| MICHAEL MARTYN, gent. | Exeter, 1628. |
| NICHOLAS MARTYN - | Beeralston, 1586-87. |
| PETER MARTEN - | Helston, 1558. |
| THOMAS MARTIN - | Saltash, 1553. |
| THOMAS MARTIN - | Exeter, 1614. |

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

54.—**Richard Martyn, M.P.**—He sat for Barnstaple in 1601, and was returned both for Cirencester and Christchurch in 1604-11, preferring his Hampshire constituency. I think it likely that he was a son of William Martin, of Oxton, Recorder of Exeter, who died in 1617, and that he was the Richard Martin admitted to the Middle Temple in 1587, and who was Recorder of London, for a few weeks in October-November, 1618. Can anyone help me on this point? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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55.—**Admiral Yeo, of Plymouth.**—This gentleman was dead before 1771. Can any of your correspondents kindly furnish me with the following particulars, *viz.*, the actual date and place of his death, his age, and the place where he was buried? DEVS, JUN.

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56.—**John Drake.**—Could any of your readers inform me what relation John Drake (born 1711), of Newton Abbot, Bailiff to Viscount Courtenay, was to the Drakes of Buckland Abbey, and also the name of his father?

London. INQUIRER.

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57.—**Right of Fishing on Dartmoor.**—Does the right which is asserted to belong to the Venville tenants of taking "anything that may do them good, except vert or venison," extend to the fishing in the rivers? If so, how does modern legislation in regard to fishing "licenses" affect, or abrogate, the pre-existing right? HIBYSKWE.

* * *

58.—**Tuckett's "History of the Past and Present State of the Labouring Population."**—Can you tell me where I can see a copy of this book, published (in Plymouth, I believe) some half century since? Is the subject a general one, or does it merely relate to the labouring population of Plymouth and the neighbourhood?

A YOUNG PLYMOTHIAN.

[There is a copy of this book in the Plymouth Free Public Library.—EDITOR.]

## Replies.

**The Story of the Murder of Page** (IX., 10-35).—In my article on this subject, I have done some injustice to J. B. Gribble, the author of the *Memorials of Barnstaple*, in stating that he quoted from P. Wyot's *Diary* without acknowledgement: Chapter VII. of his work, headed "Chronological Record of Events in Barnstaple," extends from 614-638, of which the quotations from Wyot occupy 618-629. In no part of this cha ter (which I examined very carefully), is Wyot's name mentioned, or the source of the information stated; nor is there any index to the work to assist one. My friend, Mr. A. Wallis, has, since pointed out to me, that in his account of "The Municipal Body of Barnstaple," Gribble acknowledged, at p. 271, that some of his information was derived "from Philip Wyot's *Register*." It is but fair to that author, that this correction should be recorded. Two other important items of information, overlooked in my article, may be mentioned here.

In the contemporary chap-book and ballads recording the murder, the name of Mrs. Page's father appears as Glandfeeld, or Glanfield, never as Glanville. Now the valuable work on the *Tavistock Parish Records*, by Mr. R. N. Worth, points out, that both names were common in that town in the 16th century: for instance, the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1594-5, include both "Thomasine Glanvile, widow," and "Daniel Glanfylds child" (40), and at the present date both forms may be met with in that town. That they were originally branches of the same parent stock is probable enough, but the important fact of the existence of both at the period when the crime was committed, is an additional reason for believing that Judge Glanville was not the father of Ulalia Glandfeeld, who became subsequently, Mrs. Page.

Again, Mr. Worth quotes from a lease of the year 1593, of certain properties having been "conveyed by John Glanfyld merchant, now dead, March 3, 7 *Elizabeth* [1565] to John ffytz" (93). That he was the father of Mrs. Page, whose death is thus mentioned two years after the murder, is not unlikely.

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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**Dark-house for Prison** (IX., 33).—The following gives an instance of the use of this term in regard to a prison in Exeter:—

In Brice's *Weekly Journal* of September 8, 1727, there appeared the "copy of a letter that had been sent 'To Mr. Geo. Glanvill,' the keeper of the St. Thomas's Prison." This letter is addressed "From the Dark-house, Aug. 3," etc., see vol. XX., *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, pp. 184-5. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

**Scions of Royal Families** (VIII., 221, IX., 38).—I am sure most of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* would be grateful to Dr. Drake if he would reconsider his decision to say no more on this subject, and add from his learned store of genealogies some more facts about scions of royal families in Devon. Carew says in his time the king had few cousins in Cornwall; but, no one had said that of Devon, and perchance in Cornwall we may find more now than in Elizabethan days. This is a branch of genealogy that I regret is not more studied. False shame makes people who know facts too often silent. I recently

had sent me a most interesting genealogy of the "Scarlett family" who are of royal descent, but I think not Devonian.

To illustrate: A lady of Plymouth can claim relationship to Queen Elizabeth, both by the side of King Henry VIII. and Queen Anne Bouleyn. On the latter side, I believe, there are several relatives or collateral descendants of "Good Queen Bess" in Devon. Through Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV., I believe, there must be scores of Devonshire people who are descended from the Plantagenets. In Cornwall, probably, there are several who are descended from the Palæologi (the last dynasty of Greek emperors).

Perhaps there are other genealogists who will take the matter up. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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**Padstow Font** (IX., 40).—I quite agree with Rev. S. Baring-Gould on the subject of the Padstow font, which is at the earliest, of the end of XIV. century. The work has nothing Saxon about it. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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**Long Tenures of Benefices** (IX., 39).—Henry Penneck held Parl for 56 years in the XVII. and XVIII. century. The present vicars of Gulval and Padstow have held their parishes over 50 years.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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**The Easton Family** (IX., 24-28).—I see in the elaborate article on the Eastons it is said "the other manor, that of King Edward Eastone, in Somerset, owing, it is presumed, to lost records in those parts, has changed its name, and is now called Kyng Weston." Could Easton ever have become Weston? Might it not rather have been that there was an ancient Weston close to Easton, which has remained till our day, and then, that the Easton died out? Where there is an East there might be a West (as in our Cornish deaneries of "East" and "West"), but East is not likely to have become West. In archæology, I believe, common sense should usually be preferred as an interpretation. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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**Andrew Kinsman** (IX., p. 35, query 33).—The supposed connection of the above-named with St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, is entirely a mistake. If either of our local histories had been properly indexed, it would have been easy to have put one's finger on the information which they contain respecting him. For he was a Plymouth resident, though never a clergyman.

Combining the information afforded by the histories and that supplied by a writer in the *Church in the West*, of a few weeks subsequent to the original statement on which your correspondent's inquiry was based, we find that Andrew Kinsman was a native of Tavistock, who was, at the time of Whitfield's visit to Plymouth, in business there as a grocer, in Briton-side. He was converted by reading one of Whitfield's sermons whilst living at Tavistock; and, assisted by his wife, to whom, it is believed, the land belonged, built a chapel in the garden of his house at Plymouth. This was known as "The Tabernacle," and afterwards when an offshoot from the congregation built the present Norley Chapel, it was named the "Old Tabernacle"—in contradistinction to the new. After being minister of the "Tabernacle" for some years, Mr. Kinsman built the first Dissenting Chapel in Devonport.

Mr. Worth relates that it is recorded that whilst he was on one occasion preaching at the Tabernacle, a party of seaman headed by their lieutenant, broke in with intent to put out the lights. Instead of carrying out their mischievous purpose, they had the tables turned on them, Mr. Kinsman seizing their leader and bringing him before the magistrates.

In 1767 the room at Devonport where he preached, known as the "Higher Room" (subsequently replaced by Princess Street Chapel), was enlarged. Respecting this operation, Mr. Jewitt's *History* gives a letter from Mr. Kinsman dated 19 December, 1767. In it he says, "This last summer Providence pointed out the way for an addition of ground—and the Artificers in the King's Yard of every business built another addition to the meeting of 35 ft. square and three galleries. This they undertook to do gratis. So soon as the bell rung, and they came off from working for an earthly king, they came with fresh ardour, to work and build for the King of Kings. Those that were only labourers or smiths, did such work as they were able."

Mr. Kinsman preached at both places, and it was not till after his death, that (in 1797) the New Tabernacle was erected, and the building in Briton-side acquired the prefix "Old," for the sake of distinction. HIBYSKWE.

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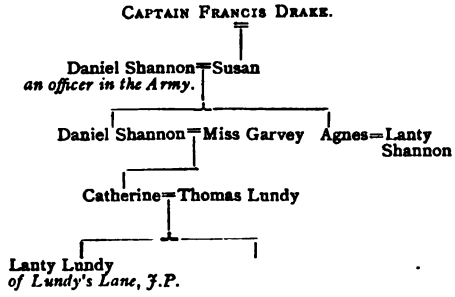
**Captain Francis Drake** (IX., 41-41).—It may interest the contributors to the Drake correspondence in the *Western Antiquary*, to know that there is a family in this neighbourhood, who claim to be descended from Thomas, eldest brother of Sir Francis the Admiral. A lady of the family told me this afternoon as much of the tradition that had been handed down as she could remember, and has promised to inquire of other and older members of her family for further information. In the meantime, I send you what I jotted down from her conversation. Captain Francis Drake, grandson or great-grandson of Captain Thomas Drake, eldest brother to Sir Francis, is said to have married in Virginia, and left one daughter—his only child—named Susan. He finally settled in New

Brunswick, near Fredericton, where he died at a very advanced age.

This daughter, Susan, married Daniel Shannon, and left many descendants. I will put the rest in pedigree form :—




My informant tells me there was a Drake Association formed in the States, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the members were entitled to the property left by the Admiral, but, finding they were all descendants of junior branches, dissolved in 1872. The proceedings of this association, doubtless, would be worth publishing if they have been preserved. A. Strother.

Canada.

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**Werrington and the Duke of Northumberland** (IX., 33).—Mr. Alfred Robbins has asked when did the Werrington property, etc., pass from the Morice family to the Duke of Northumberland? I have looked at the late Mr. Northmore Lawrence's MSS. (to which Mr. Robbins probably refers), entitled "Werrington and its possessors." He says, "the bulk of Sir William Morice's Devon Estate, went by entail (as it is presumed) to Humphry Morice, Esq., a cousin, son to Humphry Morice, of London, Merchant. This gentleman seems to have preferred a London life, and his house called 'The Grove' at Chiswick, to Werrington and its rich woods; and about the year 1763, the Estate of Werrington, was disposed of to Hugh, Duke of Northumberland." Mr. Lawrence was always very accurate in his statements, but I am inclined to think with Mr. Robbins that there is a mistake here, and that the date should be 1783. I notice in the list of members for the borough of Newport, that in 1774, Humphry Morice, Esq., of Werrington Park, was member, and that in December, of the same year, he resigned, and was elected to serve again for Launceston, for which borough he must have sat until 1780, or thereabouts. He was also Recorder from 1770 to 1782, when Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, was appointed in his room. This looks as if the connection between the Morice family and the boroughs of Newport and Dunheved did not determine until after 1780. W. M. Birch.

Ashburton.

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**Provincial Sobriquets** (IX., 14-37).—"Devonshire Dumpling" raises an interesting discussion, which I hope to see well taken up. Suffolk natives share the sobriquet of his countrymen, being "Suffolk dumplings;" those of a neighbouring town are "Yarmouth bloaters;" Hants has "Hampshire hogs;" and the men of the Isle of Wight are "Isle of Wight calves;" Yorkshiremen are "Yorkshire tykes." There is a saying, of which Manchester is proud, "A Birmingham snob, a Liverpool gent., and a Manchester man;" whilst the lower classes, or street loafers of Leeds are, or used to be, known as "Leeds loin-enders," probably corrupted from "lane-enders." Linda Gardiner.

Winchester.

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**Apple Tree Bearing Blossoms and Full Grown Fruit at the same time** (IX., p. 34, query 27).—In the August number of the *Western Antiquary* I notice a query respecting the folk-lore of apple trees.

In East Yorkshire, if an apple remained on the tree till the spring, which they will sometimes do, if not gathered, it is a sign of death in the family before the end of the year; or, if there be apples and blossoms on the tree at the same time, it portends the same. J. Nicholson.

Hull.

## Notes and Comments.

*Under this head we propose giving occasional antiquarian and other notes of local or general interest, extracted from the daily and other journals.*

Workmen came upon a curious find in the course of demolishing 67, 68, and 69, Treville street, Plymouth, upon the site of which Messrs. Cross's elegant paper-stainers' factory and warehouse now stands. The houses were among the oldest in the borough; their walls in some cases were 3½ feet thick, and there was a very fine oaken staircase, with massive panelled dados, but it was so worm-eaten that only the newels could be saved. It is said that the famous Dr. Cookworthy lived in one of the houses. In stripping off a thick layer of canvas and paper from a partition a nailed-up cupboard was discovered, and upon its being opened a coat was found hanging to a wooden peg. It was very stiff, but the result of exposing it to the air was that it soon crumbled to dust. It, however, remained intact sufficiently long for the discoverers to note that it was in colour a dark-green, and in shape similar to a modern postman's tunic, and that the brass buttons down the front were set so close together as almost to touch. In the pocket was found almost indisputable evidence of the name, character, and occupation of the owner of the coat, and of the fact that the garment had been hanging on its peg for at least 120 years. The evidence was a piece of paper on which was written, "This is to certify that the bearer, Joseph Leigh, carpenter and joyner, is a very honest, sober, and industrious man, wich hath behave a trew and faithful prentiss, and is a proper person to work in his majestie's yard. Admitted and witness my hand, being his master, John Snowden, Aveton Gifford, Dec. 10th, 1764." Shavings and a piece of chalk found in the pocket confirms the belief that the coat belonged to Joseph Leigh, at one time a candidate for the king's yard at Plymouth Dock. Under the floor were found some coins or tokens, but unfortunately they were dispersed before identification.—February 17, 1888.

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Verily, of the ingenuity of Churchmen there is no end. The people of Dawlish wish to build a church, but, unfortunately, have not the wherewithal to build. They have, therefore, hit upon a scheme, which, if only people can be found willing to help them to carry it out, will afford quite a charming proof of the innate credulity of human nature. They propose to raise the funds necessary

for building the church by issuing debentures bearing interest at four per cent., and secured on—what? That is the sweetly naïf rub. The security offered is that of a first charge on the offertories! Even in fashionable churches the offertories rarely reach a farthing per head, what then will they do at little Dawlish? Really the proposal deserves to succeed if it be for nothing but its audacity.—*Modern Society*, August 24, 1889.

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**The Late Rev. S. Beal, D.C.L.**—The death has recently been announced in Northamptonshire of the Rev. Samuel Beal, D.C.L., one of our most distinguished Oriental scholars and professors of Chinese at the London University, who was well known in Plymouth, having from 1873 to 1877 filled the post of chaplain to Devonport Dockyard. He may be said, too, to be connected with the neighbourhood, for his father, the Rev. William Beal, formerly resided at Liskeard, in which country town Dr. Beal was born in 1825. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he graduated there in 1847, being subsequently made an honorary D.C.L. by Durham University in 1885. On entering the Church, Dr. Beal first held the curacy of Brooke, in Norfolk, and from 1851 to 1852 that of Sopley, near Christchurch, in Hampshire, and when he took priest's orders, at the end of 1852, he was appointed a chaplain in the Royal Navy, serving on board H.M.S. *Royal Albert*, *Sybille*, *Pylades*, and *Shannon*. When in the *Sybille* the reverend gentleman acted as interpreter, and rendered valuable aid to the services in that capacity, being one of the few officers with the fleet who had any real knowledge of the Chinese language and literature, and throughout our second war with the Celestials, which ended with our taking the Taku Forts and forcing the passage of the Bocca Tigris, his assistance was of the utmost value to the naval authorities. Indeed, the practical experience which he now gained with the abstruse Oriental tongue, which he had previously studied to such advantage, made Dr. Beal, one of the first Chinese scholars in the world of his age. He had an almost exhaustive acquaintance not only with the writings of Confucius, but with Buddhist literature. The latter especially was his specialité, and he was the author and translator of many works bearing on his favourite theme, besides being a member of, and contributor to the Royal Asiatic Society for many years, while similarly he was locally connected with the Three Towns, by being made a member of the Plymouth Athenæum. His best known works are the *Records of the Buddhist's Pilgrims* in 1869; *The Catena of Buddhist Scriptures*, translated from the Chinese in 1871; *The Romantic History of Buddha*, in 1875; *Texts from the Buddhist Canon*" in 1876; and the *Abstract of Five Lectures*, dealing with the same subject and published in 1882, like the preceding volumes, by Messrs. Trübner and Co. Next on the list is the *Catalogue of the Buddhist Tripitaka*, compiled by order of the Secretary of State for India, and published by Messrs. Clarke and Son, of Devonport; the *Biography of Sukya Buddha*, being volume xix., of the Sacred Books of the East, issued from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1883; *Buddhism in China*, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1884; *Records of the Western World*, in two volumes, and published by Trübner in 1886, a copy of which her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to accept at the time the book appeared; *The Life of Hiuen Tsiang*, and several other works on kindred topics too numerous to mention. In addition to his sea service Dr. Beal was chaplain to the Royal Marine Artillery at Fort Cumberland and Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, from 1863 to 1867; chaplain to Pembroke Dockyard, from 1867 to 1872, when for a year he filled the vicarage of St. George's, Portsea; and chaplain of Devonport Dockyard, from 1873 to the beginning of 1877; also serving for three months in the latter year as chaplain of Chatham yard. Retiring from the active list of the navy at the end of 1877, he was given one of the Admiralty livings, and became rector of Saletone, Northumberland. This benefice he exchanged for Wark-on-tyne in 1882, which he held until last year, when he accepted the Crown living of Green's Norton in Northamptonshire. Here Dr. Beal's death took place a fortnight since, on August 20th, after a very short illness, lamented alike by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, besides the scientific world and somewhat narrow circle of Belle Lettres. Beyond these he has left a widow and daughter, with three sons, one of whom follows his father's profession in Canada.—*W.M.N.*, September 9, 1889.

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**St. Germans Church Restoration.**—The harvest thanksgiving services at St. Germans Church celebrated on Wednesday were of a more interesting character than in former years, consequent on the work of restoration which is in progress. It is remarkable that this large and ancient edifice, though once the Cathedral church of the Cornish diocese, is without a chancel. This neglect of its architect, or it may be the work of later renovators, has now been remedied, at least temporarily. Miss Eliot, elder daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. G. C. Eliot, having designed a beautiful screen, the eastern part of the church is separated by it, and forms an unique and effectual chancel. The screen, which is a work of artistic skill, was placed in position by the Countess of St. Germans and the lady visitors at Port Eliot. Holy Communion was celebrated at half-past eleven service; those held during the afternoon and evening were fully choral. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. E. Buck, curate-in-charge, the lessons being read by the Revs. D. Jenkins and H. N. Wheeler. Two appropriate and eloquent sermons were preached, and the one in the afternoon by the Rev. Sylvanus Gregory, that in the evening by the Rev. Joseph Hammond, vicar of St. Austell. A public tea, partaken of during the interval between the afternoon and evening services, was largely attended, and the arduous efforts of Mr. Buck and his co-helpers in the parish met with well-earned success. Collections made on behalf of the Organ Restoration Fund amounted to over £10.—*W.M.N.*, September 13, 1889.

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It is not generally known, probably, that the dining-room of the noble mansion of Brookhill, Kingswear, contains a portion of the chimney-piece in whose nook the great Sir Walter Raleigh indulged in the first pipe of tobacco smoked in this country. This fact is given in an article on "Beautiful Dartmouth" in the current number of *Chambers's Journal*. The writer is quite correct when he says that, of all old-fashioned places, Dartmouth is one of the quaintest. In the days of the Norman Kings it was a flourishing place, and William Rufus is said to have embarked there when he went to raise the siege of the castles of Le-Mans. In 1190 it was the rallying point for crusaders who followed puissant King Richard to the Holy Land, and very severely did it suffer by the departure of the "Lion Heart," for it was during his absence that the French stormed and sacked the town. So far ancient history. Now for modern. The Dartmouth of to-day (says the writer) is a curious blending of old and new. Its shops and older quarter cluster down by the water-side, where the hills bend back in a shallow curve, and its villas and newer part stretch along the wooded heights on each hand. "Narrow streets, tortuous alleys, and steep stairways add to the picturesqueness of the whole, and remind, one somewhat of the old town of Edinburgh." Concerning the ancient Butterwalk, which was recently threatened with demolition, it is said that, though modern "improvements" have swept away most of its grandeur, it has yet a few of the fine old houses, with their richly-carved pillars, timbered gables, and overhanging storeys, in which once dwelt its merchant princes. Yes, there is still a good deal that is of great interest to the antiquary in old Dartmouth, but the comparison with Edinburgh seems a trifle far-fetched and scarcely accurate.—*W.M.N.*, September 18, 1889.

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**Recovery of Ancient Registers.**—The registers of the parish of Wool, which had been missing for a long time, have recently been discovered and happily restored to their proper custody. The *Dorset County Chronicle* says, "In the year 1838 the church was under repair, and the contents of the iron chest containing the registers, which had been hitherto kept in the chancel, were removed for safety either to the curate's house or the churchwarden's. All traces of the books were then unaccountably lost, and Hutchins, in his history of Dorset, third edition, vol. I., p. 362, has some severe remarks upon the subject. On the 4 of July last Mrs. Carter, of Wool, died, and her house reverted to the lord of the manor, and it became necessary to thoroughly clear out the premises in order to give possession to the landlord. The executors under the will of Mrs. Carter's husband (who died about 15 years ago) effected the clearance, and took away two sacks of documents to examine them at leisure. Mr. Carter had been a solicitor and churchwarden at Wool for many years, and there was, in an old store-room, a large accumulation of old law papers and discarded furniture and empty boxes. The sackfuls of papers removed by the executors included the contents of the inmost recesses of this closet, and when the documents were examined the search was rewarded by the discovery of the parish registers. The books have now been restored to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Wool, by the courtesy of the executors, Messrs. MacArthurs and Dolling Smith, of John Street, Bedford Row, London, solicitors. The books are the register of all christenings, marriages, and burials within the parishes of Combe Keynes and Wool within the county of Dorset; the 'christiannings,' being from 1585 to 15 Septr., 1811; marriages from 8 Septr., 1583 to 2 August, 1811; burials from March, 1586, to 8 Novr., 1810; also a more recent register book of marriages, and sundry parish accounts and other books."

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

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*Men of Action: General Monk.* By JULIAN CORBETT. London: Macmillan, 1889.

THE subject of this memoir is yet another of the many "Devonshire Worthies" whose names are to be found on the scroll of Fame. General Monk is depicted in very glowing colours by his biographer; and the book is excellent reading, notwithstanding the fact that one detects little inconsistencies in the course of the work.

Potheridge, in North Devon, was the birthplace of our hero; his family having owned the manor house for seventeen generations, but during the boyhood and youth of George Monk, they were decidely impecunious. We read that the embryo soldier, at the early age of sixteen, had developed qualities decidedly warlike, which were shown by his thrashing the under Sheriff of Devonshire, for having issued a writ against his father. Following this escapade come the records of the twenty years, during which Monk was on active service in the Low Countries, and later in Ireland.

The scene between the bluff soldier and his sovereign, at Oxford, is well written, and quite in Mr. Corbett's well-known style.

One of the most eventful episodes in Monk's life was his being taken prisoner at the siege of Nantwich, and lodged in the Tower. Here he became acquainted with the wife of a perfumer, with whom he entered into an intrigue, which was destined to have a strong influence upon him. Long afterwards, when the perfumer died, Monk married the lady, and she became the Duchess of Albemarle, he having been created Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, and Baron of Potheridge on the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660. During the time of his imprisonment, he wrote, "Observations upon Military and Political Affairs." For the stirring events in the time of the Commonwealth and Monk's attainment of high honours, at the Restoration, we must refer readers to the book itself. West country readers especially should study this monograph upon one of their greatest men, for it is an undoubted fact, that this remarkable figure has been much neglected by western antiquaries. Much good work might be done locally in tracing the multitudinous ramifications of his family, by which his career and the history of England was so sensibly influenced.

*Antiquarian Jottings, relating to Bromley, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, in Kent.* By GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum. Printed for the Author, 1889.

This work is modest in its title and unpretending in its style, and yet is more fully deserving to rank amongst histories than many more pretentious books. The author has very industriously collected all that is of interest respecting the Manor of Bromley and its surroundings, and has placed them before the public in a very acceptable form. Bromley is one of those quaint old towns which abound in the vicinity of the great metropolis, and which still retain some of what their old-world appearance in spite of the inroads of the speculative builder, and the uprising of genteel villa residences for the wealthy toilers of busy London. We must confess surprise at the extent of the 'jottings' which Mr. Clinch has been able to make respecting this time-honoured Kentish village and manor. The antiquarian remains within the area of which this work treats are at once important and interesting. In the neighbourhood of Bromley there have been found relics illustrating the most remote period of man's history. The ploughed fields of West Wickham have yielded many specimens of palæolithic and neolithic workmanship. The British, or pre-Roman period is well represented by the fine old camp in Holwood Park. The remains of buildings at War Bank, Keston, carry one's mind back to the period of the Roman occupation of Britain. All these various branches are carefully and amply treated in the pages of *Antiquarian Jottings*. In the churches of Bromley, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, copious notes are given of all features of ecclesiological interest, and special attention is paid to the memorials of the dead, whether in the shape of brasses, tombs, ledger-stones, or mural tablets. The old mansions within the district, such as Bromley Palace, Hayes Place, West Wickham Court, and Holwood, celebrated from their association with great men, also receive a due share of our attention.

*The Gentleman's Magazine Library: being a classified collection of the chief contents of the "Gentleman's Magazine," from* 1731 *to* 1868. Edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. Biographical Notes, Edited by A. C. BICKLEY. London: Stock, 1889.

The volume before us is the ninth of the series of these useful manuals, and is by no means the least interesting. Mr. Gomme and his able coadjutors are to be congratulated upon the success of their united efforts in culling from the rich store at their disposal, so many valuable bibliographical, historical, genealogical, and topographical treasurers. It would, perhaps, be invidious to say that this volume exceeds in interest those which have preceded it, where all have been so valuable; but it quite commends itself to our taste and we shall, many a "time and oft" dip into its stores for literary tit-bits. The portion of the volume allotted to notes on special books is of particular interest, and bibliographers may revel to their hearts' content in the various literary anecdotes and stories there set forth. Other portions of the book are devoted to almanacks, playing-cards, newspapers, and other special subjects, each and all of them being of interest to book-collectors and book-lovers. *The Gentleman's Magazine Library* is a classified index to one of the most important and long-lived periodicals that has ever issued from the British press.

*A Bid for the Laureateship.* By THOMAS J. MACARTNEY. Plymouth: W. H. Luke, 1889.

The author of this book with its high-sounding and pretentious title has, indeed, made a bold "bid for the laureateship," and in the first page of his "Introduction" endeavours to substantiate his claim. We quite agree with him that the title of his book is "unique," and are further prepared to admit that there is literary and even

poetic merit in many of the pieces which he has here brought together in a handy little volume. But we are much disposed to question the taste of our author in thus anticipating the demise of our veteran laureate, and coolly seeking to secure the mantle of his "poetic majesty," even before it is loosed from his kingly shoulders. Mr. Macartney *assures* us that he does not "meditate any treason" against the poet-laureate, but we venture to suggest that it is contrary to modern usage and polite custom thus to publicly canvass for a post, whose present holder is still in active service, though his hand may have lost somewhat of its power, his brain its poetic fire. So much for the title; but the boldness of our poet is not merely limited to the naming of his book, for in passing a running commentary upon his own productions, he thus speaks of two of his pieces "Isandula," and the "Charge of the Hussars":—"My aim in writing these poems was the production of correct descriptions of the battles in faultless verse, and adorned as little as possible. I can assert with little fear of contradiction, that no poem of equal length so perfect in meter [*sic*] has ever been issued from the press of this, or perhaps, of any other country. That is apparently a proud boast, but it is not said in a boasting spirit. It is a straightforward statement capable of proof by applying the laws of versification." Well, yes, it is a proud boast, and since a poet has set up his own standard of excellence, and is quite satisfied with his own performances, we do not anticipate that the critics, whom he so boldly challenges to refute his statements, will take the trouble to analyse the quality or *quantity* of his work, but will allow him to retain the laurels he has himself placed upon his brow. Modesty would have waited for the verdict of a discriminating public, and the praise won by real merit, would have been far more valued than the self-laudation of a boastful spirit. Now for the poems: these are, chiefly, reprints of previous issues, and are quite worthy to be thus gathered into one compact volume, for they possess real merit, and are spirited and patriotic. One of the most ambitious pieces is "Nelson," a dramatic poem, in three acts, which contain many excellent passages. The poem named "Per Mare, Per Terram," the motto of the Royal Marines, although one of the writer's earliest poems, is, to our thinking, one of the best; "Isandula" is good, but is somewhat marred by the sectional titles running through it. The same applies to "Tel-el-Kebir," in addition to which we may observe that several pages are taken up by very prosy details of the names of the regiments and their commanders, which should have been more appropriately given as notes at the end. In this respect the poems are unequal and lose the charm to be found in good ballad writing. On the whole the book does not come up to the standard which, by the author's introductory remarks, we are led to anticipate, and we are sorry that he should thus have brought upon himself such treatment at the hands of reviewers which, but for his title and self-praise, would not have been accorded him.

FOOT-NOTE BY ANOTHER HAND.—Mr. Macartney in his introduction has favoured us with certain just canons of what constitutes good poetry—which none will dispute—and his own work in certain instances will fairly stand this test, *ars celare artem* excepted. But by what strange fatality does he persist in spelling "metre" (as applied to verse) thus—"meter"—knowing at the same time in this country it is only associated in this form with "gas?" As regards "cheek" from a utilitarian point of view, we can only say with Polonius:—

"Mobled queen is good."

*Sant Ilario.* By F. MARION CRAWFORD. London: Macmillan, 1889.

In this, Marion Crawford's latest novel, we follow still further the fortunes of the noble Saracinesca family, and in so doing, are presented with quite a series of pictures of Italian life in great Roman houses. Don Giovanni and Corona, are still the figures around whom the interest centres, though many other delightful creations give variety and charm to the story, which is in the author's best style. Among these, San Giacinto, a descendant of the elder branch of the Saracinesca, is a vigorous and life-like character. Formerly an innkeeper (through the reduced fortunes of his family), he becomes rich, and returns to Rome to take the position to which his birth entitles him. Here he meets Flavia, a daughter of Prince Montevarchi, and being greatly attracted by the original character of that young lady, he enters into negotiations with her father, and finally marries her. The prospect of seeing his daughter wear the proud title of "Princess Saracinesca," and the still more alluring prospect of seeing the immense revenues of that great family flowing into his own coffers—suggests to him a plot by which San Giacinto, his prospective son-in-law, may oust the Saracinesca and become prince. His own cupidity, however, is the cause of his death, and the plot against Sant Ilario is discovered, and greatly surprises San Giacinto, who has been entirely innocent in the matter. In the case of Corona and Don Giovanni, the course of true love does not run quite smoothly, even after entering the haven of matrimony. Faustina, a younger daughter of Prince Montevarchi, is in a carriage driving with her father, when they run over Anastaste Gouache, the young French artist, who will be remembered as having joined the Zouaves. He is taken to Casa Montevarchi, and he and Faustina become greatly attached, from this circumstance arise the clouds which so seriously darken Corona's horizon. On the occasion of a Garibaldian rising in the city, Faustina, half mad with fear and dread, rushes out from Corona's house into the streets after her lover, and is stunned by the explosion planned to blow up the Serristori Barracks. Here Gouache finds her, and knowing how gravely the young girl had compromised herself, for his sake, he can think of no better plan for getting her safely home, than to induce the Princess Sant Ilario to take her to her mother, with a story of her having strayed into another room whilst agitated at the news of the rising of the Garibaldians. The fact of her being abroad at midnight in company with Gouache, becomes known to her husband, and his suspicions are aroused, especially when Corona with the womanly instinct of keeping Faustina's indiscretion a secret, begs him to have faith in her, and not ask for an explanation. Other "trifles light as air" seem to the passionate Italian "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ," and he is madly jealous and accuses Corona. His want of faith shatters her ideal, and seemingly kills the love which has been so unreservedly his; and when at length Sant Ilario learns on how slight a foundation his suspicions have rested, he finds that he has again to woo the grand woman whom he has suspected of treachery. Not until she finds that he has given himself up and is actually imprisoned in order to shield Faustina—who is suspected of being concerned in her father's death—does she again love and reverence Sant Ilario.

*Our English Villages: their Story and their Antiquities.* By P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A. London: Methuen and Co., 1889.

The study of English village life is always interesting, besides being profitable and productive of much good. In this book the author has put together in a very popular manner a series of articles which originally appeared

in the *Parish Magazine*, edited by Canon Erskine Clark. We do not say that there is much of the nature of original research in the little volume, but as a book for general readers it is very useful. The aim of the writer has been to show the associations which exist between the dwellers in our villages and the fields in which they labour, the churches in which they worship, and the houses in which they dwell with the past history of their home and country. We heartily commend the book to our readers.

NEW WORKS FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, WESTMINSTER:—

*Fairmeadows Farm.* By MARY H. DEBENHAM.

"Fairmeadows Farm" is the homestead of Farmer Maury, where dwells the honest farmer himself, his two daughters, Joyce and Babie, with a relation named Kester Maury, and the maidservants. One of the traditions of the family insists that the luck of the farmhouse depends upon their being hospitable, and kind to strangers needing their help. The scene is laid in Hampshire, and the period is that of Monmouth's rebellion, and it is after the fight of Sedgmoor that a fugitive, wounded and weary, seeks the shelter and nursing which the inmates of Fairmeadows are so able and willing to bestow. Old Debby is a veritable jewel, shining with undimmed radiance throughout, and her kindness to little Gabrielle Fane, is one of the best points in a story which has much to commend it.

*Banning and Blessing.* By the authoress of "THE ATELIER DU LYS."

This story, written in the authoress's happiest style, will be especially interesting to west country folk, for the scene is laid on the borders of Dartmoor. Sir Julian Brent, the lord of the manor, and Lady Brent, are the characters round whom the interest chiefly centres. Sir Julian is supposed to have been "ill-wished" by Lois Smerdon, the "black witch" of the district, and, at the opening of the story has lost his four sons, and is left without an heir direct to his property. The misfortunes which have showered so plentifully upon the family, however, at last come to an end, and the blessings which follow are equally numerous, so that all ends well and happily. The rustic characters, are happily conceived, and readers will be greatly amused at the simplicity of honest Cicely, as well as at the superstitions so openly cherished, which, by the bye are not altogether things of the past, in some of the remote corners of Dartmoor.

*The Cunning Woman's Grandson.* By C. M. YONGE.

One of the most popular of the new series of attractively got-up books, issued by the National Society—is sure to be this story of Miss Yonge's, an authoress whose sympathy with young folks is seemingly as fresh as ever. The "cunning woman" by name Granny Lake, is a descendant of a family enjoying a reputation of being skilled in the black art, in the Cheddar district. The varying fortunes of Granny Lake during the latter years of her life, and the story of the youth of her grandson Rob, who is strongly influenced by Kitty Cole, the daughter of a farm labourer of the neighbourhood—make a very readable narrative. The story carries us back to Cheddar life a hundred years ago, and in its course tells of the good work done by zealous Hannah More, and her sisters, and the moral and religious improvements which were the fruit of that work.

*The Blue Dragon.* By FRANCES MARY PEARD.

The author of the delightful little book *Mother Molly* seems to excel in historical tales, of which the present story is an excellent example. The quaint old city of Chester is the *locale* chosen, "The Blue Dragon" is the scene of the story, and the time is that eventful period which followed closely upon the battle of Bosworth Field. Goody Hammond is the hostess of the "Blue Dragon," and her two grandchildren, sturdy Jack Hammond, and Meg Morecombe live with her. Meg's father is supposed to have been killed in the battle, but is really plotting busily in the Yorkist cause. Miss Peard gives an admirable description of the miracle plays of the middle ages, and of the feeling excited by them among the people of Chester. There is no lack of incident and adventure in this book, and it will be found a capital volume both for boys and girls.

*Cast Ashore.* By Esmé Stuart.

On the wild north Lancashire coast a brave ship was wrecked, in which little Mona, the heroine of our story, is cast ashore. The poor mite narrowly escapes being sent to the "Union," by Sir Jasper Anstey, he is prevailed upon, however, to send her to Sandview Farm instead, in charge of some kindly folk, named Thorp. The child is lured away by the wiles of Jephtha Toppin, who indulges in golden visions of a reward. She is eventually rescued by Abel Thorp and Jack Douthwaite, the story of whose courage is brightly told and makes one of the best episodes in a thoroughly readable book.

*In Charge.* By MARY E. PALGRAVE.

Full of stir and rapid action, redolent of the breeze of the ocean, and withal thoroughly healthy in tone, is this tale of the "good old times" when smuggling and free trading were in full force. Roger Earlwin, the last of a fine old line of farmers, living at Kingsground Farm, has assumed the leadership of a band of smugglers, who have agreed to run ashore a valuable cargo at a cave near at hand. Captain Hardiston, a half-pay naval officer, has the command of one of the semaphore stations, and to secure the success of the smuggling expedition, an attempt is made to bribe him not to interfere. Roger Earlwin is entrusted with the somewhat delicate task of broaching the question to Captain Hardiston, but in the meanwhile he has made the acquaintance of Felicity Hardiston, and his views become somewhat changed; this fact becoming known to his companions costs Roger his life.

*Maud, Florence, Nellie.* By C. R. COLERIDGE.

This is quite a little character study, worthy of more than a mere desultory reading, and, as such, we heartily commend it to heads of families. Harry Whittaker (a regular "pickle" with an unlimited capacity for getting into mischief), and his sister Florrie, are both brought by degrees to see the evils resulting from carelessness; and, as they are both fairly good children at heart, the process is not a very lengthy one. The terrible costs often entailed by indulgence in passionate outbreaks, and hot, angry words, are also dwelt upon in a way which should prove the desirablity of learning to govern that most unruly member, the tongue. Young readers will follow with genuine interest and undoubted profit the story of the Cunninghams and Whittakers.

*A Pair of Cousins.* By M. BRAMSTON.

Flower Callaway, the only daughter of a farmer and his wife, is afflicted with a sentimental weakness which we fancy is by no means rare in these days—that of posing at all times as an especially interesting and uncommon type of girl. Our story shews how Avis Goldenlea, Flower's cousin, a downright sensible good girl, effects a cure dur-

ing her stay at the farm. Jack Mascarene, and his sister, Nelly, are the orphan children of an artist—whose work, of considerable merit, Jack is ambitious of emulating. The embryo artist models, with some success, the head of Flower Callaway, and next tries his "'prentice hand" on a portrait of Nelly in oils. These are seen by a Mr. Peregrine, an art patron who had known Jack's father, and who sees in the lad's work a promise of future excellence, and finally befriends him, and helps him to achieve success in his profession.

*Chris Derrick.* By the Author of "STARWOOD HALL."

Another story, possessing some local interest, is that of Chris Derrick, who, like many another adventurous lad, has a burning ambition to go to sea. This longing is destined to be soon gratified, for his father, the owner and captain of a trim little trading ship, decides to take him as ship's boy on a voyage to the coast of France. The adventures which befall him, however, have the effect (not unfrequent in such cases) of quenching his zeal for a seafaring life, and long before the schooner casts anchor again in Dartmouth Harbour, Chris has seen enough of the sea. Stirring adventures and exciting incidents galore, will make the book acceptable to Young England. Mutineers—smugglers, and revenue officers, make their entrances and exits in a way which is calculated to fascinate the youthful mind.

WE cordially welcome another addition to our antiquarian exchanges, in the shape of the "Kentish Note-Book, a half-yearly Magazine of Notes, Queries, and Replies, on Subjects connected with the County of Kent." It is edited by G. O. Howell, and the first part is dated July, 1889. This instalment is reprinted, with additions and corrections from the "Gravesend and Dartford Reporter," and consists of 120 pages of very readable matter. The subscription is only five shillings, and the work gives good promise of long life and prosperity, which we heartily wish for it.

*Poems*, by JOSEPH THOMAS CHAPMAN (Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1889) possess very little exceptional merit, although they aim high, and are carefully written. Their moral and religious tone is excellent; but we fear that the writer will not find many readers in this eminently practical age. The book has evidently been published to gratify the personal desires of the author rather than to fill any gap in literature. Poetry, is alas! a drug in the market.

LOVERS of boating will find a little work just published by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, just to their taste. It is entitled, *Three Men in a Boat* (to say nothing of the dog), and the writer is Jerome K. Jerome. The book is full of strange adventures and remarkable experiences, the scene of which is on the higher reaches of the Thames. Although the work is eminently original, it reminds us forcibly of Stockton's *Rudder Grange*, although it wants the rollicking humour of the American writer. It is just the book to put in one's bag when off for a long railway journey, or going on or beside the sea for an idle time. It is amusing without being vulgar, and gives a very pretty picture of boating-men and boating-life.

MR. ARROWSMITH (Bristol) has just published that curious story *Francis and Frances; or an Unexplainable Phenomenon*, by H. Edward, in his two-shilling library. It is a most extraordinary narrative of the impossible; but for that very reason it is very likely to be popular, there being an undue craving after highly seasoned sensational fiction in the present day. We have before noticed this story.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are still publishing their excellent and cheap series of *English Men of Letters*, the latest volumes of which are *Fielding*, by Austin Dobson; and *Sheridan*, by Mrs. Oliphant. The subjects of these memoirs, as well as the names of the writers, will ensure well-written and interesting works. The possession of these volumes, and the knowledge of their contents, is tantamount to a fair insight into English literature, for we have in the list nearly all the chief names of the last three centuries.

THE same publishers announce a sixpenny edition of Kingsley's works, the first issue of which will be the ever-popular *Westward Ho!* one of the most highly appreciated historical novels in the language.

DOUGAL'S *Index Register to Next of Kin, Heirs at Law, and cases of Unclaimed Money Advertisements*, contains a vast amount of out-of-the-way information. The compilation of such a book must have entailed a large amount of research, and we are astonished to find what an immense number of estates and large sums of money are, as it were, going a-begging. Possibly many persons may have reason to bless Mr. Dougal for giving them to the clue to aid them in the recovery of fortunes, or at least a competency.

WE have the pleasure to call attention to the following notice of an important work now in the press and shortly will be published, in one volume, small 4to, about 300 pp.

*A History of Wellington, co. Somerset*, from sources principally original. By ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Member of the Somersetshire Record Society, and Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

From the following abstract of the contents, it may be seen that the author has endeavoured to make this book a comprehensive Parochial History from the earliest time up to the present. The materials for the work have never before been brought together, and no previous history of the town has ever been written. Although Wellington may be regarded as a typical country town—and it is the one from which the Iron Duke took his title—yet the place has been strangly neglected by topographers. In this book it will be found that all the various sources of information for the local historian have been consulted. The Record Office and British Museum have yielded much obscure matter, and all local records have been carefully searched. Of particular interest are the Charter of E(a)dward, now first translated, and a full account of the Civil War and Monmouth Rebellion, as far as they relate to Wellington. Much attention has been devoted to the Church and Ecclesiastical history. There are chapters also on the folk-lore and natural history of the town. A list of subscribers will be printed in the book, and names should be sent in at once. The price of the ordinary edition will be 7*s.* 6*d.* net. This edition is limited, and the author reserves to himself the right to advance the price after the close of the subscription list. Fifty large paper copies will be printed on hand-made paper, for subscribers only, price 21*s.* each.

Abstract of contents:—Etymology, Early History, Manorial, Family and Personal, Civil War and Monmouth Rebellion, Parochial Records, Ecclesiastical, Nonconformist History, Modern History, Industries, Folk-Lore, List of Birds, Bibliography, Index.

MESSRS. EGLINGTON AND CO., of London, announce as preparing for publication by subscription (royal 8vo., bevelled cloth boards, in one volume, price one guinea), *The Origin of the Irish People: Five Essays on the Primitive Inhabitants of the Island of Erin.* By William Copeland Borlase, M.A., late Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries; late President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and of the Pipe-Roll Society, Barrister-at-Law. This work promises to be of the greatest possible interest to students of Irish History, and is certain to command a large sale.

NEW MASONIC WORKS.

Two important works on Freemasonry are now preparing for publication, and are likely to be ready early in October. Each is of special value in its particular department, and both will doubtless have such a speedy sale that only those who place their orders early will succeed in securing copies.

Bro. Hughan's work is to be entitled "*Historical Sketch of the 'Apollo' Lodge, York, in Relation to Craft and Royal Arch Masonry, with Brief Notices of its Local Predecessors and Contemporaries,*" and will be published at 5s. each, *post free to subscribers.* The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland (Prov. G.M. North and East Yorkshire) consents to accept the dedication, whilst the Prov. G. Secretary of that province and other local Masonic celebrities are warmly co-operating with Bro. Hughan to render the history as complete and accurate as possible.

Bro. John Lane's second venture, like his first great work, will have reference to the lodges on the English roll, and will doubtless prove as useful and indispensable as his "Masonic Records, 1717-1886." As with that massive volume, so with the new book, there has been, and there is, *no rival*, and we think we may promise *there never will be*, as Bro. Lane does his work so thoroughly, accurately, and comprehensively. The great merits of the present undertaking is its originality, being from first to last his own compilation, and will occupy ground hitherto untouched.

The following is the title-page:—"A handy book to the study of the engraved, printed, and manuscript lists of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England ('Moderns' and 'Ancients') from 1723 to 1814, with an appendix and valuable statistical table, by John Lane, F.C.A., P.M. 1402, Past Senior Grand Wardens of Iowa, Past Provincial Grand Registrar of Devonshire, &c., &c., &c., author of 'Masonic Records, 1717-1886,' 'Masters' Lodges,' &c., &c. London: George Kenning, 6 Great Queen-street. 1889."

We are very pleased to state that our Brother Lane has decided to dedicate the volume to the "R. W. Bro. William James Hughan, the Masonic Historian, of Torquay, England," who has done so much to foster the class of studies in which, of late years, Bro. John Lane has proved to be *facile princeps.*

This work will consist of about 200 pages demy 8vo. bound in blue cloth. Copies may be had from the author (Torquay) at 7s. 6d. each, *post free to subscribers;* or 12s. 6d. may be sent to either Bro. Hughan or Bro. Lane (Torquay, Devonshire) *for one of each work*, which will be sent immediately on publication, and be supplied, as far as possible, in order of application. As they are entirely new works, and are, also, of much Masonic and critical value, we anticipate a speedy sale, both editions being very limited in character, making together but 700 copies in all. [Abridged Extract from *The Freemason*, September 1, 1889.]

## • Correspondence. •

Editor of *Western Antiquary.*

DEAR SIR,—With reference to a note on page 41 of your issue for August, 1889, respecting the letters D.O.M. placed upon Italian and Spanish church fronts, it may be worth while to observe that those letters have nowise any reference to the Pope, or to the title *Dominus*, but are the initials of the words *Deo Optimo Maximo;* which the first Christians found on Pagan temples, and adopted, as unobjectionably expressing Christian sentiment.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

NEW EDITION OF GAY'S FABLES.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE AND CO. have just published in their admirable *Chandos Classics* series, *The Fables of John Gay, with Biographical and Critical Introduction and Bibliographical Appendix*, Edited by W. H. K. Wright, with one hundred and twenty-six drawings, by William Harvey. This new edition of these ever-popular Fables of the Devonshire poet, will be warmly welcomed by our subscribers, containing, as it does, the most complete and lengthy biography that has been issued for many years, with not a little new matter. The editor has appended a list of one hundred and thirty-three separate editions of the Fables, the greater part of which is represented in his own collection. He will be thankful for any additional notes of other editions, in order that he may, ere long, publish a complete and exhaustive bibliography of the works of Gay. The publishers also announce an *edition de luxe* of the Fables, price 10s. 6d., and, as only 250 copies are printed, 100 of which are already destined for America, it is certain that this edition will soon become scarce and valuable. Some further notes on this work will appear in our next number.

• • •

"THE BLUE FRIARS."

We beg to remind our readers that the Subscription list for *The Blue Friars: Their Sayings and Doings*, by W. H. K. Wright, will close in a few days, after which the price will be increased. The work will be ready for delivery before the end of October; it is, therefore desirable, that the names of Subscribers should be sent in at once. And advertisement, with further particulars, will be found on page 2 of the cover of the present issue.

• • •

TOTNES MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

We hope to publish in our November number the first instalment of a series of articles on "Totnes Mayors and Mayoralties," compiled by Mr. Edward Windeatt, Town Clerk of that ancient borough. Mr. Windeatt has been at great pains to examine and transcribe many of the old corporation documents, and will present an almost unbroken record, from the fourteenth century to the present time.

• • •

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

With the present number we present our readers with illustrations of two fine old Devonshire bridges, as a portion of a series to be hereafter described in this journal. Any notes relative to these picturesque structures will be welcomed by the Editor.

• • •

Subscriptions to the current series are now due, and should be sent, with any other arrears, at once to the Editor, who is also prepared to supply bound volumes of the last, or any other series in exchange for loose numbers, on the usual terms. Subscribers wishing to complete their sets, or to obtain copies of any of the earlier volumes, are requested to communicate direct with

W. H. K. WRIGHT,
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8, *Bedford Street, Plymouth.*

The Erme, above Harford Bridge.

Above the Bridge at Dartmeet

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

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# TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

THERE are few Boroughs, or even Cities in England, that have for a period of 500 years uninterruptedly elected mayors, and that can furnish a correct list of their chief magistrates for so long a time; the list of Mayors of Totnes for that period is, however, extant.

Many works in which Totnes is referred to, and its antiquities noticed, have stated that it first had the privilege of electing a mayor in the reign of Henry VIII.; this is, however, manifestly incorrect. Others have affirmed that this privilege was accorded it in 1215, by King John, who in that year gave the town its first charter, of which, unfortunately, the original is lost. A copy of a translation is appended to Cotton's *Sketch of Totnes* (1850). It granted a Guild Merchant, but there is no reference to a mayor.

There is a Latin copy of this charter in a paper roll deposited in the Record Room of Exeter Guildhall, headed "Compilacō p Joh'em Burhed L'an 1433," this roll contains a civil History of Totnes, compiled by John Burhead, Mayor of Totnes in 1441, and seven times after. A full account of this compilation will be found in the twelfth volume of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, 1880, by the late Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A.

Mayor Burhead in his compilation, has a reference to the ancient government of Totnes, he says:—

"The Government of the Town of Dodenays (Totnes) was yⁿ the tyme of the Saxons, as was of every other ' -rrough Towne in those days wch was under some ıcipall officer who then was named a Portegrave that is to say the auncient or principall man of the Towne and by him all matters of controversie were decided and the publyke government directed. Immediately after the Conquest William the Conqueror changed this name and called them Seneschalls and not long after Baylifles, but yⁿ the ende and nowe are named Mayors wch is nowe the most principall name given to the cheef officer of all cities and townes."

So far as can be discovered, charters were granted by Henry III. and Henry VII., and all subsequent charters refer to those of John and Henry VII., but not to any between which granted the right to elect a mayor. As will be seen hereafter, the earliest reference to the mayor is in an old Court Roll, dated 1386-7.

The earliest record of the corporation, bearing date 1260, the roll of the Guild Merchant of Totnes, containing a list of the members of the Guild, does not contain any reference to a mayor, and after his appointment he was the head of the Guild; it seems most probable, therefore, that John Russell who occupied the civic chair in 1377 was the first Mayor of the Borough of Totnes. Until this period the town had been governed by Portreeves or Provosts, there being a Manor Court or Court Leet, which was preserved after the power to elect a mayor was granted; the corporation books up to 1836, the date of the coming into operation of the Municipal Corporation Act, containing annually the presentments of the Jury of the Court Leet of the Manor of Great Totnes.

The Manor of Great Totnes appears to have been that portion of the parish of Totnes which formed the whole borough, the remainder of the parish forming the Manor of Little Totnes.

The corporation had their powers altered and amended from time to time by the charters granted by our various monarchs until the grant by Queen Elizabeth, on the 30 August, 1596, of the charter by which the borough was mainly governed, up to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act; this charter directed that fourteen masters and councillors of the better and more sub-

stantial men within the borough should be chosen from the burgesses or freemen (the number of whom was indefinite) to form a select body; and that one of the fourteen masters and councillors should annually, on the 21 September, be elected mayor. That a Recorder and Town Clerk should also be appointed to execute their respective offices within the borough, and twenty of the freemen, commonly called the "Twenty Men," should superintend the letting of the lands vested in the corporation for charitable and other purposes.

In addition to the seats or stalls in the church for the corporation, certain other seats were appropriated for the use of the twenty men.

The corporation were a self-elected body, and, in case of death, or otherwise, the remaining members of the corporation and resident burgesses or freemen jointly filled the vacancies, the burgesses or freemen being appointed by the masters and councillors alone.

The right of voting in the election of members of Parliament for the borough, was up to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, vested in the masters and councillors and freemen, resident and non-resident, the mayor being the returning officer.

It will be observed that the earlier mayors were frequently re-elected, and held office for several years in succession.

Up to 1836 it was customary on the day of the election of mayor, for the masters to nominate two of the masters and councillors for the office, the names were then given to the recorder who gave them to the freemen, who elected one of the two named.

The mayor held office for one year, and upon its expiration he became a justice of the peace; he was allowed a sum of from £25 to £30 to assist in defraying his expenses.

Under the Municipal Corporation Act, the corporation now consists of sixteen persons, *viz.*, twelve councillors, elected by the burgesses or ratepayers, and four aldermen, elected by the councillors, the recorder and quarter sessions being by that Act done away with.

The other officers of the corporation in olden times were two sergeants-at-mace, fourteen constables (including the sergeants), a town crier, who is referred to in some of the old documents as the portreeve, and in others as the mayor's bell-man, a clerk of the market, and wardens of the bridge, the wells, and the church, etc.

It is now proposed to give a list of the mayors from 1377, adding anything of interest in the history of the borough, which occurred during the mayoralty, and anything which may be known respecting the various mayors or their families.

The original list is not now to be found among the corporation documents, having been lost many years since, but copies of the list are in the hands of many inhabitants, and the writer has one which has been in his family for a century. The correctness of these copies is shown by reference to documents, which have been deciphered within recent years, in which the names of various mayors appear, and they coincide with the names in the list.

The list is as follows: and from the fact that the first mayor was elected just after Richard II. ascended the throne, it might seem as if he granted a mayor to the borough.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1377 ... ... ... | John Russell. |
| 1378 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1379 .. ... ... | Jeffery Veal. |
| 1380 .. ... ... | ,, |
| 1381 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1382 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1383 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1384 ... ... ... | John Russell. |
| 1385 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1386 ... ... ... | ,, |

This is no doubt the same person as the first mayor. Among the corporation documents are two parchment copies of Court Rolls in Latin, fastened together, and one old seal of the Borough of Totnes attached to both, in the earlier of which there occurs a mention of

this John Russell as Mayor, in the record of a fine levied in the full court of Sir William le Zouche, "among the four benches of the Guildhall, before Robert Frensshe, Seneschal or Steward, John Russell, Mayor, William Bredone, Constable, Walter Sopcombe, Clerk of the Court, William Mone, and others, between John Mohun, Complainant, and Richard de Wodeland, deforcient, as to a tenement in the High Street, of Totnes, near the Church of St. Mary." This was in the tenth year of Richard II., A.D. 1386-7.

Mr Russell may have been an ancestor of the Russell family who hold the Dukedom of Bedford.

An Earl of Bedford was appointed High Steward of Totnes in 1630.

In the Roll of the Guild Merchant before referred to, date 1260, appears the name of Ricardus Russell as one of the Guild, and a Burgess.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1387 | John Praul. |
| 1388 | " |
| 1389 | " |
| 1390 | " |
| 1391 | " |
| 1392 | " |
| 1393 | John Moon. |

Very probably a relative of William Mone or Moon, mentioned in the old Court Roll above referred to.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1394 | John Cozin. |
| 1395 | John Moon. |
| 1396 | Walter Browning. |
| 1397 | " |
| 1398 | John Cozin. |
| 1399 | Walter Browning. |
| 1400 | Walter or William Souche or Zouch. |

This may have been the same person mentioned before as Sir William Le Zouch, who then held the Castle and Lordship of Totnes. It will not, therefore, be out of place here to give a slight sketch of the descent of the Lordship or—

BARONY OF TOTNES.

The Barony of Totnes, which had formed part of Edward the Confessor's demesne, was at the Conquest conferred on Judhel, who assumed the name of "de Totneis;" he was banished by William Rufus, and the barony given by that monarch to Roger de Nonant or Novant. In the reign of King John, however, Henry de Novant, and William de Breose or Bruce, a grandson of Judhel de Totnes, held the barony in moieties. Novant's descended to the Valletorts, and Bruce's passed by marriage to Cantelupe, who eventually became possessed of the whole. In 1238 William de Cantelupe, as Lord of Totnes, exempted the Abbot and Convent of Torre from the payment of tolls in Totnes. In the Calendar of Patent Rolls: 1, Edward I. (20 Nov., 1272—20 Nov., 1273).

No. 17. Westminster, 21 April.

Cantelupe, George, son and heir of William de Cantelupe, long since deceased mandate to Walter de Kent, seneschal of Totnes ("To'ton"), to the King and Alianor the Queen Consort to deliver to, as such heir, the castle and vill of Totnes, and other lands and tenements, now in the custody of the king and queen during the minority of the heirs of the last said William. (Deputy-Keeper's, 42nd Report, p. 523.) The heiress of Cantelupe brought it to Lord Zouch, whose family held it for many generations, and one of whose descendants the mayor of the year 1400 evidently was.

On the attainder of John Lord Zouch, in 1486, for siding with Richard III., King Henry VII. gave the Castle and Lordship of Totnes to Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Cothele, an ancestor of the present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Sir Piers Edgcumbe, in 1559, conveyed the Manor of Great Totnes to the Corporation at a reserved rent of £21 per annum, and a burgesship to his heirs for ever. Payment of this rental is frequently mentioned in the old accounts.

The grandson of Sir Richard Edgcombe sold the barony to Lord Edward Seymour, of Berry Castle, son of the Duke of Somerset. John Seymour sold it in 1655 to William Bogan, Esq., of Gatcombe. In 1753 the heirs of Bogan sold it to Bartholomew Jeffery, Esq., and lastly the barony was re-purchased in 1764 by Edward, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present Duke.

The lords of the barony and manor, says Lyson, had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1401 | Walter Browning. |
| 1402 | " |
| 1403 | William Empyngham. |
| 1404 | " |

Just at this time the Priory of St. Mary, Totnes, narrowly escaped suppression, it being an alien Priory. Henry IV., by letters' patent, dated November 13, 1399, relinquished possession of it, and exempted it from seizure on condition that aliens should not thereafter be members of it.

It appears by a resolution of the Commons in the Parliament, which met at Westminster on the 30 September, 1402, it was decided that all alien Priories, except Conventual Priories, with their lands, tenements, rents, advowsons, etc., should be resumed into the king's hands. In the minutes of the Council, January 4, 1403, is the evidence adduced by the Prior of Totnes, Thomas Swynford, to show that his Priory was of Conventual foundation, and by which it was exempted from seizure. After the suppression of the alien Priories, this one seems to have been subordinate to the Prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, who nominated the Prior of Totnes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1405 | ... | ... | ... | William Ryder. |
| 1406 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1407 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1408 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1409 | ... | ... | ... | " |

In these early times, care appears to have been taken that the office of mayor was respected, and anyone insulting the mayor, was duly punished, for in a parchment roll of the Mayor's Law Court, 7, Henry IV. (A.D. 1405-6), is an entry, among others, that "the Jury award that Bernard Gambaud shall be fined 40 pence, without ransom, *pro eo quod vilipendebat Majorem in regia strata*, for insulting the Mayor in the King's highway," the mayor in question being the above-named William Ryder. There is extant a record of a fine during the mayoralty, 10, Henry IV. (1408-9), said to have been made "in the full Court of the Borough of Totteneyse, among the four benches of the Guildhall there, before William Ryder, Mayor, John Newhale, Seneschal of the said Court, and Constable of the Castle of Totteneyse; Philip Bastard, Walter Radeclef (mayor in 1425), John Symons, (mayor in 1416), Henry Austin, Provost, and others, between John Hillyng, of Hurberneforde (now Harbertonford), toker (fuller), complainant, and Stephen Rottysforde, and Dionysia, his wife, deforcients, a messuage and courtlage, situate within the gate of the Borough of Totteneyse, between the tenement wherein Henry Hurt dwells on the East, and the tenement which John Ywan holds of the keepers of the fabric of St. Mary's (church) on the West, and the heirs of John Cosyn, and the High street of the Borough on the North-side, and the Eastewallys on the South-side."

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1410 | ... | ... | ... | Thomas Payne. |
| 1411 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1412 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1413 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1414 | ... | ... | ... | William Ryder.* |
| 1415 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1416 | ... | ... | ... | John Symons. |

In 1415-16 the jury of the Mayor's Law Court said that Stephen Reallagh (? an early member of the Raleigh family) ought to pay to the mayor and commonalty three shillings and fourpence, seeing that he usurped the freedom of the Borough of Tottoneys, after he had been expelled from such freedom, to the loss of the mayor and commonalty.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1417 | ... | ... | ... | John Hellyns. |
| 1418 | ... | ... | ... | William Ryder. |
| 1419 | .. | ... | ... | Henry Hart. |
| 1420 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1421 | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 1422 | ... | .. | ... | " |
| 1423 | ... | ... | ... | John Hellyns. |
| 1424 | ... | ... | ... | " |

In a parchment roll of the Mayor's Law Court, 3, Henry VI. (A.D. 1424-5), one of the jury's presentments refers to the mayor's bellman, answering to the crier of our day, which is of no little interest. The presentment is as follows:—

"That John Hille carries the bell of the Mayor and Commonalty of Tottoneys without having the Mayor's leave, and therefore they say that the aforesaid John ought to surrender the said bell to the Mayor at the Exchequer of the Guildhall; and the Mayor and Commonalty of the vill of Tottoneys will give the bell aforesaid to whomsoever they shall please as has been the usage and custom of the vill of Tottoneys, time out of mind. And precept was further given to the Mayor's Bailiff to warn the aforesaid John Hille to surrender the said bell to the Mayor at the Exchequer aforesaid.

* The earliest reference in the borough documents to the parish church of St. Mary, is to be found in a roll of the Mayor's Law Court (1414-15). At a Law Court, held in the fourth year of this reign, the Jury present: "That the Churchwardens ought to enclose the churchyard as soon as they can find workmen to do it." From very early times, down to 1836, the corporation had charge of the fabric of the church of Totnes; and, there is in the corporation muniments continual reference to the repair and work in connection with it.

"Whereupon the same John Hill forthwith and incontinently came into the Guildhall, and gave up the bell aforesaid and surrendered it to the Mayor upon the Exchequer of the Guildhall; and after that the said John Hill made application to the Mayor and Commonalty of the ville of Tottoneys, that the Mayor would give him the bell aforesaid for the sake of Charity, upon which the said Mayor and Commonalty of the ville granted him the bell, and so the bell was delivered to him by the Mayor."

The mayor here referred to was John Hellyns. It is still the custom for the town crier, at the second quarterly meeting of the town council in each year, to attend and deliver up the bell to the mayor and a fresh election to take place.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1425 ... ... ... | Walter Radeclef. |
| 1426 ... ... ... | Henry Hart. |
| 1427 ... ... ... | " |
| 1428 ... ... ... | William Ryder. |
| 1429 ... ... ... | " |
| 1430 ... ... ... | Henry Hart. |
| 1431 ... ... ... | William Shapwick. |

The church of St. Mary, Totnes, re-built in the XIII. century, was again re-erected in XV. century; and Bishop Lacy, on 9 September, 1432, granted a forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to the building. There is a translation in Cotton's *Sketch of Totnes*, and the original is now in the possession of the family of the late Archdeacon Froude.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1432 ... ... .. | Henry Hart. |
| 1433 .. ... ... | William Tolke. |

In Bishop Stafford's *Register* (edited by Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph) is a reference to Walter Tolke and his marriage with Isabella de Tottonie. There is also in the List of Oratories one mentioned as of Shapwyke, John and Christina his wife, in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, within their residence at Boghedon (*hodie* Bowden), in the parish of Totnes (14 December, 1417). The mayor of 1431-35 was of this family.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1434 ... ... ... | William Ryder. |
| 1435 ... ... ... | William Shapwick. |

In a Brief for Counsel, in an action brought against the corporation in 1707, with reference to a seat in Totnes Church, the church is said to have been originally erected or re-erected by the corporation, and kept in repair by them, and counsel was at the trial to produce a book, now unfortunately lost, in which was an entry showing that in the reign of Henry VI., the Mayor and Commonalty had caused the church to be newly built, and especial reference is made to the following entry in the book:—

"38, H. 6.—This year (1435-6) was an order made that the Chancell shall be divided from the Church with ffreestone as the Cathedral Church of Exon was."

This reference is to the beautiful stone screen still in the church.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1436 ... ... ... | William Row. |

Among the documents of the Corporation of Dartmouth "is a parchment deed in Latin, being a grant by Joan, widow of Nicholas Gybbe, to John Harry, and Walter Cole, of her tenement, in Great Tottenes within the gates there, near the Easte Wallys to the North.—Witnesses, William Rowe, Mayor of the Vill of Totteneys; Richard Tucker, Richard Geffray, Roger Cole, Richard Hoygge, then Provost (or Reeve) of the burgh of the Vill aforesaid. Dated at Tottenes, in the 15th year of Henry VI. (1436-7.)"

| | |
|---|---|
| 1437 ... ... ... | John Lovington. |
| 1438 ... ... ... | Richard Tucker. |
| 1439 ... ... ... | " |

In a copy on parchment, of a deed in Latin, *temp.* Henry VI., whereby William Lord de Zouche, of Totteneys (before referred to as Lord of the Barony of Totnes), grants to Reginald Wise, all his murage land without the east gate of the vill on the north side, and extending from the gate to the foss of the Priors' garden, with licence to build and annex upon the vill aforesaid. Among the witnesses is the name of Richard Tucker, the mayor; the other witnesses being Edward de la Pomeroy, Robert Kykcham, John Shapweeke (mayor in 1431), Henry Beard, William Row (mayor in 1436-40), William Stanlegth, and others.

This mayor's name (Richard Tucker), also appears in a record of a fine, 17, Henry VI. (1438-39), which has the ancient borough seal appended; this seal is very similar to the one now in use. The fine is said to have been made in the full court of Totteneys among

the four benches of the Guildhall, before Richard Tucker, Mayor, John Aysshe, Seneschal, John Drake, Clerk, Henry Antrone, Provost of the Borough; the complainants being Henry de la Pomeroy (no doubt a member of the Pomeroy family, of Berry Castle), John Gamborne, and Henry W. Willeam, John Mannyng, and Johanna, his wife, deforciants, in reference to a tenement adjoining a garden called "Lechewelhay," and another tenement.

This property was situate in, or near, what is now the Plymouth road.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1440 ... ... ... | William Row. |
| 1441 .. ... ... | John Burhead. |

This is the person who compiled the account of Totnes preserved among Exeter records before referred to.

In this mayoralty it would seem that there were four bells in the tower of Totnes church, as in a mutilated roll of paper among the corporation documents is this entry:—

"On the Monday next after the Feast of the translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the year of our Lord 1442 John Bishop of Olien (Episcopus Oliensis) in Freselond anointed and consecrated the Four bells of Tottoneys, namely the great bell in honour of 'All Saints' another in honour of St. Mary the Virgin the third in honour of St. Gabriel and the fourth in honour of St. Katherine."

| | |
|---|---|
| 1442 ... ... ... | John Burhead. |
| 1443 ... ... ... | Richard Tucker. |

Among the documents of the Corporation of Dartmouth is "A parchment indenture in Latin, whereby Walter Cole grants half of a tenement, in Totteneys, to John Gybbe, Chaplain, son of Joan, and the heirs of his body, lawfully issuing, and if he die without such heirs of his body, then to John Ward, and Margery, his wife, daughter of the said Joan." Witnesses—Richard Tucker, Mayor of the vill of Totteneys, John Petard, John Worthy, Stephen Realleghe, John Colatone, then Provost, (or Reeve) of the Burgh of the said vill "and many others." Dated in the 22nd year of Henry VI. (1443-4). The seal in red wax has a fanciful device, like two or more keys, no doubt the Arms of Totnes Castle and Keys.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1444 ... ... ... | John Burhead. |
| 1445 ... ... ... | " |

There was reference under 1439 mayoralty to the grant by William Lord Zouch to Reginald Wise, of the murage land without the east gate, extending to the foss of the Priors' garden, and the following entry may refer to this very property.

In 1445-6, during John Burhead's Mayoralty, the jury report that the hedge of the garden of the Guildhall, between the Guildhall and the garden of Reginald Wise, belongs to the Guildhall, and that the said Reginald had encroached on ground belonging thereto.

This would not be the present Guildhall, which was not granted to the corporation until Edward the VI.'s reign; prior to this the Guilduall was at different parts of the borough, the Cloth Hall, now Messrs. Kellock's offices, being at one time the Guildhall; at a time, no doubt, when the clothiers were the dominant party in the Guild Merchant. In a parchment roll of the Mayor's Law Court, 23, Henry VI. (1444-5), the first ordinance is that the proctors for the church are to sell all the wood of the old bell-tower, and that Roger Cole is to have one beam out of such timber.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1446 ... ... ... | Richard Tucker. |
| 1447 ... ... ... | John Burhead. |
| 1448 ... ... ... | " |

The roll of the Mayor's Law Court, 1448-9, contains a reference to the building of the present graceful tower of Totnes church, an order was then made that Roger Growdone should be master mason of the new work of the bell-tower of the parish church, and that the proctors of the church should begin to dig for large stones at the end of the Feast of the Purification then next ensuing, and should provide *shovelys*, *mattokky*, *pokeyse*, (? pickaxes), *besegnys* and *cracoes*. April 3, 1449, Richard Stoke, Prior of the Priory of St. Mary, Totnes, from 1439 to 1458, by deed granted £10 towards a new tower to be built on the west part of the parish church of Totnes.

In the roll above referred to is mentioned that it was ordered "That, the mayor provide one water-bearer who knows how to keep the choir the oruscope and to ring the daybelle and the curfew," and, in a slip attached to the roll, a provision is entered "that, the clerk who is waterbearer shall every day ring the daybelle and if not he shall be deprived of his office."

The day-bell is still rung during the summer months on the third bell, at six o'clock, the day of the month being tolled on the seventh bell; and in winter (*viz.*, from nine weeks before Christmas to St. Valentine's day), this is done at seven o'clock.

The Curfew is still rung at eight each evening; the day of the month being tolled on the seventh bell.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1449 | ... | ... | .. | John Burhead. |
| 1450 | ... | ... | ... | " |

One of the ordinances of the Mayor's Law Court, during this mayoralty (1448-9) was as to the mayor's two maces, and the carrying of them, and in 1449-50, it was ordained that no one should carry the mace before the mayor, unless he were a member of the Guild Merchant.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE WILL OF HENRY MARWOOD.

BY CHARLES WORTHY.

WHILST reading through an old book of collated wills preserved in the Archdeaconry Court of Exeter, I have accidently discovered that of Henry Marwood, of Halberton, near Tiverton, who, is described as of Lincolns' Inn, and died in 1547.

This will is the more particularly important and interesting since "it is not mentioned" by Dr. Munk in his account of the Marwood family, which appeared in the "Genealogist," Vols. I. and II. (new series), 1884-5, and which deals chiefly with Dr. Thomas Marwood, of Honiton, Physician to Queen Elizabeth, and his descendants, one of whom, *viz.*, his grandson, Thomas Marwood, is believed to have been in attendance upon James I., immediately before his death, and to have left the MS. account, in Latin, of the last illness of that monarch which, long preserved in the family archives, have been at last printed by Dr. Munk. The exact connection between Henry Marwood, of Halberton, and Dr. Thomas Marwood, of Honiton, I am at present unable to determine. The former was contemporary with the latter, who was born in 1512, and lived to the patriarchal age of 105 years. It will be noticed that Henry Marwood mentions his mother, Joan, and his brothers, John and Barnard. Westcote states (Marwood pedigree, p. 604) that, William Marwood, of Westcot, in the parish of Marwood, married Joan, daughter of Humphry Courtenay, and had issue, *John* and Humphry. Secondly, he married Elizabeth Saxby, of London, and had issue, Walter, *Henry*, and Jane. This statement is confirmed by the pedigree in the 1564 *Visitation*, and both these authorities state that John Marwood, eldest son of William and Joan, married Elizabeth Holbeame and had issue, John and William, and John left four daughters, co-heirs.

William Marwood, according to Dr. Munk who quotes from the MS. of Prince in the Phillips' Library, was the father of "Dr. Thomas Marwood," who was "an only son." It is noteworthy that John, son of Henry Marwood, third son of the doctor, in his will dated 1st, James 2nd, and proved P.C.C., 29th December, 1685, makes mention of property at "Tiverton," which had been lately purchased, for him, by William Ham, of "Halberton, gentleman, and he leaves £300, on certain conditions, to "my cousin," John, son of the said William Ham. This alone, to say nothing of the recurrence of the names John, William, and Henry, would appear to establish a connection with Halberton. With these few remarks, I beg to subjoin an exact transcript of the will.

## ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

COLLATED WILL IN OLD BOOK.
*(Folio 45.)*

## HENRY MARWOOD, OF HALBERTON.

IN the name of the father, the sonne and the holy Gooste, three parsons and one God and lyke power, so be yt:

20th June. 37th Hy. viii. *The twentye daye of June* yn the *seven and thyrtye yere* of or moste trysty, victoryous, and imperyall prynce *Henry the Eyght* by the grace of God of Englond, ffrance and Ireland Kynge and in erthe the supreme hedde next under God of the spyritualtye and temporalte wtin hys graces seyde domynyons; I *Henrye Marwood* of Lyncolnes in, touched wt the handes of God, and wt longe sickenesse of bodye, for my great and many offencys worthely afflicted and punnyshed, notwthstandynge as one unworthye, havege my pfet rememblrance, thanks be to God, do make and order thys my last will and testament of my sowle, bodye, and goods as hereafter esunthe. ffyrest and chefflye I most wretchyd synner beynge penytent, and sorye, for my sayde offencys do humblye comyt and bequeathe my sowle unto Allmythye God as unto my maker, to Jesus Cryste hys onlye sonne borne of the Vyrgyn Marye as unto my redeemer, and unto the holy gooste as to my co'forter. Unto them thre as unto one god yn whome I perfetlye belyfe, and have a lyvelye faythe and co'stant hope that throwghe the merytes of Cryste passyon hys bludde beynge plenty fullye shedde on the crosse for me and all mankynde, I shall surelye and wtoute my debts enheryte the kyngdom of heven and throwghe hym receve my salvatyon accordynge as he hathe promysed yn hys gospell; and not throwghe anye deserts or woorks of myne wer they never so manye or so good, as they are both few and vaine, ne by any other worlye meanes but only by Jesus Cryste beynge the pfyt waye throwghe, and lyfe unto salvacyn. Secondarylye, as by the Creatr, all thyngs, my bodye, was formyd and made of the slyme of the erthe, borne and browghte ynto thys vale of myserie yn wrchydnes and synne, so I geve and comyt my sayed bodye yn erthe to remayne, untyll the blyseyd comynge of Cryste my redemer, and then from thenc to ryse agayne and to receyve hys m'cyfull jugement bothe yn bodye and sowle. I will farther, that my sayd bodye be browght yn the erthe wt as small charges as may be convenyentlye, hether wythe ryngynge, pypynge, ne syngynge, nether wythe any other maner of creymony, but only wt the styll prayer of devout psons, and a sarmon the daye of my buryall to be made and preachyd for the edyfyenge of suche as shal be there present, by sum Catholycke and lernyd pson: The sayde Srmoner to have of my executryxe for hys stypent or wags syxe shyllyngs and eyght-pens; not yn tendynge herebye to dysalowe or neclecte the sayde cerymonyes, but accomptynge the other to be better and more acceptable, both for my Sowle, and also for the edyfyenge, and fedynge of Cryste flocke, wythe the worde of God whyche ys the hevenlye ffoode of the Sowle, and the chyfe setter four the of the glorye of God, whyche I, and all other hys sarvants, ofte cheflye to seke and folowe, and no other pompe ne glorye of thys world to accept or use, for yt ys all vayne, and shall vanyshe and wether awaye as dothe the floure. Also I wyll that my executryx, shall geve and dyspose, syxe shyllyngs and eyght-pens to the powrest of the people beynge present at my buryall. Thyrdlye, and last, I geve and bequeythe my goods to the wordly, that ys to saye I geve to my *goodmother*, a rynge of golde wt a turkes set theren, and also I geve her another rynge of golde callyd a hoope of golde. I geve also unto my brother *John Marwood*, my best gowne. Unto my brother *Barnard Marwood*, my second gowne. To *Mr. Peter Osborne*, my bed fellowe and specyall frynde, my sealynge rynge of golde, wherwythe I have sealyd this my last wyll. I geve also to *Master Peter Browne* my daggar trymed wt sylvr.; and *unto hys wyfe*, a rynge of goolde wt a whyte hedde sett theron called a came stone; and a cussynge wt the armes of mine Ancestres wrought with corell and sylke. I geve also to *Master Thomas Poules* wyfe, my other cussynge wt armes wrowght yn lyke wyse wt corell and sylke. I allso geve to *Master Thomas Waller* a rynge of golde wt a blewe saver sett theron. The rest of all my goods I geve to *Mastris Johan Marwood* my mother whome I ordayne and make my executryx, she therewth to content and pay my debtys as far as theye shall extende, and yf my sayde goods shall not suffyce to paye my sayde debtys, I wyll that my *next heyre*, to whome my lands shall dessende, shall cotent an paye the rest of all my debts. Fynally, I shall most hertelye desyre all such as I have offendyd charitableye to forgive me my offencys, and wrongs comyttyd agenst them; and frelye I forgeve them and all other, endyng my lyfe yn pf yt faythe, constant hope, and godly charyte. Thus I comytt agayne my sowle yn to the hands of Allmyghtye God, to whom be all honor, glory and impery world wtout end Amen. In wytnesse thys to be my last wyll I have wrote hyt wt my hand, wtout entirlynge, blottyne, or rasynge thereof, subscrybed my name and sett to my seale, the daye and yere above wryten.

HENRYE MARWOOD.

HIS "GOODMOTHER."

JOHN MARWOOD.

BARNARD MARWOOD.

PETER OSBRONE

PETER BROWNE.

MRS. BROWNE.

MRS. POULES, wife of THOMAS POULES.

THOMAS WALLER.

JOAN MARWOOD.

HIS "next heir" to whom his lands descend.

pr me HENRY MARWOOD.

*Administration granted 13th Sept., 1547.*

* * *

**Easton Family.**—For "Stephen," Count of Bologne, read *Eustace*, in tabular pedigree. The name is given correctly in the body of the text.

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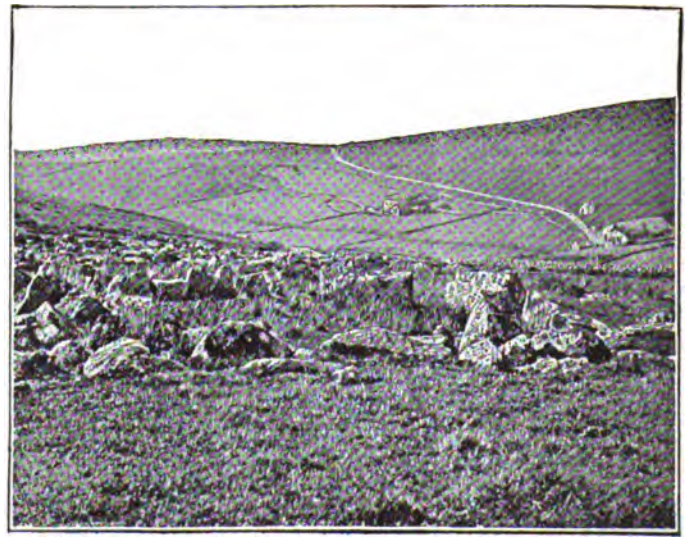
VIXEN TOR, DARTMOOR.



STONE CIRCLE, DARTMOOR.

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

SHIPLEY TOR is situated above the left bank of the Avon, and not very far distant from Shipley Bridge. On the slope below it are several new-takes, or enclosures, divided by rough moor-stone walls, and in them are to be found some circular-stones of a similar character to those noticed by Mr. S. H. Slade, near Chagford, and to which reference has already been made. Some are built into the walls, and others are lying partially hidden amid the bracken with which the side of the hill is thickly covered.

It would certainly appear that some of the circular stones found on the moor were used in connection with the preparation of the tin-ore, but it seems likely that those in question were designed for quite another purpose. In a note appended to Mr. Slade's query in the *Western Antiquary* (Vol. III., p. 10), respecting the stones which he saw the editor of this magazine stated that Mr. Slade had sent him a sketch of one of them, and that its appearance led him to suggest that they might be nothing more than old mill-stones. In a further communication of Mr. Slade's (Vol. III., p. 105), he draws attention to the fact that mill-stones have always a hole *quite* through them, whilst in the stones which he had observed, the hole was only bored *half-way* through.

I cannot but think, however, that the editor was correct in his surmise, only that instead of being *old* mill-stones, they are probably unfinished ones, their incompleteness arising from flaws having been discovered in them whilst being fashioned. They are precisely of the size and thickness of mill-stones, and that such were cut and formed on the spots where suitable pieces of granite for the purpose were found is certain. That the hole in the centre does not go through them, it is probable is simply owing to the stone having been found to be unsuitable when the stage of piercing it was reached. In two of the examples I have examined near Shipley Tor this operation has, however, been completed, done, and they present just the appearance of the ordinary old granite mill-stones. Now the general character of these stones at Shipley, and those to which Mr. Slade drew attention is the same, and that they were all intended for a similar purpose, there does not seem to be much doubt. An observer will notice that they are none of them in a complete state, but are in different degrees of finish.

The stones in the enclosures vary in size from three feet in diameter to three and a half feet, and from eight to fourteen inches in thickness. Not far below the tor, one with the smaller of these dimensions may be seen, and in this example the hole is pierced quite through it; another one close by displays a much less amount of finish. Further down another, three and a half feet in diameter, and ten inches thick, has the hole only partly formed, while at the foot of the hill there is one of a similar diameter, but some four inches thicker, with the hole pierced through.

Built into the outer face of the upper wall, and not very far from Shipley Tor is another, measuring three feet ten inches in diameter, and ten inches in thickness; in this example the hole in its centre, which is five and a half inches in diameter, does not go through it, but is only sunk to a depth of two and a half inches. Further to the eastward is Dockwell Gate, and in the wall near to this, are two other round stones, one a good specimen, of the same size as that just described, and one in a very incomplete state.

Formerly when none but granite stones were used for grinding in the mills of the villages surrounding the moor, it is likely that the stone-cutter often sought its borders, and there fashioned what was required from the blocks so plentifully strewn around. This kind of stone may still be seen at any of the little mills in the Dartmoor district, being often employed, now that others of a superior

kind have taken their place, for paving the mill or adjoining yard.

Below Shipley Bridge, just after the Avon has left the moor, its waters are augmented by those of the Red Brook, or Bala Brook, which comes down from another part of Brent Moor. Three streams, named respectively Red Brook, Middle Brook, and Bala Brook, go to form it, and as Bala Brook is the most important, having all the appearance of the main stream with the other two falling into it, it would seem that the united waters should retain this name. The banks of all three of the branches have been streamed for tin, the remains of the mining operations giving us at once a reason for the appellation of the main brook.

Bala Brook rises between Western Whitaburrow and Knattleburrow, and immediately below its source the numerous heaps of stones lying scattered on its banks fully attest the amount of labour in the seeking of tin, of which this was once the scene. Middle Brook takes its rise to the westward of the last mentioned object, in a hollow, or gert, and then, bending to the left, flows between banks which have been cut deep by the miners, and courses onward to empty its waters at some short distance down into those of the former stream. There are some remains of comparatively recent operations to be seen upon this brook; the ruins of a building erected in connection with some clay-works stand near its source, and some way down are the walls of another, with a decayed wheel-pit, but these are of no interest to us in our present examination.

Near the confluence of this stream with Bala Brook, and on the left bank of the latter, there is a dilapidated erection of the kind already alluded to as having probably been store-places of the miners. The roof has fallen in, and vegetation has partially covered the stones.

Red Brook has its source under Three Barrows, and though its course to the united waters of Bala and Middle Brooks is but short, it is none the less interesting; it joins those streams a little below their confluence. The workings at its head are rather extensive, and there are the remains of more than one small erection upon its banks. About the middle of its course, and very near to a fording place, there are some scattered stones, and amid these is a shallow granite trough of similar character to the one at the head of the Brock Hill stream, already described. Its dimensions are two feet eight inches long, eighteen inches wide at one end, and fourteen inches at the other, and three inches deep.

Below this the stream bends rather sharply round to the left, and at a short distance down flows through a most charming little hollow. The laughing waters are shut in by high and narrow banks, completely covered with moss and heather, from the sides of which a number of mountain-ash trees grow, hiding the little stream from view. But it is easy to scramble down between the bushes, and on a hot summer's day, the delightful coolness afforded by their shade is most welcome to the rambler who seeks rest by the purling brook. Gleams of sunshine find their way in between the openings in the leafy canopy, and falling on the mossy sides, besprinkled with the water of the miniature cascades, discover sparkling gems, such as one may dream of in an enchanted fairy grotto, while the babbling murmur of the stream falls like lulling music on the ear.

On the slopes of Zeal Hill, that rise from Bala Brook, hut collections are numerous, several of them being enclosed within walls. This is the hill on whose other side we noticed so many settlements near Shipley Tor, and the whole are well worthy of close examination.*

Immediately below the confluence of the united waters of Bala and Middle Brooks with Red Brook, and on the right bank, is a small

* Owing to an error in revising "proof," the meaning of a remark which I made relative to the walled settlements of the moor, in the last issue of this magazine (p. 48), was completely altered. The sentence commencing at line sixteen, in the first column, should read thus: "The argument which has been advanced that these Dartmoor pounds must have been fortified villages because no such settlements would have been required by a few shepherds, is, to my mind, entirely beside the mark."

hut group of an interesting character. There is a wall which extends for a distance of two hundred and four yards, but which does not form a complete circle, not being carried along the bank of the stream, for that is here rather high and steep, and was, doubtless, considered sufficient protection. The distance between the ends of the wall, that is to say, the length of the chord of the arc, is one hundred and ten yards. The width of the wall is about eight feet, and four and a half feet in height, and it encloses four complete hut circles, with the remains of others much dilapidated. But the principal point of interest attaching to it is its possession of several small courts, very like those which we have described at "The Rings" on the Avon. These are situated close to the inside of the wall at the higher part of the enclosure, which lies on sloping ground.

Below this the stream passes down a charming valley, and flowing under Zeal Bridge, mingles its waters with the Avon, falling into that river over a ledge of rocks breast high, the meeting of the streams being in the midst of a wood, and forming a most picturesque and attractive scene.

In Diamond Lane, an old track not far distant, and one of the very roughest to be seen anywhere, which leads up to the moor from the road between Zeal and Didworthy Bridges, I have noticed another trough, but am inclined to think it is only an ordinary water-trough, and having no connection with mining. It is larger and deeper than those which I have found near the stream-works.

We have thus glanced at the remains of the tinners' operations on the Avon and its tributaries, and the various objects we have noticed there, and those which we shall see on the Erme, will serve as examples of what the old miners have left upon the moor to tell us of their doings there. This will enable us to be brief in our survey of the remaining rivers, and hurry on to meet the old stannaries at Crockern Tor.

The ease with which tin-stone may be transmuted into metal, and the conditions of life in primitive times, makes it more than likely that much of the tin produced on the moor in the early days, before the advent of the stannary laws, was the result of individual effort, rather than of any combined system of working. In Boyd Dawkins's *Early Man in Britain* is an account by Mr. Phillips of the preparation of tin-ore, which he saw in 1856 in a hamlet near San Martin, in the province of Zamora in Spain. Mr. Phillips tells us that he met with a family who were occupied in treating tin-ores on their own account. The children collected rich shode stones of tin-oxide from the surface of neighbouring ploughed fields, which were afterwards broken with a hammer upon a stone, the extraneous matter being then picked out. The furnace made use of consisted of a cylinder lined with clay formed in a small pile of stones, constructed without mortar. Mr. Phillips proceeds: "In the centre of the top of this was the opening of the furnace, and on the side towards the prevailing wind a screen of masonry was built to the height of some two feet; so that, externally, the apparatus was not unlike a large chair built solid to the seat, enclosing a chimney-pot extending from the middle of it nearly to the floor-level. A blast was employed, produced by an old pair of wheezy blacksmith's bellows, apparently of English make, placed behind the screen of masonry, the *tuyère* being inserted about four inches above the bottom. The tap-hole, which was on the opposite side, was kept constantly open.

"In order to carry on the operation of smelting, the ore which had been collected by the small children, and had subsequently been broken and roughly picked over by a bigger brother, was finally charged into the furnace, alternately with handfuls of fuel, by the mother, while the father blew the bellows. Charcoal made from the roots of a species of heath, locally plentiful, was employed as fuel, no flux of any kind was used, and the metal and slag issuing from the open tap-hole were received in a fragment of a broken cast-iron

pot. A very small quantity of slag only was produced, which, falling from time to time into the broken pot with the metal, was, as it set, removed with an iron crook.

"When a sufficent quantity of tin had accumulated in the broken pot, it was cast into strips in a sandstone mould.

"The quantity produced did not exceed a few pounds per hour, and I was informed that after being cast into strips it was usually sold to travelling tinkers for the purpose of tinning copper vessels."*

In the far-away times, when men in an early stage of civilization sought the moor for the treasures of its river banks, we can well imagine that some such primitive manner of working, and of dividing the labour among the family, was followed by them.

*(To be continued.)*

## Original Notes.

**Sir Hugh Pyper.**—A monument in Launceston church contains the outline of a biography which deserves filling up. It reads as follows:—"Here lies the Body of Colonel Sr. Hugh Piper, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Citadel and Island of Plymouth, Captain of the Castle of Exon, Constable of the Castle of Launceston, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwal; an Alderman and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Dunhevid. He served in the Civil Wars as an Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain under Sir Richard and Sir Beville Granville, Knts., at the siege of Plymouth, at the battles of Stratton and Lansdowne, where he was wounded in the neck, thigh, and shot through the shoulder. His estates were sequestered by the Rump Parliament for his loyalty to his Master and iujured Sovereign, King Charles the First. He died July 24th, 1687; aged 76. Near him lies buried Dame Sibella, his wife (daughter of John Parr, of the City of Exeter, Gent.), who died Jany. 4th, 1704; aged eighty-three."

The fanciful biography given of this knight by Mrs. Bray, in the second chapter of *Warleigh*, may be at once put aside, and I should be glad to be assisted in discovering more exact particulars concerning him. When writing my historical sketch of Launceston five years ago, I had a doubt even as to his parentage, because of the many Pypers in the Launceston Register, and because the records of the baptisms from March 23, 1611, to April 27, 1614, between which periods he appears from his monument to have been born, are noted in that volume as "lost, or at least wanting." I now find, however, from the *Royalist Composition Papers* in the Record Office (second series, vol. xlvii., pp. 415-23), that he was the son of Arthur Pyper, a distinguished Launceston citizen. No record of his marriage is in the register, but it does not seem impossible that "Arthur the son of Hugh Piper, gent.," who was baptised on August 22, 1641, and buried on November 2, 1642, was his child, and that "Mary, wife of Hugh Piper, gent.," who was buried on August 31, 1641, was his first wife, though the point somewhat depends upon the date, which the Exeter Register could doubtless supply, when he married Dame Sibella.

The proceedings of Hugh Pyper through the Civil War would be interesting to trace. In a Launceston Borough Account of January 6, 1642-43 (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 260), the supply is recorded of "wood and candell's to Capt. Piper's shouldiers, and a lanteon for the gard;" but it is not certain whether this was Hugh or his father Arthur, the latter being described in a Burough Account of a later period in the same year (p. 267), as "captaine of this towne and St. Steephens Company." It may have been that both were captains, for in "A True Relation of The proceedings of the Cornnish Forces under the command of the Lord Mohune and Sir Ralph Hopton," published in London, in 1643, and dated May 15, a list of Royalist officers in Cornwall is appended, which includes two called "Captain Piper." Dim as all this is, it is positive light compared with the darkness which envelopes Hugh Pyper's history during the ensuing eventful years, his next appearance being as a "delinquent" in 1650. There was presented on August 29 in that year, "to the honoble the Comissionrs for Compounding wth Delinquency," "the humble petition of Hugh Pyper of the Cyttie of Exeter gentleman," (*Royalist Composition Papers*, second series, vol. xlvii., p. 418), which, according to the official record, alleged "That his father Arthur Pyper paid unto the Committee of Cornwall in his life tyme (Arthur had been buried at Launceston on April 13, 1647) the somme of Twenty marks for his delinquency, and hereupon hee enjoyed his land during his life, And saith, That in his fathers life, hee had noe estates to Compound for, nor was ever sequestred in his fathers life tyme, and therefore did not Compound, although hee was comprised in the Articles of Excester." The delinquency charged against Hugh Pyper was "That hee adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament," an accusation he could not have denied; but it would be interesting to know how this adherence could have been so valuable as to earn for him the honours mentioned on his monument. Could, therefore, any reader supply me with help as to the dates and circumstances upon which Hugh Pyper was (1) married to Sibella Parr, (2) knighted, and (3) received his Plymouth, Exeter, and Launceston appointments?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* *Early Man in Britain*, pp. 401-2.

**Sir William de Tracy.**—At the north-west corner of Devonshire, jutting far out into the ocean, stands Morte Point, "The Rock of Death," so called from the innumerable shipwrecks which have occurred there. The adjacent manor formerly belonged to the family of Tracy. Sir William de Tracy, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, is said to have retired to this lonely spot after the commission of the deed, and to have founded the church of Mortehoe. A curse was pronounced upon him and his descendants :—

"All the Tracys
Have the wind in their faces."

A tomb ascribed to him is still shewn in the church, with the inscription :—

"Syre Gillaume de Tracy gist icy
Diu de son alme eyt mercy."

A knight, and yet a felon,
He stood on the Rock of Death,
And the waves of the wild Atlantic
Were roaring and raging beneath.

The waves of the wild Atlantic
Around him came rolling free,
With the gathered might, and the gathered weight,
Of a thousand leagues of sea.

From the stormy coast of Labrador,
From the banks of Newfoundland,
The west wind drove the billows
To break on that desolate strand.

O! woe betides the maiden
Who looks for her lover's sail,
No friendly port is the Point of Morte
In the rage of a western gale.

And strong is the heart of the landsman,
Who stands on that fatal rock,
When the jagged slate-masses are reeling
Beneath the breakers' shock.

The Royal blood of England
Was surging in his veins,
But the mark on his brow was branded
That was set of old upon Cain's.

And the howl of a people's hatred
Followed, where 'er he trod.
He had slain a man at the altar,
A priest in the house of God.

So he fled from the crowded city,
From the face of man he fled,
And sought in the western wilderness
A home to lay his head.

Alone on the desolate headland,
Or the barren sands of the bay,
In penance and in fasting
He wore his life away.

And the pitying neighbours laid him
In the stately church he had built
On the heights above the ocean,
To purge away his guilt.

A brief and a humble legend
Was carved on a brazen scroll,
"Here lies Sir William Tracy,
God's mercy on his soul.

Exeter. A. H. A. H.

* * *

From Berrow's *Western Journal*, October 8th, 1789 (reprinted in the *Worcester Daily Times*, October 7th, 1889.

**A Hundred years ago.**—There are said to be at present two children at Cruwys, in Devonshire, who have been suffered by their mother to run wild from their infancy rather than accept of the parish assistance. The one is a boy of ten, the other a girl of twelve years of age. They are both in a state of nature, feeding only on wild berries and running on all fours with amazing celerity. If pursued they utter a terrific scream and hide themselves in the top of a tree or in the recesses of a thicket. They are never seen in a standing position, nor can they be prevailed on to approach any person but their mother, with whom, though they cannot speak, they have always kept up a distant and fearful communication. R.

## Queries.

59.—**Prisoners of War in Devon and Cornwall.**—I should like to repeat a query I put in the *Western Antiquary* for September, 1884 (Vol. IV., No. 4, p. 77), as to where precise information can be obtained regarding the detention or parole, and otherwise of prisoners of war, during the last and the early part of the present century, in various places in Devon and Cornwall? It is known from contemporary evidence and tradition, that French prisoners of war were detained at those periods at Launceston and Tavistock, and that Americans were confined at Princetown, in 1812-13. The revolt of the last-named forms a thrilling page in the history of Dartmoor Prisons; but there must have been many other points of interest involved in the stay of the captives in various towns, as, for instance, the fact that it was at Tavistock that Captain Renaudin, of the famous French ship *Le Vengeur*, and the eight other surviving officers were detained in 1794, for it was in that town that their official report was drawn up of the sinking of that ship, which was distorted by Barrère into an astounding historical legend.

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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60.—**Plymouth Surnames.**—Is there any reason for so large a proportion of Plymouth surnames being monosyllabic? That is, if it be a fact, as is asserted by a writer in *Notes and Queries* of September 21, 1889. That a great number of such names do exist is manifest to any one who scans the names over the shops, and a stranger, like the writer spoken of, might very well be struck with it, if other places do not show them so profusely.

A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

* * *

61.—**The "Walla" in Wallabrook, etc.**—What is the meaning of this name? I recently heard a Devonshire clergyman explaining that Horrabridge was a corruption of Walla-bridge; the name of the river over which the bridge was built, being at the same time declared to be, properly, not the Walkham at all, but the Walla—at least, I so understood his remarks. A more probable derivation of Horrabridge has already been given in your

magazine, but I should like to know how far it would be possible for Walla to be changed into Horra?

W. S. B. H.

* * *

62.—**Daniel Boone.**—A correspondent, signing himself "Devonian," writing to the *Western Morning News*, recently says, "Your reference to Mademoiselle Nikita's descent on the female side from Daniel Boone, reminds me that this celebrated backwoodsman was the son of Devonshire parents, who were said to have emigrated from the neighbourhood of Exeter. He was born in Virginia in 1735, and died in 1820. Is anything known, with certainty, as to the home of his parents in this county?" I am under the impression that he came from the neighbourhood of Dartmouth, for, I believe, there is an estate close to that town, still called "Mount Boone," which was formerly, if not now, the property of the Seale family.

X.

* * *

63.—**Freedom Fields, Plymouth.**—From what portion of Plymouth history do these fields derive their name? I have heard of the former observation of a day called Freedom Day; were the two connected in any way?

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

64.—**Dunchideock.**—What is the meaning of this curious name? Is it in any way connected with the family of "Chidioke"? If so, are there any representatives of the family now living in the locality?

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

65.—**"Churchman's Family Magazine."**—I very much want to see Vol. II. of *The Churchman's Family Magazine* (1863), it contains a paper by Agnes Strickland, that I wish to consult. Should a reader of the *Western Antiquary* have a copy, I should be much obliged for the loan of it for a day or two.

E. PARFITT.

* * *

66.—**The Story of the Murder of Page.**—Would not this question of the relationship of Mrs. Page to Judge Glanville, of Tavistock, be settled by an examination of the monument to the judge in Tavistock Church, on which, I believe, mention is made of all his children?

DEVS, JUN.

* * *

67.—**Sheepwash, Devon.**—What is the origin of this name? Can it be possible that the operation of *washing sheep* gave it the appellation? or, is it a corruption?

HIBYSKWE.

* * *

68.—**Flushing (opposite Falmouth) and its Early History.**—I wish to obtain some particulars (more than are contained in the county histories) of Flushing, opposite Falmouth. All the histories that I have seen, quote Camden's account, "Built by some Dutchmen not long since," or words to that effect. Opposite St. Mawes, is a place called "Amsterdam;" at Gerran's Creek, near Helford river, is a place (two cottages) called also "Flushing." I want to find more of the origin of these early foreign settlements, and the names of the founders. The registers of Mylor parish, in which the Falmouth Flushing is, only commences 1675. It is in Tregen Manor belonging to Lord Clinton. I have yet to find whether he has the Court Rolls of 1560-1600. There were two emigrations of Netherlanders to England, 1567 and 1584. Was there not a Lady Killigrew (*temp.* Eliz.) who instigated an attack on some Dutch vessels in Falmouth Creek, when the captains and others were killed. Could the crews have settled at that time?

W. J. C. MOENS.

Lymington.

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69.—**Family of De la Pile.**—Can you give me any particulars of the above family? In an old deed, which I met with, I noticed that Henry de la Pile held lands in the parish of Payhembury, and also at Honiton, between the years 1272 and 1307.

J. PILE.

Truro.

## Replies.

**Long Tenure of Benefices.**—I have a friend in this neighbourhood, the Rev. John Elliott, Rector of Randwich, who has held the benefice of that parish for more than seventy years. He will complete the ninety-eighth year of his age on the 19 December next, and he is likely to live until he is a hundred. He is in full possession of all his faculties except hearing, and until lately, has preached once every Sunday in his parish church. Perhaps the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma would like to make a note of this? I can, if he wishes, send him the exact date of his appointment to the living.

JOHN LIBBY.

Stroud.

* * *

**Humphrey Langford** (IX., 40, p. 60,).—See Foster's *Gray's Inn Admission Registers*, page 273. "1655, June 25, Humphrey Langford, son and heir of William L., of Marham Church, co. Cornwall, gent."

V. L. O.

* * *

**Dymond's Essays** (IX., 37).—The author of these valuable essays died in 1828. The first edition was published in London in 1829, by Hamilton, Adams, and Company, Paternoster Row, and T. Halle, Exeter. The second edition, now before me, consists of two volumes, and was published in 1830. The names of Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and T. Balle, of Exeter, and other local publishers occur in the imprint.

J. FARLEY RUTTER.

Mere.

**Jonathan Dymond** (IX., 37).—Dr. Oliver in a short notice of "Biographies of Exonians," published at various times in the *Exeter Flying Post*, says, "Jonathan Dymond, born 19 December, 1796. This talented young man was the author of *An Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity.* At the time of his premature death, which occurred on the 6 of May, 1828, he had completed *Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind.* The work was published in two volumes, octavo. He was buried in the Friends' Cemetery, in Magdalen Street (Exeter), on the 11 May, in his thirty-second year."

In reading the advertisement by the Editor of the two volumes on the *Principles of Morality*, the assertion made by Dr. Oliver is scarcely correct in saying that the author had "completed the Essays," the Editor says "the author died in the spring of 1828, leaving behind him in manuscript the three Essays of which this work is composed. It is due to his memory to notice here that he regarded no part as in a state fully prepared for publication. He had placed portions of the first and second Essays in the hands of some friends, of whose remarks he wished to avail himself previous to his committing the work to the press. These were returned to him a short time only before his decease, and when he was too weak to read the comments which were sent with them."

The essays were printed for T. Balle, Bookseller, by W. C. Pollard, Exeter, and published by Hamilton, Adams, and Company, Paternoster Row, and T. Balle, Exeter 1829. E. PARFITT.

* * *

**Rattenbury** (IX., 50).—On reference to Besley's *Exeter Directory*, there are six families of this name in Exeter, the residence of one H. Rattenbury, draper, 181, Fore Street, is the son of an old North Devon family.

E. PARFITT.

* * *

**Humphrey Morice, M.P., Launceston** (1749-80, IX., p. 61).—William Morice, High Bailiff of Westminster, was the son of Thomas Morice, M.P. for Haslemere (from 1661 till his decease in 1675), by his wife, Anne Vaughan: Thomas Morice was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1 June, 1675, and his widow on 24 October, 1693 (*vide* Colonel Chester's *W.A. Registers*). Mary, daughter of Bishop Atterbury, was baptised at the chapel of Bridewell Hospital, 23 October, 1698, married William Morice, at Bromley, Kent, on 21 May, 1715, died at Toulouse, 8 November, 1729, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, 21 February, 1729-30. Several of their children lie buried in the Abbey. William Morice was ancestor of the present family of Morice, of Springfield, co. Clare. There does not seem to be any connection between the family of the High Bailiff and the Morices of Werrington. Horace Walpole must have been in error in styling Humphrey Morice a grandson of Bishop Atterbury. In the Parliamentary Returns, as well as in several contemporary lists in my possession of last century Parliaments, he is invariably described as of Werrington Park. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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**B. Cuthbert Mayne** (vol. VI., p. 219).—This martyr is said by Mr. Robbins to have been born at Barnstaple; this, however, is an error; in the accounts given of him when he was placed among the beatified some two years ago, he was represented as being a native of the "parish of Youlston;" there is, however, no such parish in North Devon, Youlston being a house, the seat of the Raleigh branch of the Chichester family since the marriage of John Chichester—born 1474—with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Beaumont, of Youlston.

I have recently found in the register of the parish of Shirwell, the record of the baptism of Cuthbert Mayne as follows:—"Cutbert Mayne the sonne of William Maine was baptised the xx daie of March año p'dto." [1544].

The baptism taking place on St. Cuthbert's day, will account for the christian name, which is exceedingly rare in North Devon registers. This martyr was, however, associated with Barnstaple; it is highly probable that he received his education at the school from which this is dated, as did Bishop Jewell, and his opponent, Dr. Harding. It is at all events recorded that when the brutal execution had taken place, and the body had been quartered, one quarter was sent to Barnstaple to be placed on a gate of the town, the others being exposed at Launceston, Bodmin, and Tregony, the head at Wadebridge, whence it was taken to Lanherne, the crown of the skull is still to be seen in the convent in its reliquary.

Grammar School, Barnstaple. THOMAS WAINWRIGHT.

* * *

**The Rev. R. S. Hawker and old Ballads.**—It does not appear on the face of it, why Dr. Brushfield should attempt to show that Hawker was not a plagiarist, but that other people were. If Hawker claimed the Trelawny ballad, he certainly was a plagiarist, for the refrain was not the only part of the song known before Hawker's day. If Hawker merely put forth a version of his own, well and good; but if he said he was the author of the song he was a plagiarist, and richly deserves the plagiarists' repute. Then with respect to the "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick," put side by side with Hawker's "Sir Beville," (not very wisely by Dr. Brushfield). Who, that is endowed with the least critical faculty, can doubt on reading the two ballads, that Hawker is the plagiarist, and the "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick" is the original. The two titles are enough, even without the text. But the full text given of both is evidence that "Sir Beville" is written by a far more modern pen than "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick." Hawker's own work is not so good, that every old song of merit should be

attributed to him. In my opinion Hawker was the plagiarist, and not a very clever one either. In this same number of the *Western Antiquary*, in which "Sir Beville" and "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick" are given, there is a quotation from George Eliot, by Dr. H. H. Drake (p. 58), which is most applicable to the Hawker claims. W. F. C.

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**John Drake** (IX., 56).—I agree that information which does not concern the public is not entitled to space in the *Western Antiquary*, but I shall be happy to furnish any descendant from the said John Drake with a copy of his baptismal register, provided it is not to further a claim to the Drake estates, for that would be folly in anyone.

Before a claim, talked of as impending, goes into court, it will suffice to state that John Drake was not born in 1711, as might be inferred—he was born in wedlock—he did not descend from John, the brother of Sir Francis Drake, and the christian name of his father was not Mark. H. H. DRAKE.

London.

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**John Drake** (IX., 36).—In reply to your correspondent, "S. P. M." (*sine prole masculina*), the John Drake named, was a younger brother of Sir Francis Drake, and died without issue, though some, for want of knowing the circumstances, pretend the contrary. Genealogists have long been agreed on this point.

In the first place, Sir Francis, in order to "advance his own name and posterity," and that his lands should "remain and continue in his name and blood" (Indre 27 January, 38 Eliz., recited in the *Inq. p. m.*), would naturally have selected the son of his brother John for his heir, instead of his own youngest brother Thomas.

But supposing that for some reason he had preferred to settle his estates on Thomas, and "the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten," instead of continuing thus:—"and, in default of such issue, to the use of the right heirs of the said Sir Francis Drake for ever." He would have inserted a remainder clause, naming John's issue, and the issue of any other brother, if any such there were, and then continued "in default," etc.

Burke (Ulster) inconsiderately accepted a statement from some Drakes who settled in Ireland, that they descended from John Drake, of Bugden, in Huntingdon, brother of Sir Francis Drake, and Ulster granted them the fesse wavy between two estoiles, in consequence, but in the original visitation, the christian name of Drake, of Bugden, is not mentioned. Suspecting an error, and that I knew whence the family came, I travelled straight some hundreds of miles to and fro to their native parish, and it appears the christian name omitted was Richard, who had grandchildren, born before 1570, while John, the brother of Sir Francis died a young man, little over twenty, in 1573.

Unless there are lands or visitations to guide one in determining the descent, it is safest to reject all professed Drake pedigrees tracing earlier than the seventeenth century. WYVERN GULES.

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**Henry Manaton, M.P.** (IX., 35).—Henry Manaton, of Harewood, Calstock, married at St. Thomas's, Exeter, 3 August, 1693, Madam Martha Andrew, of Lyme, and died A.D. 1716, leaving Kilworthy, near Tavistock, to his relative and executor of his will, Francis Manaton, who then migrated from Manaton to Kilworthy (Tonkin and Chanc, pro. 1731). His wife Martha, died in July, 1721, (will prob. Bodmin), leaving most of her property to her niece, Martha Radcliffe, and certain legacies to the [illegible] John Fursman, who succeeded his friend Anstis, Rev. [illegible] as registrar for Cornwall. These were married at Garter, a[illegible]'s, Exeter, 18 May, 1721, and had one St. Thomas [illegible] Fursman, who was the infant plaintiff daughter, Martha [illegible] above alluded to. Her father was in the Chancery suit [illegible] of Exeter Cathedral, and his afterwards Chancellor [illegible] monumental structure in the mausoleum was the largest [illegible] dimensions in the restora- cathedral, though shorn of its [illegible] dson, and that of his tion. His portrait, painted by Hu[illegible] descended to me daughter, painted by Gandy, of Exeter, [illegible] walls. (See as heirlooms, and are now hanging on my [illegible] rose Mana- note under Manaton Visit. Cornw. Harl. Soc.) [illegible] ad a son

The Manaton story is very involved, Amb[illegible] Indre, ton, late of Trecarrel, left a widow, Jane, and [illegible] and heir apparent, called Ambrose, as appears by [illegible] 4 February, 1652. (Claus., 1654, pt. 42, m. 3).

Among Sir Francis Drake's disbursements in Le[illegible] (Pocket book preserved at Nutwell Court, and show[illegible] me by Lady Eliot Drake), are payments to Ca[illegible] Ambrose Mannington, £50, and to Mr. Tristram Gor[illegible] of St. Budeaux, £50, and it appears from the pedig[illegible] that Ambrose Manaton's brother, Sampson, married [illegible] daughter of Tristram Gorges, the man sent to London b[illegible] Drake in charge of Don Pedro de Valdez.

Marriage licence, 3 February, 1612-3. Sampson Mannington, son of Peter Mannington, of Southill, Esq., and Mary Gorges, daughter of Tristram Gorges, while he lived of Budshed, Esq., deceased.

In Lake's *History of Cornwall* (IV., 158), we read that "Sampson Manaton (of Manaton) died in 1637; Ambrose M., one of his sons, M.P. for Launceston, 1639-40, entertained Charles I. at Trecarrel, at the commencement of the Civil War. He was re-elected in 1641 and 1643, but was disabled for 'deserting the service of the house.' Sampson, his brother, had issue, Francis, who rebuilt the family mansion and out-buildings, which bore the initials and date—F.M., 1687."

The christian name Sampson, was adopted probably in honour of St. Sampson, the patron saint of the church of Southill, Cornwall. WYVERN GULES.

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**Captain Francis Drake** (IX., 41-42).—For an account of the great American claim, see the *New York Herald*, 20 June, 1872, or a condensed report in the

*Western Morning News*, 1 July following. Fifty innocents then claimed descent from Sir Francis Drake, and some in England now imagine that his younger brother John, who was slain in June, 1573, was their ancestor. A surprising number of claims, some to Drake property, some to Drake descent, have been submitted to me from all quarters of the world, all the parties accepted my authority excepting one that accepted it partially and gained nothing, and another that rejected it, and I will briefly notice both. One party bound themselves spontaneously and legally to pay me £100,000 if successful, and I discouraged them. Others have offered to defray any expenses I might chose to incur, and I gave them costly genealogical information *gratis*. As to the great American claim, it collapsed at once on my writing one letter explicitly to the claimant's secretary.

The case stands thus: in 1717 Francis Henry Drake joined with his father, Sir Francis Drake, Baronet (*ob.*, 1718), in suffering a recovery of all the Drake property to Sir John Rogers (Recov. 4 Geo. I., Mich. ro. 100). This barred the entail, however much we may question the propriety of defeating the design of the great admiral to continue his estates in his right heirs for ever. The right heir is in America, as I will explain.

But it is well to show how blinded people are in the n) pursuit of Mammon. There was an Elizabethan Chancery Soc. suit, printed in 1827, and its information worn threadbare Amb ng ago. In 1584, William Kelly brought an action and ainst one John Drake, for the surrender of the title ears b ds of South Croundale. It was shown in evidence n. 3). a lease of West Croundale had been granted in 1553 nts in L enry Trecarrel, of Trecarrel, to John Drake, the son and show Edmund Drake, which lease of W. Croundale the s to Ca hn devised by will in remainder to his wife, Julian, tram Gor John Drake the defendant, and it is now asserted the pedig hn Drake, the original lessee, was the brother of , married ncis Drake. The absurdity of the assertion is London b at a glance. Sir Francis Drake was born in younger brother John, was born say in 1550, he mpson Man- could not have been a lessee in 1553, nor could he l, Esq., and a son of age in 1584 to defend an action at ile he lived rson.

the facts are that the Edmund named was the er of Sir Francis Drake, the lessee, John Drake, ore 1561, when his will was proved; his wife e devisee for life, died in 1564, will proved 1565, n Drake, the remainder man and defendant, died West Croundale remained in the family for n a century after the Chancery suit, till the Drakes th their interest to James, the son of Sir William y.

nse was granted 17 September, 1619, to John nior, Mark Drake, John Drake, junior, and Drake, to alienate some land in Somerset, near , to John Stawell, Esq. (Pat. 17 Jas. 1, pt 15. and it is sought to indentify these Somerset Johns with the West Devonshire Johns above. I can prove to a moral certainty from my collection of registers, that Mark Drake at least was no immediate member of Sir Francis Drake's family.

I will dismiss this case as too ridiculous to argue further, and simply state that instead of receiving thanks, I have been persecuted in the press and other ways for trying to convince others against their will.

Bampfield Drake, Rector of Farway, Devon, and son of Joseph Drake, descended from Thomas, the youngest brother and heir of Sir Francis Drake, and left sons, Joseph, Francis, Bampfield, John, and William. I had succeeded in proving the extinction of all the male descendants from Thomas, excepting the three elder sons of Bampfield, and from losing all trace of them, concluded they must have emigrated. I may mention here that the statement of your correspondent, F. D. Pearce (p. 40), though right in the main requires modification. William Drake was not unmarried, he had two wives and died without issue. John Savery Drake being the son of John Drake could have been the right heir only in the event of his uncles Joseph, Francis, and Bampfield, dying without issue male. At any rate, F. D. Pearce's statement effectually disposes of the claims of any outsider.

Six or seven years ago an American lawyer was sent over to interview me. He spread an immense chart of pedigree before me containing a host of names. Experience had taught me not to drop a leading word, I merely said, "Point me the right heir?" He laid his finger on the name of Bampfield Drake, saying, "That is our man, stand or fall." According to tradition he was a clergyman in England, and descended from the first baronet, his two sons, Francis and Bampfield migrated to South Carolina, and he showed me a rough plan of the locality, and I noticed that it was near Boone's settlement. Francis Drake was killed by the Indians, and his grave at the foot of a tree was well known to aged persons, among whom was a negress more than a hundred years old. All the evidences had been tested conformably with American law, as there were no parish registers to consult. The family had preserved their traditions carefully, and Bampfield had been in use as a christian name among them. Feeling satisfied, I agreeably surprised my informant by saying, "That on the morrow I would produce copies of Francis and Bampfield's baptismal registers, and would show him the originals at Farway, in Devon, where Bampfield, their father, was rector." I surmised that the sons had gone to Boone's settlement because the rector's cousin german, Sir Francis Drake, had married Anne Boone (second wife), who, I knew by wills, was related to the famous settler, Daniel Boone.

> "The General Boone backwoodsman of Kentucky
> Was happiest amongst mortals anywhere."—
>
> *Don Juan, viii.*, Sta. 61.

(See more in a note to my *Hundred of Blackheath*, p. 222).

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Probably Francis Drake was slain in one of the several encounters Boone had with the Indians, and he might have been the Captain Francis Drake alluded to by your correspondent.

I insisted that there was no property recoverable, and I was backed by more than one counsel's opinion, but I recommended the revival of the first baronetcy under all circumstances, and I mentioned the subject incidentally to Sir Albert Woods, Garter, but my recommendation was not entertained by the heir.

I suppose it is no secret that I have received numbers of applications for opinion respecting the Drake claim from all quarters of the world, but no other case was entitled to serious consideration.

London. H. H. DRAKE.

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**Ambrose Manaton, of Trecarrell** (IX., 59).—Ambrose Manaton, of South Petherwin and Trecarrell, was the second son of Peter Manaton, of Manaton, his eldest brother being Sampson Manaton, of Manaton, and his youngest, Henry Manaton. He was great-great-grandson of the Sampson Manaton, of Manaton, who married the daughter of John Trecarrell; one of his uncles was an Ambrose, who commanded during the Armada, the *B. Manington*, one of the "Merchauntes Shippes appointed to serve Westwardes under the charge of Sir ffraunces Drake" (see *W.A.*, vii., 308); while another was Sampson, who married the daughter of Richard Hawkins, and whose sons were Pierce, Edward, Richard, and Arthur, who, with their father, took an active part on the Royalist side in the Civil War. There does not appear to be much known concerning his return to the House of Commons for Bossiney in 1621-22, and Tregony in 1624-5, and the date of his birth seems uncertain; but his name is on a warrant of May 26, 1625, now in the House of Lords MSS., "to pay Ambrose Manington 51*l.* for the press of 300 footmen and their conduct from Cornwall to Barnstaple for service in Ireland." On June 27, 1627, the Duke of Buckingham informed Nicholas, the Secretary of the Privy Council, that "Ambrose Mannington," Sir Richard Buller, and Nicholas Trefusis, three justices of Cornwall, were to be "outed of their places," before the next Launceston Assizes, because of their opposition to the forced loan; but Manaton was evidently regarded as the least offender, he not being, like the others, sent to the Lords for punishment. No other mention of him have I found until 1640, when he was returned for Launceston to both the Short and the Long Parliaments, and various signs soon appeared that he was far less warm in opposition to the Court than he had been years before; his delay in signing the Protestation being evidence of this, and his joining the King's Parliament at Oxford, proof positive. This is not the occasion for detailing his troubles during the Civil War, which were curious and varied, and have not yet been published; but it may be noted that in a list of Royalist officers in Cornwall, published in the spring of 1643, appear the names of a "Serjeant-Major Mannington" and a "Captain Mannington," one of whom may have been Ambrose, though both may have been his nephews. He was expelled the House of Commons on January 22, 1643-44, and on September 19, 1646, he was deprived of the Recordership of Launceston (which, according to Messrs. Peters' *History*, he had held from 1622) because of his exertions in the Royalist cause. He "compounded" with the Commons in 1647, was cleared of his delinquency and pardoned by the Parliament in 1648, and died at South Petherwin (where a monument remains to his memory, and on which he is described as a soldier), on June 11, 1651. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Werrington and the Duke of Northumberland** (IX., 33).—In attempting to estimate the date at which the first Duke of Northumberland purchased Werrington, and thus secured the "patronage" of the boroughs of Launceston and Newport, it may be of assistance to examine the marriage connections of the Percy family at the middle of the last century. It thus appears that the second wife of the second Duke of Northumberland, whom she married in 1779, was the third daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, who sat for Launceston from 1758 to 1768. The second daughter of Burrell had married a younger brother of this nobleman, while the eldest was the wife of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, also of Beckenham, who was returned for Newport at a bye-election in 1770, for Launceston at the dissolution in 1802, and again for the latter borough at a bye-election in 1807. Further, a daughter of Bennet, and thus niece of the second Duchess of Northumberland, married Sir John Edward Swinburne, of Capkeaton, Northumberland, who was returned for Launceston at a bye-election in 1788. It would thus seem as if it was through Peter Burrell's connection with the Percy family that the attention of the Duke of Northumberland was first called to the Werrington property and its political influences; and it is to be noted that Peter's son, Sir William Burrell, was a party, with the second Duke of Northumberland, to a Chancery suit in 1792, brought by certain parishioners of St. Stephens-by-Launceston (in which parish Newport is situate), concerning the Horwell charity. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

In Mr. W. P. Courtney's *Parliamentary History of Cornwall* (p. 371), it is stated that, "the estate of Werrington was sold to the Duke of Northumberland in 1775, 'a noble purchase,' said rumour, 'near £100,000,' and the patronage of the twin boroughs of Launceston and Newport was included in the bargain." Probably, Mr. Courtney could give the contemporary authority for this statement. D.

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**Fowey M.P.'s.**—I have now seen the third volume of Willis's *Notitia* and compared it with the Mena-

billy MS. They are both taken from the same source as Mr. Pink suggested; but the arrangement of the Menabilly MS. is similar to that in Willis's *Notitia*, Vol. I., and not as in Vol. III., therefore I did not recognize any resemblance between them, before I had gone through them in detail. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

Kilmarth.

## • Notes and Comments. •

*Under this head we propose giving occasional antiquarian and other notes of local or general interest, extracted from the daily and other journals.*

THE *Eagle*, published at Redruth, gives an interesting account of St. Wendrona's Well, Wendron, which is situated in the southern part of the parish, on the estate of Tielill, only a few yards south from the farmhouse. This holy well is enclosed within a small Gothic chapel, probably erected in the thirteenth century, and is reached by a path now almost overgrown with rank grass and marsh plants leading from the highway to the spring along the margin of a tiny stream, which finds its way to Gweek, and empties itself in the Helford river. The building externally is 8 feet 6 inches in length, 8 feet 4 inches wide, and about 7 feet 6 inches to the ridge of the roof. The floor of the interior is about 3½ feet square, and there are stone seats which will accommodate three persons at each side, similar to those in the Church porch at Wendron. The entrance faces south, where an arched granite doorway leads to the interior. In the north wall is a recess 18 inches wide, 40 inches high, and 26 deep. The water wells up from the bottom of a basin or trough, and then overflows under a large thin stone which forms part of the floor of the chapel, and on each side of the recess which contains the well is a smaller recess, while above the keystone of the inner arch is a niche, with granite dressings, which is supposed to at one time have contained an image of the patron saint. Many other interesting particulars of the well, now covered with ivy, and its surroundings, as well as of the patron saint, Wendrona, who is supposed to have lived in a cell on the top of Carnmenellis Hill, are given in the description, which is headed by a picture of the holy well.

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IN connection with the re-opening of Bradninch Church, which took place on Thursday, the following particulars may be of interest: Bradninch was known as Braineis by the Saxons, and was a place of importance in those days. It is also referred to in Brithwald the Saxon's days as Braynes. In Bishop Boonescombe's *Register* (July 10, 1261), it is spelt Braneys, and in the *Register* of Bishop Stafford (July 15, 1395), Bradenyny and Bradenassch. In the early part of the last century (See *Roads of England and Wales*, by Bowen, 1731, for instance) the name of the place may be found spelt Bradninch and Bradinuch, but a flower by any name would smell as sweet, and Bradninch has undoubtedly played a goodly part for a little place in the history of the West. It appears at the time of the Conquest, to have been given to one William Chienie, and was afterwards, in the reign of Edward III., made a part of the dukedom of Cornwall, the dukes thereof being henceforth known as barons of Braynes. It long sent members to Parliament, but, being a poor place, in Henry VII.'s time it was excused this privilege on payment—it is recorded—of a fine of five marks. During the Civil War between the Royalists and Puritans it suffered considerably, and in 1665 was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The year before, King Charles I. slept several nights at Bradninch House, and the bedstead whereon the honoured guest reposed is still preserved. The town received its first charter from Reginald de Dunstanvill, Earl of Cornwall, in 1135, and another from King John. It was re-incorporated by James I. in 1604, and by Charles II. in 1681. The corporation was abolished in 1883, and as a matter of actual fact, ceased to exist on Lady-day 1886. It is to-day a sleepy little place of something under two thousand souls, and is nicely situated in the midst of a charming country.—*W.D.M.*, October 9, 1889.

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**Eyes and no Eyes.**—Some of our readers may remember this as the title of one of the most amusing stories in the ancient "Evenings at Home." But the lesson therein conveyed seems to be none the less needed for this generation than for its predecessors, and the small things that are overlooked in passing through life make up a very important aggregate. This is particularly so in the minor matters of archæology. The bulk of these are either overlooked altogether, or else regarded as of no value, and cast aside; and it is impossible fully to estimate what has been lost in this way in the direction of history and research. Some idea may be formed, however, from the continually recurring fact that when people are on the watch for such things they occur. There is very little doubt that the paucity of Roman relics in the neighbourhood of Plymouth is to some extent at least due to want of observation, for more traces have been recorded in the past half-dozen years during which they have been sought for than in all previous time—and even within the past few weeks. So with regard to the existence of flint implements, etc., on Dartmoor. In one or two localities they are fairly plentiful—in one at least very plentiful—but, as a rule, they are sparsely, though all but universally, scattered. Mr. F. Brent has been far and away the most successful finder in this quarter of Dartmoor, and about Princetown Mr. Alexander and Mr. R. Burnard, while still more recently Mr. R. Hansford Worth has found a well-shaped flake on the "Abbot's Way." All other finds, however, pale in comparison with a collection of something like 3,000 made in and about one field on the other side of the moor. The most interesting discovery in the stone implement way made of late fell to the lot of Mr. Ellery Bennet, who in a field near Avonwick picked up a beautifully-wrought stone adze, holed—probably the most perfectly shaped in the county. Bronze spear heads were found in the same locality not many years ago, and still more lately flint scrapers and the like. We shall learn a great deal more about our predecessors if folks will only keep their eyes open.—*W.D.M.*, November 15, 1889.

## • Correspondence. •

### SIR JOHN HAWKINS; OR, DOCKYARD PECULATION.

SIR,—Your readers are much indebted to you for presenting them with authentic State Records, touching the real character of that over-rated man, Sir John Hawkins. We expect truth at first-hand from biographers now, and not *réchauffés* of the concoction that suited our grandparents, and I am glad to see the *Western Antiquary* fulfilling its mission, and putting a check on the trashy effusions that are foisted on the western counties from time to time. I shall make a point of seeing those original records for myself.

By the way, how does Miss Hawkins explain the arms at page seven of her book? A Trelawney's escutcheon of pretence on what is intended for Sir John Hawkins's coat, quartering Hawkins, of Nash Court, an "unwarranted assumption," which other correspondents have pointed out. Sir John Hawkins did not marry a Trelawney; his mother was of that family, but he did not marry her, and the ecclesiastics inform us that a man may not marry his grandmother. They are not the arms of Hawkins's father, nor of his son Richard; then to what "Plymouth Armada Hero" do they belong? INQUIRER.

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### THE EDDYSTONE CONTROVERSY.

May I suggest to Major Edye and the other disputants over this question, that while the Major is clearly mistaken in supposing that the Eddystone reef in the English Channel derives its name from a personal name like Edye, yet that the idea really arose from a sort of instinctive feeling that a rock had been named?

This idea may receive confirmation from the fact, that a rock exists S.W. of Mizen Head (on the west of Ireland), and nearly S. of the Calf Rock, which bears the name Edye Rock, and is spelled exactly like the Major's patronymic. This may be seen on examining the charts of the sea coast of south-west Ireland.

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

# "Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

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*Memories of Hurstwood, Burnley, Lancashire, with Tales and Traditions of the Neighbourhood.* By TATTERSALL WILKINSON AND J. F. TATTERSALL. Burnley: J. and A. Lupton. London: J. S. Virtue and Co.

THIS handsome volume is of very varied interest. It opens with a description of Hurstwood in pre-historic times, then tells us of the place and its probable surroundings in the days of the Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, after which we are introduced to Hurstwood and its old Hall in the golden days of Elizabeth, when Spenser sang his sweet songs to the murmur of brook and river in this time-honoured old place. The book is full of references to Spenser, for he lived in this charming and retired spot for several years (1576-79). The title of the book *Memories of Hurstwood* is a very happy one, for it is not a history, it has no hard and fast method, but it consists of a number of pleasant chatty chapters, each having its own peculiar interest. There are many tales, stories, and legends in verse and in prose, and some interesting particulars respecting the Tattersall family, the most notable of whom, Richard Tattersall, died in 1725, he was better known as "Old Tatt.," a famous breeder of horses. In fact the Tattersalls have been known as hunters and horse-breeders for many generations, and "Tattersall's" was, and is as well known to a large section of the community, as the British Museum is to literary men, or the Exchange to merchants. As we said before, the interest of the book is very varied, and on that account it will please many who have little taste for solid literary food. We cordially recommend *Memories of Hurstwood* to those who like a chatty book, with a fair sprinkling of the traditional elements.

JOHN GAY'S FABLES. The latest editions of these most readable poems is published by Frederick Warne and Company, of London. The popularity of Gay's verses will be best understood from the fact that since 1727, when they first appeared, they have run through somewhere about one hundred and forty editions, without reckoning selections incorporated into collections of poetical works by different authors. Nine or ten French translations have been made of them, and they have also been translated at least twice into Italian, as well as into Latin, Hindustani, Bengali, and other languages. Editors like Samuel Johnson, Archdeacon Coxe, Owen, George Gilfillan, and Austin Dobson, have busied themselves with these perennial verses. They have been illustrated by John and Thomas Bewick, Blake, Skelton, Harvey, the Brothers Dalziel, Wootton, Kent, Kneller, and Charles Muss, the Court enamel painter of more than half a century ago. No fewer than five editions appeared in Glasgow alone, printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis and others, between the years 1750 and 1762, while more than one issue has appeared in far-off Calcutta. The author of the literary portion of "The Beggar's Opera," and "Acis," and "Galatea," the latter done into English from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and set to glorious music by Handel, has, in fact, achieved posthumous fame of an extraordinary kind. Some of these very fables, or rather portions of them, have passed into proverbs. It was Gay who first said, in Fable 27, about the sick man and the angel, that "While there's life there's hope," though the line has been sometimes imputed to Colley Cibber, who used it in one of his plays. Gay, again, in Fable 21, on the subject of a ratcatcher, gave rise to the saying, that "Two of a trade can ne'er agree," while once more, in Fable 34, he philosophically remarks that "Those who in quarrels interpose must often wipe a bloody nose." It would be easy to multiply examples of how Gay's lines have passed into proverbial philosophy, such as "Dearest friends, alas! must part," and "How happy could I be with either," and "We only part to meet again," this last being from that lovely lyric, "Black-eyed Susan." Each phrase appears to be simple enough; but it so happened that Gay was the first to hit upon them and express the particular idea in terse and epigrammatic language. The new edition has been admirably supervised by W. H. Kearley Wright, the Plymouth librarian, who has supplied a biography of the poet, together with a copious bibliography which cannot fail to interest students of British literature. The volume, moreover, is beautifully got up, and William Harvey's drawings are no fewer than one hundred and twenty-six in number.—*Glasgow Citizen*, November 8, 1889.

*The Princess Inja: A Fairy Tale.* By B. C. B. London: Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., 1889.

Few, if any, prettier books will be seen this season than the one before us, which records the adventures of the Princess Inja in fairyland. The little royal maiden was tempted from her father's garden by a yellow butterfly, whose exceptional beauty made her wander on and on in pursuit, until she unconsciously entered the domains of the gnomes, and was appointed chief cook. The august king of these small people intended to do Inja the honour of making her his queen, when a friendly gnome interfered, and made clear a way of escape for her; but many and varied were the adventures which befell her ere she regained her home. The story is exceedingly funny, and recalls the droll incidents in "Alice in Wonderland." The book is printed on paper of a delicate shade of green, as tasteful as it is uncommon. The illustrations are a charming feature, being reproductions of drawings of great merit; altogether it is a delightful book, calculated to enchain the fancy of the young folks, and to form an acceptable Christmas present.

FROM Mr. Walter Scott we have received a copy of *Uncle Toby's Birthday Book*, which is a charming little present for our little friends. We shall not reveal the identity of Uncle Toby, but simply state that he is a large-hearted man of the north-country, who has established and carried on a society for the children, called the "Dicky Bird Society," and has thus endeared himself to thousands of the boys and girls of Old England. The issue of this "birthday book" is a happy thought of Uncle Toby, and is one more link which binds him to his young friends. Every day in the year has an appropriate quotation, and there are blank leaves for the signatures of the young folks.

*The Pennycomequicks.* By S. BARING-GOULD. London: Messrs. Spencer, Blackett, and Hallous.

This, the latest successor of such powerful works as "John Herring," "Mehala," etc., is somewhat disappointing, in that the story is much weaker than those which have preceded it from the same pen; nor have the characters that strongly marked individuality which the creations of Mr. Baring-Gould generally possess. The plot is briefly as follows:—Jeremiah Pennycomequick is returning from a dinner party, when he is overtaken by a terrible flood and supposed to be drowned, whereupon his sister and nephews enter into possession of his property and effects. Mr. Pennycomequick has made a will in favour of Salome Cusworth, an adopted daughter whom he loves devotedly, but his impecunious and unprincipled sister tears off the signature and so renders it invalid. Philip Pennycomequick, one of the nephews, has a very shrewd idea of the way in which his aunt has manipulated the the will, and marries Salome rather by way of reparation, than because he loves her. The union is of the steady-going common-place order, until Philip discovers the unwelcome fact, that his wife's father still lives, and is a disreputable scoundrel who ruined his (Philip's) father in the past. Although Salome is ignorant of her parentage, having imagined herself to be the daughter of a former foreman it the factory. Philip is greatly incensed, and the relations between them become so strained in consequence, that Salome leaves her home and baby to join a widowed sister who is ill in Switzerland. Whilst she is away, Mr. Pennycomequick again makes his appearance, and his relations find that they were premature in entering into possession. On finding that Salome is away, he despatches Philip with instructions to bring her home. A lady whose acquaintance they make, sees the state of affairs between husband and wife, and at first pretends to encourage a budding flirtation, but afterwards tells him what a prejudiced narrow-minded fool he is, and so is the means of effecting a reconciliation. There are many amusing situations in the book, but it is not equal to the other capital stories by the same author.

*Sixty Folk Tales from Exclusively Slavonic Sources.* Translated, with brief Introductions and Notes. By A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

This volume is the outcome of great research on the part of the editor and translator, and it introduces us to scenes and stories almost from a new and previously undiscovered world. It is a children's book, which will be read by many children of older growth with infinite relish and delight, for it is a book for students as well. One of the stories, entitled "Little Red Hood," will be at once identified as from the same source as our own story of "Little Red Riding Hood," but it carries the story several stages further than the English tradition. We cannot speak too highly of this volume, in which are all the elements of instruction, as well as of entertainment, and as many of the stories are utterly unknown to English readers, we feel sure that such a work will be heartily welcomed and extensively read.

*Trevartha.* By JOHN CUTTELL. Mr. Andrew Crombie.

Trevartha, is, as its title would lead one to imagine, a tale of the westernmost county. The writer describes Cornish scenery, Cornish characters, and Cornish peculiarities of phraseology, very well. The story is that of a somewhat complicated love affair, the course of which, after the proverbial preliminary roughness, runs smoothly enough, ending as happily as one could desire.

*Travels in Dreamland.* By ALFRED C. FRYER. London: Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co.

Dr. Fryer, whose tales have already made him quite a friend of the juveniles, has here given us an amusing little book, which will interest many hundreds of small folk during the long winter evenings. Harold, the hero of the tale, makes an excursion into Dreamland, and there encounters old Father Time—who gives him the various months for playmates. These are his guides and companions through strange adventures, in strange scenes, and among strange people. Very fascinating are the stories of Harold's doings among "Friends in fur and feathers," very charming are the bits of fairy lore, and the quaint sayings of the "beasties;" in fact, Dr. Fryer has shewn himself an ardent lover of children, and has certainly found a short and direct path to their hearts in his *Travels in Dreamland.*

*Stray Leaves of Literature.* By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

A very charming little book for book-lovers, in which the writer discourses most eloquently of what he loves. He is quite at home in his subject, whether he is dealing with the ancients in his chapter on "Old Book Notes," or with "Ballad Literature," with "Physiognomy," or "The Mystery of Music." The chapters are short and thoroughly readable, they have a poetic flavour about them which gives an indefinable charm; in fact, the whole tenour of the book is attractive in the highest degree. It is a worthy companion to the Book-lovers' Library, although it does not form one of that excellent series.

*New Studies in Old Subjects.* By J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

Although we do not find much new matter in this interesting volume, for all the subjects have been well worked out by other writers, still we are not sorry to have the work at our command, as it contains several chapters of more than ordinary interest and importance. The titles of some of the chapters will be the best indication to our readers as to the scope and character of the work: "Mary Stuart," "The Story of the Armada," "Becket the Archbishop," "The Brewer and his Beer," "Old Pipes and Smokers," "Monumental Brasses," "Church Bells," "Religious Guilds," "Pews of the Past," etc. The author has certainly been a careful gleaner in some of the by-paths of literature.

*By-Paths and Cross-Roads.* By Mrs. J. E. PANTON. London: Ward and Downey, 1889.

This is just the book to while away a dull hour, for the essays are well chosen and very attractively written. Mrs. Panton knows Old England well, she forsakes the beaten tracks and goes into the out-of-the-way corners, and describes all she hears and sees, with the skill of one to the manner born. There is not one of the thirty-two chapters but will well repay perusal, and we heartily commend it to those who enjoy short chatty essays on nature and old world-lore. Messrs. Ward and Downey are to be congratulated upon the excellent style of typography of Mrs. Panton's delightful volume.

OUR valued contributor, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, has issued a bibliographical paper on "Samuel Bolton, D.D.," which is reprinted from the "Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1888." The bibliographical details have been most carefully compiled, and the brief biography of the Puritan Divine, is rendered very interesting by Mr. Dredge's notes.

THE Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association (Vol. XXI.) for the year 1889, contains all the papers read at the Tavistock meeting in July last, and forms a bulky volume of 560 pages. It is one of the best volumes that the Association has yet issued, for the subjects are excellently varied, and for the most part well treated by their respective authors, many of whom are authorities in the particular matters on which they discourse. Dartmoor and the district around Tavistock comes in for a large share of attention, and some excellent bibliographical work has been done for Devonshire by her premier bibliographer, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge. Dr. Brushfield, and Mr. R. N. Worth, are also well represented. The reports are of the average interest.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the issue of the Report of the Devonshire Association comes the sixth part of the extra volume, containing "The Devonshire Domesday," which forms a very valuable addition to Devonian literature.

*Diocesan Histories: Carlisle.* By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A. London: S. P. C. K., 1889.

One more volume has recently been added to this excellent series of Diocesan histories, for which the public are indebted to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This work deals with one of the most interesting ecclesiastical districts in England, although one of the smallest, and the editor has acquitted himself, of his task, in a very praiseworthy manner. We are very much tempted to dip into the book and extract some of its "tit-bits," but must forbear, merely saying that the work will be found highly interesting to historical students, as well as to those who dabble in archæology and antiquarianism.

*History of the Apollo Lodge, York, in relation to Craft and Royal Arch Masonry, etc., etc.* By WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN. London: Kenning, 1889.

We gave a preliminary notice of this book in our last number, it is only necessary, therefore, to advise our readers that it is now published, and will be found well worthy a perusal by those who are members of the great fraternity of which it treats. Mr Hughan is an extensive writer on Freemasonry, and a great authority upon all matters relating to the craft. Copies of his books may be obtained from him at Torquay.

*The Doubts of Dives.* By WALTER BESANT. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889.

This is a little volume of very pleasant reading, in which the author has broken new ground, and given us a romance which recalls to recollection the laughable pages of Mr. Anstey's "Vice Versâ." A barrister, yearning for briefs, exchanges his individuality and fortunes with a millionaire, who is tired of a life of inertia. This arrangement, which is intended only to hold good for a limited time, proves so pleasant to both, that they agree to make it a permanent one. The plot is skillfully constructed, and of course offers great opportunities for a man of Mr. Besant's calibre. These are used to the best advantage, and the droll situations, and rapid changes are described with skill which one would expect from the author of so many sterling good books.

*Prince Prigio: A Fairy Tale.* By ANDREW LANG. Bristol: Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889.

Though fairy tales are numerous among the juvenile books of the season, we predict that a hearty welcome will be accorded to Mr. Andrew Lang's clever little volume. Prince Prigio was a small boy who had the misfortune to receive from a wicked fairy at his christening, *too* much cleverness. This unfortunate gift brought him adventures innumerable, and these are described by the author, with much humour. It is a dainty little book, enriched with several illustrations in Gordon Browne's happiest style—and should be a welcome gift-book.

*The Jackdaw of Rheims.* London: Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons.

The well illustrated edition of Barham's inimitable *Jackdaw of Rheims*, which Messrs. Such have had the enterprise to issue this year amongst their other gift-books, is wonderfully good. Between the attractive covers are many pages which will compare favourably with other far more expensive editions of the same work. The letterpress is very well done, the characters happily hit off, and the general style of what promises to be one of the most successful of the Christmas booklets, is worthy of the artistic firm from which it emanates.

*Dickens' Characters.* London: Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons.

Such old favourites as the "Marchioness," "Dick Swiveller," the amiable "Quilp," "Mr. Weller" and his "Sam," the charming "Mr. Bardell," and the immortal "Mr. Pickwick," are capitally depicted by "Nyd" in this, one of the most attractive of the Christmas books. Colouring, letter-press, and binding, are all admiably done, and should ensure among all lovers of Dickens, a welcome for this really handsome volume.

*Journal of a Tour in Iceland, with Notes on Madeira as I found it.* By CHARLES DALTON, F.R.G.S., 1889.

This little *brochure* has been printed for private circulation, and is full of interest, as so few travellers visit that ice-bound region, and fewer still publish their experiences in so happy a manner as Mr. Dalton. The illustrations, which are from drawings taken on the spot, are somewhat crude, but they impart an additional interest to the work. The illustrations are by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, editor of the *Hull Illustrated Journal*.

FROM The National Temperance Publication Depôt, 33, Paternoster Row, London, we have received the first part of *Temperance History*, by the Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D. The work is to be completed in four quarterly parts, the present portion embracing the period from 1826 to 1842, with an introductory chapter on Temperance Reform generally. It is a good idea, and will tend to spread the influence of temperance or total abstinence, by showing how much good has been already done, even under very adverse circumstances.

A NEW volume of *English History by Contemporary Writers*, has just been issued from the press by Mr. David Nutt, London. It gives the state of England under Charles II., from the Restoration to the Treaty of Nimuegen, 1660-1678, extracted from contemporary records, arranged and edited by W. F. Taylor. The little volume contains numerous portraits and other illustrations, and is very cheap at the published price of one shilling.

FROM Mr. T. Fisher Unwin we have received a very useful little book on *The Butterfly: Its History, Development, and Attributes*, by John Stuttard. It is published at one shilling, and being well illustrated, is certain to find many purchasers amongst students of natural history.

HOW TO AVOID A COLD is answered by "one who does" in a little book just published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co. It contains in a small compass some really practical advice, and the jocular style in which it is written, will commend it to many readers.

*The Roman and the Teuton: A Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A. New Edition with Preface, by PROFESSOR F. MAX MÜLLER. London: Macmillan and Co., 1889.

The "added charm" to this delightful volume of historical essays is the appreciative preface of Professor Max Müller, in which he descants upon the varied accomplishments of the beloved canon. These notes are fittingly closed by the following sentence:—"They (the lectures) will be valued chiefly for the thoughts which they contain, for the imagination and eloquence which they display, and last, not least, for the sake of the man, a man it is true, of a warm heart rather than of a cold judgment, but a man, whom for that very reason, many admired, many loved, and many will miss, almost every day of their life."

*Bye-Words: A Collection of Tales Old and New.* By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. London: Macmillan, 1889.

This is a capital collection of short stories, admirably suited to girls and boys, and not by any means unsuited to children of elder growth. Amongst the later works of Miss Yonge this volume of tales occupies a good position, and the cheap and tasteful reprint will be sure to bring it nearer to the hearths and homes of many who before were ignorant of the charms of this talented writer.

Two more volumes of Macmillan's admirable and cheap series of the works of Charles Kingsley have been issued. These are "Plays and Puritans, and other Historical Essays," and "The Roman and the Teuton," noted above. The former will possess exceptional interest for west-country readers, because it contains the admirable paper on "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Time," which is one of the finest of Kingsley's historical writings. Four more volumes will complete this valuable series for which the reading-public are under great obligations to the enterprising publishers.

THE most wonderful literary event of the century is, undoubtedly, the publication of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., at sixpence. Printed in clear type, on good paper, occupying two hundred and fifty pages, the book is a marvel of cheapness; and the British public have not been slow to recognize the fact, for copies have been sold as fast as they could be issued from the press. The publishers have thus brought Kingsley's inimitable epic into close touch with the people, for it will be known and read wherever the English language is spoken, and be found in almost every home.

THE second issue of Macmillan's Sixpenny Kingsley, consists of *Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face.* The publishers are determined that this Devonshire author shall have a full share of attention, for his works are now to be found everywhere.

Two new volumes have recently been added to the cheap issue of *English Men of Letters* (Macmillan and Co.) These are Addison, edited by W. J. Courthope and Bacon, edited by Dean R. W. Church. It is not necessary to do more than to heartily commend these books to our readers, as one of the best and cheapest series of biographies now being issued from the press.

WE have the pleasure to announce the publication of a new work relating to Devonshire, entitled *Barnstaple and the Northern part of Devonshire during the Great Civil War*, 1642-46, by Richard Cotton. Although mainly the history of an important fortified town during the four eventful years of the Great Civil War of the seventeenth century, this work is really a connected and detailed account of the war so far as it affected Devonshire, and more especially North Devon. The author has gathered the authentic facts of this story from the public records, contemporary documents, and published information, from personal memoirs and from MSS. previously unprinted. The work should be of considerable interest to Devonians, not only for its minute descriptions of the local incidents of the Civil War, but also for its copious references to places and persons in Devonshire that were associated with the transactions of the period. To be had of the author, Woodleigh, Newton Abbot, price half-a-guinea, as only a small number of copies have been printed, early application is necessary.

HOW TO CATALOGUE A LIBRARY is the title of the latest issue in Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book-Lover's Library" and is the work of the editor Mr. Henry B. Wheatley. It is in our opinion one of the most valuable and useful books in this highly interesting series, as, being the work of a practical man, it gives information such as can be obtained in no other place. The uninitated will be surprised to find that so much can be said upon so small a subject, but Mr. Wheatley has demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt that the art of Cataloguing a Library is by no means an easy task, and requires care, experience, and aptitude of no mean order. Mr. Wheatley pays a well-deserved compliment to sundry living cataloguers, notably Mr. Cutter, of Boston, and passes a fitting euloguim upon the eminent services to bibliography of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Cambridge, whose premature death was deeply deplored by everyone who had at any time been brought into contact with him.

*William Hazlitt: Essayist and Critic. Selections from his Writings. With a Memoir, Biographical and Critical.* By ALEXANDER IRELAND. London: Warne & Co., 1889.

This volume will well repay perusal, for we have in it a collection of the best pieces written by one, of whom, Charles Lamb observes that he was "one of the wisest and finest spirits breathing." Hazlitt was a voluminous writer, although his works are comparatively little known, and Mr. Ireland, than whom none better could have undertaken the task, has done the public good service in thus bringing before us the choicest extracts from the thirty-five volumes which compose the writings of this talented essayist. The volume forms one of the "Cavendish Library," and is produced in Messrs. Warne and Co.'s best style; it has for a frontispiece a well-executed portrait, and is published at the absurdly low price of three shillings and sixpence. The memoir is well written and the selections judiciously made.

*The Master of Ballantrae.* By R. L. STEVENSON. London: Cassell and Co.

Mr. Stevenson's stories are all original, all interesting, and told in such a way as to claim, at the outset, the reader's most marked attention. *The Master of Ballantrae* is no exception to this rule, in fact it may be said that the author has, in this entertaining volume, surpassed his previous efforts. But in saying this, we commend Mr. Stevenson's style more than the actual component parts of his story. There is no lack of adventure, but it is adventure of a melodramatic order, unenlivened by anything which appeals to the better part of our nature. The book is a romance of crime, in which the hero is a villain of the deepest dye, who in the course of his career goes through a series of the most extraordinary and improbable adventures. We cannot regard the book as of a healthy character, despite its intricate and ingenious story, and the able manner in which the author has intervoven the various parts of his gruesome narrative.

# "The Blue Friars" of Plymouth.

IN *The Blue Friars: their Sayings and Doings*, Mr. W. H. K. Wright has added a volume of much interest to the literary annals of Plymouth. The records of the Order shew that it was one of the most original, as it was unquestionably one of the most select of literary clubs. There is much in the gay good humour of the transactions of the chapter which recalls Dickens's well-known "Posthumous Papers;" indeed, in turning over the pages of the *Blue Friars*, the reader can hardly fail to be now and again reminded of the Pickwickians. Both clubs, for example, adopted the same colour, and both wore a specially designed button. The Blue Friars were men of culture and wit, and they shewed themselves in the "Pleasantries" and other selections which Mr. Wright has extracted from the ample store in the Blue Box which has been placed at his disposal, to be gentlemen who write with ease whether in prose or verse. The Order had a Grand Quarterly Conclave, at which each brother in succession entertained his fellows to a repast which was not to exceed the items laid down in the canons, after which each brother was expected to produce an original paper and read it for the entertainment of his fellows. The penalty for failure to produce such a paper was a dozen of wine. On these important occasions, the full costume of the Order was imperative. Founded in 1829, the society seems to have continued its existence down to 1849. There were forty-two meetings in full conclave, besides several meetings for special purposes, and altogether one hundred and fifty papers were contributed, a large number of which, judging from those Mr. Wright has printed, were of more than average merit. The original members of the Order were, first, the Prior, Mr. William Jacobson, in his time a well-known solicitor of the town, and a distinguished member of the Plymouth Institution. His portrait may be seen in the art gallery at the Athenæum. A man of ready wit, his contributions to the transactions of the Order, even when dealing with prosaic matters, appear to have been always entertaining. Mr. George Wightwick, another member, was an architect for a long period resident in Plymouth, whose histrionic abilities made him a great favourite in local society. Mr. William Snow Harris, an eminent surgeon, who was knighted for his scientific discoveries, and Mr. T. Duncan Newton, of whom his son contributes an interesting memoir, were the other holders of seats in the chapter. These formed the original four members, but subsequently two other members were added, namely, the Rev. J. H. Macaulay, a relative of Lord Macaulay, and the elder Charles Mathews. "It was the fancy of these men," Mr. Wright says, "to form themselves into this small and select literary and convivial club, and, in the performance of their self-imposed duties, to hold periodical conclaves at the houses of each in succession, there to dine, to crack jokes, to read papers, original or selected, and to while away the hours in 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul.' They were habited in a monkish dress of coarse serge with a hempen girdle, breeches, and yellow stockings. There dinner table was laid in a manner befitting their peculiar profession, its furniture and garniture being of a quaint and antique character. A stuffed owl and a magpie occupied positions of honour at each end of the table (as representatives of wisdom and hilarity), the centre being occupied with an alabaster salt-cellar. The chief dish on the table not unfrequently contained a strange mixture of viands. Wooden platters and pewter spoons, were a not incongruous element in their monastic banquet, as doubtless their wine was none the less exhilarating if quaffed out of queer old-fashioned goblets, which had done duty in many a bygone feast. Altogether these gatherings, with their strange blending of mystery and jocularity, were events worth remembering, and but for the fact that, with rare exceptions, servants were prohibited from seeing or hearing these revels, much more of an entertaining character might be made known to the outer world." As it is, Mr. Wright has conclusively demonstrated that the Blue Box contained ample material for a most entertaining volume, and he more than hints that at least another volume may be expected from the same source.

The principal event in the history of the Order is undoubtedly the installation of Mr. Mathews, for though a few lay brothers, and now and then a sister, were admitted, yet, as has been before indicated, only two additions were made to the original brethren. Charles Mathews was elected a Blue Friar in 1833, and Mr. Wightwick, in a paper entitled "My Acquaintance with the late Charles Mathews," which Mr. Wright reproduces, furnishes a variety of interesting reminiscenses of the great comedian and his association with the Blue-fellowship. The writer gives a charming and touching picture of the home life of Mathews, and his fatal illness at Plymouth. In the intervals between paroxysms of pain Mathews was able to receive the visits of his friends, and on one occasion it is related that he was "enabled to take tea with his friends in full assemblage, and to give continued attention to the admirable song and guitar accompanient of his accomplished son, in whose native talent and acquired grace he took, as well he might, an honest pride." That son has since been as great an ornament as his father to the British stage, on which he was privileged to have a more lengthened career. A paper of reminiscences of Mathews was read in Conclave after his death by Mr. T. D. Newton, who furnishes an especially minute and valuable analysis of Mathews' comic characters. Mr. Newton also contributed the last paper read to the Blue Friars entitled, "Reminiscences of Liston," which also shews him a discriminating critic of matters theatrical. These two papers surely indicate that Mr. Newton was a man of greater parts than Mr. Wright gives him credit for in the opening pages of his volume. The "Blue Friar Pleasantries" are really very entertaining reading, and, from what has been indicated in this notice, it will be gathered that the book has a more than local interest. The volume is well printed and appropriately bound in blue. There are numerous portraits and illustrations relating to the Order, and among the former especial mention must be made of the fine likeness of Charles Mathews.

*The Blue Friars: Their Sayings and Doings, being a New Chapter in the History of Old Plymouth.* By W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Borough Librarian, Plymouth. With portraits and other illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Plymouth: Frank Westcott, Frankfort Street.—*Western Morning News*, November 14, 1889.

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IN accordance with the announcement in the preface of the *Blue Friars*, the editor and publisher purpose issuing immediately a supplementary volume of

## "Pleasantries from the Blue Box"

Being a selection of papers (grave and gay) by "Ye Brothers Blue," videlicet: Mr. William Jacobson (the Prior); Sir William Snow Harris, Knight (Friar Bacon); Mr. George Wightwick (Friar Locke); Mr. Thomas Duncan Newton (Friar Roger); with an introductory chapter on "Clubs: Whimsical and Literary," by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.H.S.

Price to Subscribers, three shillings and sixpence. Orders received by the publisher, Mr. W. F. Westcott, 14 Frankfort Street, Plymouth; or by the editor, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Free Public Library, Plymouth.

THE NEW YORK
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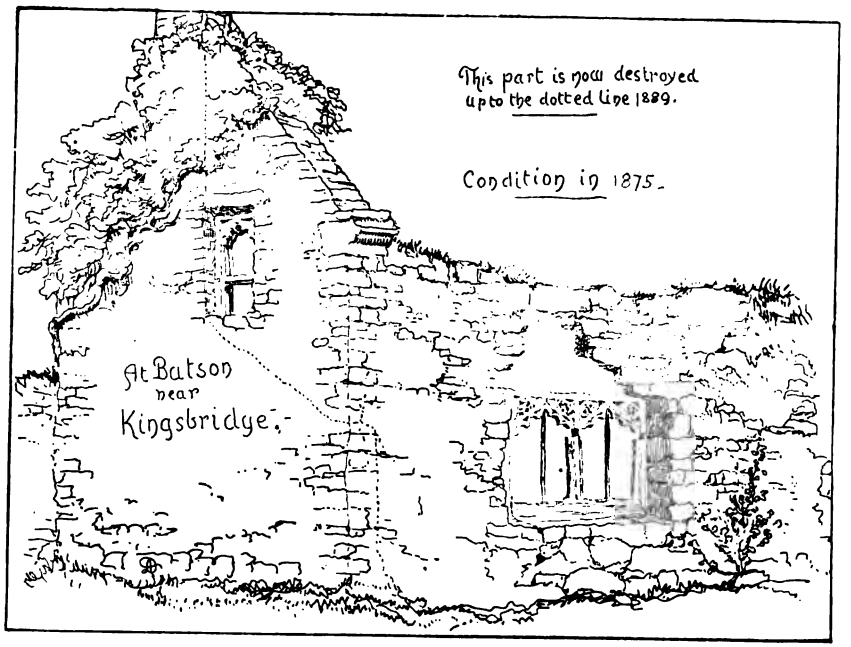
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.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up to the dotted line 1889.
Condition in 1875.
At Batson
near
Kingsbridge.

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 6. DECEMBER, 1889. Vol. IX.

# AN ARMORY OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. SABINE BARING-GOULD, M.A., AND R. TWIGGE. F.S.A.

AMONG the books of the late Mr. Northmore Laurence, of Launceston, was a square quarto volume bound in parchment, containing two MS. armories, the one a General Armory, arranged alphabetically and occupying three hundred and eighty-one pages; the other an Armory of the West of England, also arranged alphabetically and occupying twenty-three pages.

The Armory is all by one hand, but not all written at the same time. When it was begun is evident from an entry after the letter "D." to this effect: "Edward Duke of Somerset, E. of Hertford, Vicount Beachamp, L. Seymor, E. Marshall, and High Treasurer of England, Governor to the Kinges Maties Royall pson during his minority, and ptector and defender of his realmes and dominions appertayning to the same." This points to the year 1548, and this seems to have been the date when the writer began the MS. It includes the arms of ten English families settled at Calais, and this fact confirms the early date of the MS., for Calais was lost in 1558. Among the nobles entered are none created after 1550.

Parre is given as Earl of Kendal, and not as Marquess of Northampton, but then that creation was in 1547, a year previous to the beginning of the book, and it is possible that the author may not have known of the advance and change in title.

Viscount Montague, created 1554, is not given, nor, curiously enough, is the Earl of Bridgwater, who was created in 1539, though his arms are given under the title Baron Daubeny, which he bore before.

There are, however, later additions to the Armory, for instance, Harvey, Clarencieux, and Hawley, Clarencieux, are given, and their dates are, Hawley 1551, and Harvey 1561-6.

Book I. begins with the arms of Emperors. After recording the coat of the Emperor of Babylon, the author adds a "quere." Then he gives the kings, and among them, "Lucius, Ist Christian King of England," Judas Maccabaeus, and Melchisedeck. Under S. he gives the coats of some of the Saints: S. Chad, S. Poole (Paul), S. Edward, S. Albon, S. Andrew, also SS. George, Dennys, Audrie, Albright (Ethebert), Gilbert, Edmond, William, Thomas Canteloupe, Ethelbert, and Hugh of Lincoln.

After the letter "D." preceding the name and titles of the Duke of Somerset, comes the following list of nobles with their arms: The Earls of Dorset, Derby, Huntingdon, Chester, Lincoln, Winchester, Pembroke, Bigott, Earl-Marshall, the Earls of Kent, Courcy, Hereford, Northampton, Leicester, Walter Devereux, Earl of Rossmer and Mallellake [*sic*]. For Leicester he gives two coats: one, that of Robert Fitz-Pernell, who died 1206, and that of the De Montforts, which earldom became extinct in 1265. Dudley, created Earl of Leicester 1564, is not given.

The MS. writer left gaps at the end of names entered for the addition of others, and certainly there have been some later additions, but the bulk of the book belongs to the years 1548-50.

The only indication in this MS. to its author is a hand pointing to the name Brocke, with *memento* written over it. The arms given are: Gules on a chevron argent a lion passant of the field. No other name is thus indicated. It is difficult to say whence the writer derived his information. For his General Armory certainly from pictured coats, as he was unable to describe some of the blazon, and so sketched what he could not describe. In this part,

azure is by him always called blew. But for his Western Armory, he drew from a written account, for in that occur no sketches, and blue is always azure. After giving the arms of Okington of Cambridgeshire, "Sa. a chev. arg. in chief or 3 crosslets blew;" he adds, "It stands in Okington Church also, sa. a chev. arg. in chief gules 3 crosslets blew." An impossible blazon, but it shews that our author had been in Cambridgeshire and used his eyes.

We make the Western Armory our basis: where we refer to Devon and Cornwall entries in the General Armory, in the first part of the book, we enter them under "G.M." We have deemed it advisable and advantageous to compare this MS. Armory with the Visitations and other heraldic accounts of families in the West of England, of about the same or later date, as the extraordinary variation to the coats usually received, seems to point to considerable freedom with which the various branches of a family varied their heraldic tinctures and charges.

A brief note of the various MSS. with which this Armory has been collated may prove useful:—

1. Harl. MS. 891.—which contains "Certayne Cornish Armes," etc.
2. Harl. MS. 1079.—An heraldical book by Mr. John Withie, taken from the Visitations of Cornwall 1573 and 1620, with additions.
3. Harl. MS. 1956.—An alphabet of Arms of Cornish Families (*c.* 1619).
4. Harl. MS. 4632.—An heraldic collection by Sir Cristopher Barker, Garter (*ob.* 1549). "Armes of the Gentelme of Cornewall and Devonsher and Somerset" at fo. xxiij.
5. Harl. MS. 1080.—An heraldical book by Mr. John Withie taken from the Visitations of Devon 1565 and 1620, with additions.
6. Harl. MS. 1091.—An heraldical book, in folio, containing Jacob Challoner's Alphabet of Arms of Devonshire gentry and his copy of the Visitation of Devon 1564, etc.
7. Harl. MS. 1538.—An heraldical book, in folio, written and tricked by Mr. Richard Mundy, containing, Arms of Devonshire gentry, and the Descents of the Devonshire gentry, from the Visitations of 1564 and 1620, etc.
8. Harl. MS. 1567.—An heraldical book by divers hands, containing, Ralph Brooke's copy of the Visitation of Devon 1562, with the arms tricked by him.
9. Harl. MS. 3288.—The Visitations of Devon and Cornwall by Harvey, Clarencieux. 4 Eliz., 1562.
10. Harl. MS. 5871.—A folio containing, (1) The Visitation of Devon made by Wm Harvie, *alias* Clarentis, King of Armes, in anno 1565. (2) A collection of Armes of the gentlemen of Devonshire 1579, by Joseph Holland [21, Eliz. R.] (3) The Visitation of Dorsett 1574. (4) The Visitation of Somersett 1573.
11. Harl. MS. 1150.—An heraldical book, perhaps copied from the Visitation of Dorsetshire made 1565, with additions by Mr. John Gough.
12. Harl. MS. 2186.—A book, in folio, copied by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, A.D. 1612. Containing the Visitation of Dorsetshire taken 1562, with additions.
13. Add. MSS. 12,477.—XVI. cent. Pedigrees from the Visitation of Somerset 1573, etc.
14. Add. MSS. 17,065.—XVI. cent. Descents of families with Armes in trick, collected by Richard Turpyn [Windsor Herald 1565-80].
15. Cotton. MS.—Faustina, E. III., which contains, two MSS. in different hands, XVI. cent. (1) Arms of gentlemen in Devonshire and Cornwall. (2) "The names and armes of such gentlemen as are at this present residing in Cornwall."

We have also collated this Armory with the following printed Visitations:—

1. "The Visitation of the County of Devon in the year 1564, with additions from the Earlier Visitation of 1531," by F. T. Colby, D.D. Exeter 1881.
   This Visitation is taken from the Rawlinson MS. in the Bodleian Library (Benolte's Visitation 1531), and the Harl. MSS. 5185, 1091. (Visitation of 1564) the blazon of arms being taken from 5185, "as far as that went."
2. "The Visitation of the County of Devon in the year 1620," by F. T. Colby, D.D. London 1872. Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. VI.
   This Visitation is from the original drafts of the Visitation in the British Museum. Harl. MSS. 1163, 1164, the blazon of arms being taken from Harl. MS. 1080.
3. "The Visitation of Somerset in the years 1531, 1573, 1591," by L. W. Weaver. Authorities—Add. MSS. 14,315. Harl. MSS. 1385, 1445, 1559.
4. "The Visitation of Dorsetshire in the year 1565," by W. C. Metcalfe. Authorities—Harl. MSS. 888, 1092. Coll. Armor. G-8.
5. "The Visitations of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620," by J. L. Vivian and H. H. Drake. London 1874. Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. IX. From original drafts of this Visitation in the British Museum. Harl. MSS. 1162, 1164.

Arms therein omitted supplied by Harl. MS. 1079, etc., and printed in a separate list at pages 303-4, under the title "Blazon of Arms not entered in the pedigrees."

## "Coats of Arms borne in the Western Pts of England."

*Acland: Checquy arg. and sa. a fesse gules.*

Ackelanc^d^ do. Harl. MS. 1567, with date 1587, in margin.

Acland do. V. of Devon, A.D. 1620.

Acland do. Cott. MS. Faustina, E. III.

Aclond of Aclond do. Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2.

*Amory: Barry undee arg. and gu.*

Amorye: Barry nebulée of 6 arg. and gul. Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2.

Amory: Barry nebulée of 6 arg. and gu., over all a bend sa. V. of Devonshire 1620.

Amorye: Barry nebulée of 6 arg. and gu., over all a bend azure. Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2.

Amerye: "Barrye nebbuly arg. and g." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Amorye: Barry nebelulée of 6 arg. and gu., within a border ... bezanté.
Amorye: Barry nebelulée of 6 arg. and gu., within a border, sa. with 8 mullets or.
} Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2.

*Amerideth: Az. on a fesse arg. 3 crosses patée fitchée sa. 3 lyonels or.*

G.M. *Ameridelh of Devon, arg., a lion rampant sa. collered or.*

V. of Devonshire 1620.—Gu. a lion ramp. reguardant or, and gives the above coat as *Jerworth*, Azure on a fesse arg. between 3 lions ramp. or. 3 cross crosslett fitchée sa., quartered by Amerideth.

Ameredeth of Claxton.—Gu. a lion ramp. reguardant or. Harl. MS. 5871. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Archdeacon: Arg. 3 chevronels sa.* G.M. *of Cornwall*, same; *of Devon*, same.

Same in Harl. MS. 1567, and the Visitations of 1564 and 1620, and the other MSS. collated.

Archdeacon of Harcome: Same; Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Argenton: Gu. 3 standing cups covered arg.* G.M. *Argenton of Cornwall*, same.

Argenton of Someraleigh. "g 2 standing cupps covered or. *or* arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Arschot: Pty per chevr. arg. and az. in chief 3 lyonels ramp. or.*

*Arscott: Pty per chevr. az. and or. in chief 2 stags' heads, or.*

G.M. *Arscott of Devon:* Pty per chev. az. and erm. in chief 2 stags' heads or.

Partie per cheveron b. and erm. in chief 2 stagges' heads caboshed or. Cott. MS., Faust. E. III. (pt. 11.)

Per. chev. az. and ermine, 2 bucks' heads, caboshed or. Harl. MS. 1567, 3288, 5871, and V. of Devon 1564, 1620.

Arscott (of Dunsland): "P'tie p. cheffron ermyn and argent a buck's head arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Arundel: Sa. 6 swallows arg. 3, 2, and 1 (or in pile).*

G.M. *Arundel of Devon*, same.

Ditto, Harl. MSS. 1079, 1567.—Visitation of Cornwall (1620) p. 303.

Ditto (and also, Arondell: Sa. a fox passant betw. 6 swallows arg.) Harl. MS. 4632.

Ditto (and "also ar. on a bend g. 3 swallowe ar." Harl. MS. 891.

Arundell of Talvarne: "Sa. 6 swallowes 3, 2, 1, arg."
Arundell of Lanherne: "Sa. molletts 3, 2, 1, arg."
} Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Aish: Arg. 3 slips of ash leaves vert betw. 2 chevr. sa.*

Ashe (of Cowton): "arg. 2 cheffrons sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Aysshe: arg. 2 chevronels sa. V. of Devon 1620. V. of Somerset 1623.

Esse ālś Ashe: "ar. 2 cheverons sa." Add. MSS. 12,477. Harl. MSS. 5871, 3288.

Ashford: arg. 3 ash crops vert between 2 chevrons sa. V. of Devon 1564, etc.

G.M. *Aishford:* arg. 3 ashen keys vert. betw. 2 chevrons sa.

G.M. *Ashford of Devon:* arg. 2 chevrons or. betw. escallons vert.

*Atwill: Arg. a chevron and a pile voyded sa.*

G.M. *Atwill:* arg. 3 leopards' heads az.

G.M. *Atwill:* (again) arg. a pile and chevron sa. counter-changed.

Atwell: arg. a chev. sa. surmounted by a pile voyded sa. Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2. "In Mr. C. B. bo. by ye name of Atwill of Devon et in the booke ar. 3 leopards faces b." "Both coats in Mr. C. B. bo. to be of Devon."

Atwell: arg. a chevron engrailed azure, between 3 martlets vert. V. of Cornwall 1573. Harl. MS. 1079 *sub.* Cole.

Atwill: arg. a pile sa. surmounted by a chevron counter-changed, dated 1614. V. of Devon 1620.

Atwell: (the same) Harl. MS. 4632.

Atwell (of Exon): "Arg. a cheffron and a pyle sa. voyded. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Achim: Arg. a maunch maltaile sa.*

Achyn: "ar. semye of singfoyles and one manch g." Harl. MS. 891.

Acham: arg. a maunch within an orle of 9 cinquefoils gu. Harl. MS. 1079.

Achym: "ar. a maunch maltaile sa. w^th^in a border charged with cinquefoils pierced sa." Cott. MS., Faust., E. III. (pt. 2).

Acham: "A. a maunch maltayle S. within a border of the *first* charged with cinquefoyles of the *seconde*" [*sic.*] Harl. MS. 1956.

Acham (of Bodmyn): "arg. a manch maltale with a bordure sa. cinquefoyled or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Babington: Arg. 6 torteaux 3, 2, 1.*

Babington (of S. Mary Ottery): "Arg. Tenne Torteoxes Gules." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Babington: arg. 10 torteaux 4, 3, 2, 1. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MS. 5871.

*Bamfield: Or on a bend gul. 3 mullets arg.*

Baunfeild: Do. Harl. MS. 5871. V. of Devon 1564 and V. of Devon 1620., and Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (of Poltymor).

Baumefeeld: Vert on a bend or 3 mullets pierced gu. Harl. MS. 4632.

Beamfeild: Paly of 6 or and arg. on a bend gu. 3 mullets of the second. Harl. MS. 1567, incorrectly tricked. In margin "? 6 bars."

Under Baunfield in same MS. the above coat is given correctly.

Bamfeild: *ut supra*, "in Mr. C. B. book—Pally of 6 A: v. on a bend g. 3 mullets or. of Devon." Harl. MS. 5871, pt. 2.

Bamfeild: *ut supra*, but in margin "alij volunt palie of 6 arg. and v. on bend g. 3 mulets arg." Harl. MS. 3288. The latter coat is again given *sub* Gifford (same MS.)

*Barret: Barry of 6 or and gul.*

Barrye of Byndon: Barry of 6 arg. and gu. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 1567.

Barry of Wynscott: Arg. 2 bars gu. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MS. 1567.

Barret of St. Mabyn: "ar. a cheveron betwne 3 boares passant sa.
Barret of St. Golan: "g. a bend vary."
Barret "Barrewayes or. and gulies."
} Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2).

*Barnstaple towne: arg. a triple turreted tower gul. betwene 3 ogresses.*

Gu. a castle triple towered arg. { V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 5871.

Barnestaple: "arg. a castle tripled g. the port open." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Baskervile: Arg. a chevron gules betweene 3 pellets.*

Arg. a chevron gu. betw. 3 hurts. Harl. MS. 1538.

Baskervile (of Exon): "arg, a cheffron g. bet. 3 pelletts sa. *or* azure." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Basset: Barry wavy of 6 or. and gules.*

Barry wavy of 6 or. and gules. Harl. MS. 5871 pt. 2.

Or 3 bars wavy gu. V. of Devon 1620.

Arg. 3 bars wavy gu. V. of Cornwall 1620.

Basset of St. Cyres, Newton: "Paly of 8 or. and gu. a Canton ermyn, also—or. 3 piles in point g. and a Canton ermyn. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

G. 2 barres gemelles arg. and a chief or. Harl. MS. 3288.

Arg. on a bend sa. 3 .... of the first. Harl. MS. 3288.

Arg. 3 bars dancettée gules. Harl. MS. 4632.

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

BETWEEN Red Brook and the Erme two small streams leave the moor—one falling into the Avon a mile or so from the moorland borders, and the other into the Erme, near Ermington. The first is named the Glaze, and the second the Lud.

The Glaze is formed by two branches—the East and the West, which unite at Glaze Meet, the stream leaving the moor near Owley Bridge. Neither of these branches have been neglected by the tinners, and in order to take a brief survey of them, we will commence at East Glaze Head, which is situated under Three Barrows, and indeed not far from the source of the west branch.

The stream rises in a very marshy spot, and at the lower end of this, just where the rivulet begins to form its course, there are two small mounds, evidently mining remains; these are composed of soil, overgrown with grass. Lower down there is a small stream-work of the usual kind, consisting of heaps of stones. Some score or two of yards from the brook, and on its left bank, is a trench, about one hundred yards or more in length, and having a depth of about fifteen feet. Below this a little stream of water is taken from the Glaze to some farms on the borders of the moor, and opposite to where this occurs is one solitary hut circle, built on the slope of the rising ground. There are a few faint vestiges of streaming further down, but nothing of sufficient importance to claim our attention.

On the West Glaze, however, there is more to attract us. Above its source there are remains of old mining operations, a shallow gully having been formed, near which are scattered

heaps of stones overgrown with moss. These remains are but few, but may be traced to the head of the marsh whence the stream takes its rise. At first the rivulet runs through a rather wide, flat bottom, with low banks, which, however, gradually grow higher, as the bottom becomes narrower, and the little rill increasing in volume soon assumes the proportions of a moorland brook. About the third of a mile from its source the vestiges of the miners' operations become a little more plainly marked, but it is only lower down that they present any features of interest. Here the banks approach each other closely, and being rather high a gully is formed, and in this, at the head of a marshy pool, is a little miners' cache, or hiding-place, formed partly by nature and partly by art. One large stone, or rock, is supported upon smaller ones, which are roughly piled up, and on each side of the large one is another leaning against it. The little chamber is about nine or ten feet in length, and about three feet high. On the outside the top is covered with moss and furze, giving it the appearance of a natural mound. It seems originally to have been longer than it now is, or rather it was probably extended by a short passage being added, formed by two large stones, one of which appears to be still in position. From the care which was taken to hide these little erections from the gaze of the chance passer-by, it is evident that they were intended to serve as secret store-places, probably, as already suggested, for the tools of the miners; they are much too small to have been meant for dwellings, even of a temporary nature.

At the distance of fifty-eight feet from the present entrance to this hut, is another of the granite troughs of the kind we have already noticed. This is twenty-two inches in length, and fourteen inches in width, its depth being two and a half inches, and with the exception of a small piece being broken off from the edge, is in a perfect condition.

Below this spot the mining vestiges are scanty until a ford is reached, which is roughly paved, close to the corner of the enclosures above Coryndon Wood. Here a very large working commences, and is continued for some distance down the stream. The wall of the enclosure runs through it, so that a considerable portion of it is on the further side. At the bottom there is a gate in the wall, with a little fording place leading to it, and immediately within this is a collection of ruined walls—very old, as is evidenced by the fact that from them three trees of some considerable size are growing. A building close to the gate is of a similar size and shape to those seen near the stream-works, but from the manner in which it, and also the other ruin here, are disposed, they seem to partake more of the nature of old farm buildings than of erections connected with mining.

On an old map of Dartmoor which is now in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter, there is shewn between the two Glazes and just above their confluence, what appears to be a small building, and the late Mr. Spence Bate, in an interesting description of this map, which he read before the Members of the Devonshire Association, suggests that it is probably the representation of an old mining building. I have very carefully searched all the ground between these two streams on several occasions, but with the exception of some old walls close to the confluence, have never been able to discover anything bearing a resemblance to a ruined hut near the position indicated on the map. The walls in question may possibly be portions of an old building, but whether they are really such, or only part of an enclosing wall, cannot with any certainty be determined. There is a plantation on the extremity of the tongue of land peninsulated by the branches of the Glaze, and in this are two heaps of moss-covered stones, but from their appearance they are probably decayed hut circles.

Glaze Meet is a most delightful spot, the plantation and the wood of Coryndon affording a great relief to the slopes of brown moor. There is one very pretty cascade just below

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where the two streams run together, and a dark looking pool, overhung with trees, with scattered boulders of granite and ancient hawthorns upon the sloping banks, amid a wilderness of ferns. And against the west the lofty hill on which are the Eastern Beacon Rocks, rises in solemn sternness, the whole forming an attractive picture, in which the wildness of the moor is happily blended with the signs of cultivation.

A few score yards to the westward of the meeting-place of the waters, but considerably higher placed, the ground declining very rapidly towards the stream, is a fine circular enclosure, four hundred and twenty-two yards in circumference, the wall being in some places ten or eleven feet in width, though it is of no great height. There are several openings in it, and a track leads directly through it. Two hut circles only are contained within the wall, and these are greatly dilapidated. One of them measures twenty-two feet in interior diameter, and the other about twenty feet.

The track which passes through this enclosure is one which leads up from Owley Gate, and goes upward to the West Glaze, which it crosses at the paved ford, that we have already noticed. There are several other tracks in this immediate neighbourhood, and that they were used in former days by the miners of the moor is most probable.

Some distance below this enclosure a track branches off from the one that leads through it, and may be traced up the hill in a westerly direction. It goes to Harford Gate, which is about a mile and a half distant, and is merely a green path, its direction being marked by small heaps of stones placed at short distances apart. It is crossed at Pearl's, or Spurrell's, Cross, by another, which leads out to Erme Pound, near the boundary of the forest, and which we shall notice further on.

The Lud, or Lud Brook, which is but a small stream, has its source on Ugborough Moor, about midway between the Eastern and Western Beacons. It leaves the moor just above Bittaford Bridge, and after passing by the hamlet of Ludbrook, empties its waters, as already stated, into those of the Erme.

The mining remains upon it are few, but sufficient to show that the tinners did not leave it altogether unsearched.

At its head are two small mounds of earth, each enclosed by a low stone wall, oval in shape, and measuring about sixteen feet the longest way. They are forty-six paces distant from each other.

Near the summit of the Eastern Beacon are several mining pits, but presenting nothing of sufficient interest to detain us in their examination, and we shall consequently proceed to Erme Head for the purpose of inspecting the remains upon that river, which will be found to cover its banks throughout its entire course upon the moor.

The Erme, rises in the south quarter of the forest, and acts for a short distance as the boundary between it and the commons. On receiving a tributary called Red Lake it makes a sharp bend, and leaves the forest entirely, still, however, serving the purpose of a boundary, for it now separates Harford Moor from the commons belonging to Cornwood parish. At its very head are some exceedingly deep workings, of no small extent, known as Erme Pits, and which are interesting as showing what a great amount of labour was bestowed upon the search for tin. In the Introduction to Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (Edition 1811, p. xix.), there is a reference to a treatise on metals by Webster, which was published in 1672, and in that work mention is made of Erme Head Pit, from which it seems a particular kind of ore, which was called "Zill Tin," was obtained, being as fine as sand.* The pits are very large, and in them are the dilapidated remains of two little buildings, one measuring nineteen feet by sixteen, and another in an adjoining pit being thirteen feet by nine feet; this latter is

* Mr. Robert Burnard in his paper *On the Track of the "Old Men"* (*Trans. Plymouth Institution*, 1888-89), has given an interesting excerpt from this work, the title of which is *Metallographia; or, an History of Metals, by John Webster, Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery.*

built close against a high bank, which, indeed, forms one of its sides. All around the pits the ground has been greatly disturbed by the miners, and many very large rocks are scattered about among the workings, giving the spot a very wild and rugged aspect.

The Erme, which oozes from a miry place (not, however, of the proportions or dangerous nature of the mire at Aune Head) passes, a mere tiny rivulet, through the scattered heaps of *débris*, the old Abbots' Way being traceable along its brink. At but a short distance from its source it receives a tributary of much greater volume than itself, so that it very rapidly assumes the proportions of a good stream. A stranger tracing the river upward might easily imagine that this feeder was the Erme itself, and if he were to follow it would find that he would be led some considerable distance. It is known, sometimes, as Dark Lake (a very appropriate name, as the rocks in its channel are covered with short, black moss) and sometimes as Black Lane Brook. This latter appellation it bears in consequenoe of its running through a gully which the moormen call Black Lane, and which serves as a pass through the boggy ground of this portion of the forest, and leads direct from Erme Pits to Fox Tor. We shall notice this tributary presently, but for the time will trace the course of the Erme.

On the same side—the left in descending—and not very far below where Dark Lake joins the main river, another tributary falls into it. This is Dry Lake, and its name also is not an inappropriate one—at least not in summer—as its springs fail entirely in a hot season. Mr. Spence Bate derived the name of Dry Lake (there is another Dry Lake on this river, noticed further on) from *terhi*, to break, the banks being broken and worked for tin, which may possibly be correct; but when, as in the present instance, such an obvious reason exists for the name, it is scarcely necessary to seek any other derivation. The shallow gully at the head of this little stream is known as Middle Mires, though it is by no means of a boggy character, but this is the name given to it by the moormen, as it is situated betwixt Red Lake Mire and that at Erme Head. The lower portion of it has been streamed, and not far above the spot where the little rivulet falls into the Erme, may be seen the remains of a small oblong hut of the usual type, but there is nothing of any particular interest to be found there.

On the other side of the main river, but further up, another small stream flows down a gully to mingle its waters with it, and this hollow, too, has been well worked; it is known as Horton's Combe, the stream being sometimes called Hortonsford Brook.

Lower down, but on the same side, another shallow combe runs for some distance up the hill, and this, also, is covered with the remains of the streamer. The moormen call it by the suggestive name of Knocking Mill, which would seem to indicate that a tin mill once existed there. The ruins of a small building, some distance up the combe, and much overgrown with moss, are still to be seen, but there is nothing particular about it to point to its ever having been a mill. It measures twenty feet long, by fourteen wide on the outside, and as is usual with these old mining huts, the doorway seems to have been near one corner. It stands on a low mound, and its walls are only about three feet in height. The remains of another small hut, fourteen feet by eleven, are situated not far above it. The foot of this combe is just opposite the point where Dry Lake meets the Erme, and below this, but on the left bank, are the scanty remains of another oblong building, but whether this ever served the purpose of a mill or not, there is nothing now to determine.

A little further down Red Lake joins the Erme, and this also is a stream which is most appropriate named, for its waters are of an exceedingly ruddy tinge. It rises in Red Lake Mire, the higher portion of which is not far from the top of Heng Lake Gully, which we noticed on the Avon. The banks of Red Lake exhibit the usual streaming vestiges,

the "old men"—the name by which the moor-men of the present day always refer to the tinners of other times—having let no spot escape them in their search for the metal.

The Erme, making a bend after the waters of Red Lake are emptied into it, flows down a rather level bottom to Erme Pound, a very ancient and interesting enclosure. It is altogether different in its character from the circular enclosures we have already noticed, the wall being similar in its construction to the ordinary new-take walls, but that it was constructed on the site of, and from the ruins of a more ancient one, seems to be very likely.

*(To be continued.)*

## EXTINCT DEVONSHIRE PERIODICALS.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

It is the fate of a large section of periodical literature, whether of general or of local interest, to be commenced, often under the most favourable and promising circumstances, and after a brief, fitful existence, to pass away and be forgotten. Of some, owing to the small number of copies printed, or from other causes, but little is known; and, it is possible, that a few may have disappeared without leaving any recognisable traces. Devonshire has had its share of such literary attempts.

It is beyond the scope of the present article to inquire into the reason of such failures, whether such may have been due to lack of capital or of adequate pecuniary support, to want of literary assistance, or to inexperience, or incompetency of the editorial staff, especially in the instance of amateur publications. No one will gainsay, that these defunct periodicals, contain many articles of interest and value: not unfrequently the early productions of writers, who afterwards became, more or less, famous. But, whatever may be their worth from a literary point of view, they must be included in any comprehensive bibliography of the county, claiming the writer or the subject.

It is proposed to give a series of papers on the extinct periodicals of Devonshire, to include a list, and an account, of all papers and articles on local subjects; the titles of important papers written by residents of the county; together with the names of all the contributors as far as they may be known. There is some difficulty attending the last-named, as some articles are destitute of signature, and many (the majority in some cases) have appended to them either initials or some *nom de plume*. Some of your readers will probably be able to throw light on several of the latter. It is intended to give a brief description of each periodical, as well as of its origin and progress.

### *I. THE PHILO-DANMONIAN.*

On January 15, 1830, was published, the first number of this magazine, of octavo size, price one shilling and sixpence. It was issued in a yellow paper cover, with a table of "Contents" on the first page, and, on the fourth, "Notes, and Answers, to Correspondents." A number appeared on the fifteenth of each month, and consisted, at first, of eighty pages; but after the first three parts, of somewhat fewer. The sixth, and last, published in June, terminated at page 468, and it was accompanied with title-page, preface, and index, of pp. viii. The following is a copy of the title-page:—

"The Philo-Danmonian; a Western Magazine, of Matter chiefly original, comprising Essays Literary, Scientific, and Antiquarian; Poetry and Criticism; Notices of the Fine Arts, Drama, etc., with miscellaneous information on subjects more immediately connected with Devon and Cornwall. Vol. I., June, 1830.
Plymouth: Published by W. Curtis, and sold by Longman and Co., Paternoster Row, and Ridgway, Piccadilly, London. T. J. Bond, Printer [30 High Street, Plymouth."]

Difficulties commenced with the first number, owing to the printer "not having received a fount of small type from London—which had been ordered expressly for this work;" and a further delay was reported, "in conse-

quence of the frost having blocked up the Thames," so that it was not able to be used until the third number. The notices to correspondents of the first two issues were of the facetious kind. In this vein, there is the following from "'Ezekiel Old Craft's' transcript of the prophecy discovered on an old block of wood":—

In the ninthe may'r'alty of Edmunde Lockyer,
(At this fact lette no one mocke here)
After so long shee has hadde a drie mouthe,
Water againe is brought into Plymouthe.

Troubles thickened with the number for May, as the following extract from a long note, "To Subscribers and Correspondents," will show:—

"We regret to say, that the complaints made by our Contributors, touching the frequency of typographical errors, are too well founded. They, who at present chiefly support the work, never undertook even to revise their own papers; nor had they, when the magazine was first projected, any reason to doubt the ability and integrity of the individual who undertook the Editorship. That individual, however, soon disappointed the expectations of his companions; and has equally perplexed his coadjutors, by his inefficiency in the first instance, and his sudden desertion in the second. Promising much, he has done little—but mischief. . . . . The present editorless number will, we trust, serve as an improving example; and our future numbers shall improve upon this: but, again we reiterate the injunction, that contributors write legibly and with a more careful regard towards the press."

The sixth number was retarded in its publication, "partly by the illness of our Printer, and in some measure by his preparations for a change of residence" (he had removed to 10 Whimple Street). Notwithstanding the remarks as to the work being "undertaken under auspices deceitfully flattering," and "carried on under difficulties not readily surmountable," the following announcement was made:—

"The first number of our second volume will appear on the first of August."

It can scarcely, however, be a matter of surprise, that this did not appear.

Who was the editor? is a question that is not easily answered. The name of George Wightwick has been suggested to me, but the charge of inefficiency in the above quotation, as well as the circumstance that his contributions were continued in the closing number, contraindicates it. Notwithstanding this, he probably had something to do with the management, more especially after the defection of the original editor. It is certain, that he contributed more articles to it than anyone else, both under his own name, as well as under several assumed ones.

I am much indebted to Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the editor of the *Western Antiquary*, for much assistance in identifying several of the writers, as shown in the subjoined list.

I. Signed Papers.

1. "Amateur."
2. B., J. Plymouth.
   "Local Scenery," with notes.
   No. 1. Sharrow Grot (Whitsand Bay). 69 lines, 169-70.
   No. 2, Staddon Heights. 91 lines, 347-9.
   "The Birth of Poesy." 22 lines, 286.
   "The Voice of the Emigrant." 14 4-line verses, 191-2
3. B. W.
4. "Biblioscopophilos."
5. Carrington, N. T.
   "The Captive Lark." 36 lines, with Introductory letter, (composed in 1825). Reprinted in his *Collected Poems*, 1834, II., 137-9.
6. "Castalian Hours," Author of Dartmoor. [Miss Sophie Dixon].
   "Stanzas on the present greatness of England." (from an unpublished poem). 13 9-line verses, 118-20. Descriptive of the Tamar as seen from Dartmoor.
   "The Hope of Youth." 3 8-line verses, 205.
   "The Absent." 3 8-line verses, 285.
   "The First Poet," from ("The Progress of Improvement," an unpublished poem. 116 lines, 423-5.
7. Chemicus.
8. Chymicus, Plymouth [John Prideaux ?]
   Experiment in Crystallization. 25-7.
9. D., S. Dartmoor [Miss Sophie Dixon ?]
   "Wild Flowers of Fancy," No. 1 Fable (*vide* No. 6), 127-8. No. 2, 285-6.
10. E., W. Park Wood (near Tavistock) [Rev. W. Evans].
   "The Gipsy." 2 4-line and 1 6-line verses, unsigned, but 'Rev. W. Evans' in list of contents on the cover, 135.
   "The Dæmon of Socrates." 454-6.
   Verses. 6 4-line verses, 56-7.

"Composed during a recent pedestrian excursion in the depth of winter, on the northern coast of Cornwall; and suggested by the magnificent sea views of Trebarworth, and the far-famed relics of Tintayel, [*sic*] in the vicinity of Camelford and Boscastle."

11. H., R. [Rev. Richard Hennah?]
"Lines addressed to the Tavy, after a walk on its banks in a calm summer's evening; written many years ago." 54 lines, 259-61, with notes.

12. H., W. "W. Hamilton," on cover.
"Lines on the Myosotis Arvensis, or Forget-me-not." 14 lines, 141-2. *Vide* No. 14.

13. H., W. S. [Sir W. Snow Harris].
"The light of the fixed stars." 50-1.

14. Hamilton, Dr. William, Plymouth. (*vide* No. 12.)
"Suggestions as to the culture of the Cow Cabbage, etc., etc. for the use of the South Devon and East Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society." 269-274.

15. Harris, W. S. (Sir W. Snow Harris).
"On lightning rods," with plate. 171-191.
The largest single communication, and probably the most important.

16. Hearder, J. N.
Electricity, with wood-cut. 243-5.
There is a paragraph at 157-8, relating to Mr. Hearder's lectures on Electricity in Exeter.

17 "Idem."
(Uncertain whether this was intended for signature, or to denote it was by the same writer as that of the previous article, an architectural one, by G. Wightwick). 5 8-line verses, 198.

18. Indicator.

19. Ivan, Gwilim ab.

20. L.
Acrostic—"Elizabeth Munton."

21. Lilly, Maro Wait.

22. Locke, B. F. (Blue Friar?) [George Wightwick]. (*vide* Nos. 36, 39, 43, 44).
"Sketches of the early English Drama." No. 1, 59-67.
The series was not continued. There are several unsigned articles on the Drama, that probably emanated from the same pen.

23. N. E.
Improvements of Plymouth. 450 (*vide* No. 38).

24. Noda.

25. Notlimah (=Hamilton), Plymouth (*vide* Nos. 12, 14).
"Fordham's Air Engine." 202-5.

26. P. Plymouth [J. Prideaux?] *vide* 7.
"The Poor Laws." 135-141.

27. A Peripatetic.

28. Pesche, Nicholas.

29. Philophilus.

30. Prideaux, John.
Geology (principally of Devonshire). 249-51, 372-4, 451-3.

31. S., C. H., Lockyer Street ('Major C. Hamilton Smith,' on the cover).
Ichthyology. 274-7.
"Siege and Destruction of Ptolemais" (Introduction). 81-3 (*vide* 32).
"The Portfolio" (on the races of man). 10-14, 120-3, 206-16, 251-8, 349-57, 437-9.

32. S., Emma H. (Emma Hamilton Smith, wife [?] of Major C. H. S.)
"Siege and Destruction of Ptolemais" (Translation from the German). 83-89, (*vide* 31).

33. Stevens, John Lee, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
"Fordham's Air-Engine." 146 (*vide* No. 25).
"Music, Love, and Wine." 2 8-line verses, 454.
Song. 2 8-line verses, 123.
"To Mary." 2 8-line verses, 8. Scene, on the borders of the Dart.
"To the Primrose." 4 4-line verses, 258.

34. Tyro.

35. V., H. [H. Vernon=George Wightwick].
"Devon: A Descriptive Poem" (51-4) with Notes. 54-6, 106 lines.
"Morning: A Sonnet." 277.
"The Coliseum by Moonlight" (with Introductory Note). 38 lines, 163-4.
"The Living Poet." 25 lines, 128.
"The Stage." 15-8, 261-9 (the latter is unsigned).

36. Vernon, H. [George Wightwick].
"The Plymouth Athenæum."
Introductory article. Contains a brief description of the building, "the list of donors' names to the library, hall, and museum," with a copy of a Latin inscription recording the foundation stone having been laid by "Henricvs Woollcombe, Armr."
There is a poetical *jeu d'esprit*, bearing the same title at p. 460, 7 4-line verses, unsigned, and terminating thus:—

"Long live thy worthy members all,
And health to Henry Woollcombe."

There is an announcement on the cover of the second number "that the *Philo-Danmonian* is not an organ of the Athenæum."
"The Seven Ages." 107-117.
(Neither article is signed, but "H. Vernon" appears on the cover as the author of each.)

37. V., V. E. N.

38. Visitor, A.
Improvements of Plymouth. 383-5 (Commented on by E. N. *Vide* No. 23).

39. W., G. [=George Wightwick].
"The Sketch Book of a Travelling Architect." 164-7, 239-43, 342-6, 414-23.
(The first two are signed G. W.; the others are unsigned.)

40. Woollcombe, H.
"Biographical Sketches—Devon. No. 1." Dr. John Huxham. 57-59.
Signed H. W., but the full name is given on the cover. The series was not continued.

41. W., J. V. (J. V. Whidborne?)
"Hebrew Melody." No. 1, 3 10-line verses, 129.
No. 2, 4 4-line verses, 206.
No. 3, 3 8-line verses, 245-6.
No. 4, 4 8-line verses, 413-4.

42. W., V.

43. Warwick, Wilmot (George Wightwick) *vide* Nos. 22, 36, 39, 44.
"Scraps." No. 1. The Pride of Moral Infirmity. 2 Chance. 358-60.
"The Fallen Banner." 411-3.
"The Wedding Day." A fragment. 161-3.
"Vision and Fact." 9-12.
Although this last article is signed "Wilmot Warwick," on the cover it is assigned to H.V.=Henry Vernon. Mr. Wright assures me that both of these names, were used as *noms de plume* by G. Wightwick. In Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary*, "The Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick. Edited by his friend Henry Vernon. London, 1828, 8vo., pp. 326," is assigned to George Wightwick.

44. Wightwick, George, 9, St. George's Place. (*Vide* Nos. 22, 36. 39, 43.)
"Architectural Letters, with Illustrations." 22-4, 105-7, 193-7.
"Dedicated by permission to John Soane, Esq., Architect, R.A., etc., etc."

45. X. 129-33.

46. Z. 366-7.

II. Unsigned Papers.

47. Books, Literary Notices of
"Exeter Cathedral," by J. Britton. 142-4.
"Fitz of Fitzford," by Mrs. Bray. 294-8.
Contains several long extracts from it.
"My Native Village; and other Poems," by N. T. Carrington. 144, 385-93.
Contains many long quotations.

48. "Guide to the Old Manor House of —— Devon." 362-5.
A Burlesque.

49. "Letters from the Virgin Islands." 36-45, 97-104, 216-20, 287-93, 375-383, 441-9.
The letters, thirteen in number, are believed to have been written by a Devonian. Five of them had been printed in the *Cornwall and Devon Magazine*, but as this had ceased to be published after the December of the year previous, they were deemed of sufficient interest to be reprinted in the *Philo-Danmonian*.

50. "Local and National Occurrences." 73-80, 158-60, 237-8.

51. "Mr. Haydon, the Historical Painter." 467-8.
An account of his pecuniary troubles, and recording his confinement in prison for debt. An appeal to the charitable public.
This is the last article in the magazine.

52. Plymouth Institution. 72-3.
Introductory note, and prospectus of lectures to be delivered weekly, from October 1, 1829 to March 18, 1830.

53. Plymouth Theatre. 460-1.
A critical notice.

54. Tavistock Institution, An account of the

55. "Worthies of the West. Poets and Literati," with long extracts from their works.
No. 1. William Browne, of Tavistock. 317-29.
No. 2. Sir Walter Raleigh. 397-410.

## Original Notes.

**Plymouth "a Pilfering Towne."**—A letter addressed by John Chamberlain, to Sir Dudley Carleton (afterwards Viscount Dorchester), at the Embassy in Paris, dated June 27, 1602, contains the following passage:—

"Our fleet comes away to convoy home the carraque they have taken within the mouth of the river of Lisbone . . . Fulke Grivell is gon down post to Plimmouth, and so to the sea, to meet her and kepe her from comming into that pilfering towne (as they terme it), but to bringe her alonge to Portsmouthe."—*Chamberlain's Letters*, (Camd. Soc. 1861), 141-2.

Why Plymouth should be designated a "pilfering towne," more than any other of the sea-ports, to which valuable prizes captured by the English, were taken at that period, is not very apparent. That Dartmouth was a grievous offender in this respect, and well deserved such an appellation, is certain. Ten years earlier (1592), the great carrack, called the *Madre de Dios*, captured from the Spaniards, and said to be the richest prize ever brought into an English port, was taken into Dartmouth harbour.

The pilfering and general plundering of this vessel was carried to such an extent by persons of all classes, that the Secretary of State, Sir Edward Cecil, and Sir Walter Ralegh (then a prisoner in the Tower), were sent down from London in haste to prevent further pillage, and to recover as much as they could of the stolen goods.

The following is extracted from Jewitt's *History of Plymouth* (1873), 138, where it appears as a quotation :—

"This yere Sir Richard Luson went out of this harborough, the 13th of March, with vi. of Her Majestie's shippes and two others made ready to followe, which did so, and on the 23rd of June, 1602, he arrived here with a carricke that he had taken, which came out of the East Indies, laden with commodities of that country, and in March followinge was sonke between the Island and the mayne."

This was apparently the vessel alluded to by Chamberlain in his letter. At the time he wrote it—June 27—"Fulke Grivell" had already proceeded to Plymouth, to find that the prize had arrived there on the twenty-third of the month. Possibly, the suggestion of its intended removal to Portsmouth may have been incorrect; or, having already arrived at Plymouth, it was not thought expedient to carry out the original proposition, and it remained there until it sunk. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Heraldic Shields.**—Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, has just executed six heraldic dogs, or talbots, for the terminations of the newels of the grand staircase at Knightshayes Court, near Tiverton, the seat of Sir John H. Amory, Bart.

Each dog supports a shield of arms, the first is charged with the bearings attributed to Amaury de Touars, who came over with the Conqueror, and whose name is inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey.

The second shield, Amory (modern) impaling Grove, commemorates the marriage of John Amory, of Taunton, with the great-great grandmother of the present baronet.

The third shield, impales the arms of Baker, his great grandmother. The fourth, those of his grandmother (Ellis). The fifth, his father's shield, shows Heathcoat on an escutcheon of pretence, in right of his marriage with a daughter and co-heir of that house.

Whilst the sixth, his own shield, quarters Heathcoat, and impales Unwin in right of the present Lady Amory.

It will be seen, therefore, that these shields form an interesting historical series. The work has been beautifully carved in teak, and the arms have been arranged by Mr. Charles Worthy, author of *Practical Heraldry*, and sometime coadjutor at the College of Arms to the late "Somerset Herald."

✠ ✠ ✠

**The Parish Registers of Exeter.**—In the following table will be found the exact dates at which the parochial registers commence in the City of Exeter, and the parishes adjacent. Its publication will be a reply to many private inquiries I have had for information on this subject. Many, too, have expressed their surprise that "the parish registers do not go back far enough for their purposes," but these should remember that they were first established by Cromwell Lord Essex, 27, Henry VIII., 1536.

The Royal Order for their commencement in this Diocese was received by the then Bishop at Clist, 14 October, 1538, and is inserted in Bishop Veysey's *Register*, Vol. II., folio 77, *b*.

The earliest in Exeter is the marriage register of St. Petrock, which commences the day before the bishop received the order, *viz.*, 13 October, 1538. These registers *continue without a break to the present time.* Next is that of St. Mary Arches, October 27. In the majority of instances the earlier records have been unfortunately lost, or destroyed, and generally those which remain, are merely copies of the original entries which were not, at first, made at the time they occurred, but were entered up subsequently, often it is to be feared from recollection, which accounts for many gaps and omissions. In writing to the parochial clergy for extracts, it should be remembered that St. George is now united with St. John; St. Kerrian with St. Petrock; St. Martin with St. Stephen; St. Pancras with All Hallows, Goldsmith street. The registers of people described in their wills as of Exwick, or Oldridge, will be found at St. Thomas. Those of Wonford, or Whipton, at Heavitree :—

| | *Baptisms.* | *Burials.* | *Marriages.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cathedral Church of St. Peter | Dec. 26, 1594 | Mar. 13, 1593 | Oct. 24, 1597 |
| All Hallows, Goldsmith Street | Feb. 6, 1566 | Aug. 8, 1561 | Jan. 28, 1561 |
| All Hallows on the Walls | Oct. 17, 1694 | April 5, 1694 | July 29, 1694 |
| St. David | Oct. 8, 1559 | Jan. 3, 1559 | Feb. 8, 1559 |
| St. Edmund on the Bridge | Jan. 11, 1571 | Dec. 24, 1571 | July 15, 1572 |
| St. George | Jan. 12, 1681 | Feb. 14, 1681 | Jan. 29, 1681 |
| St. John | Sept. 17, 1682 | Sept. 9, 1682 | May 16, 1683 |
| St. Kerrian | Feb. 5, 1558 | May 2, 1558 | Jan. 13, 1558 |
| St. Laurence | July 21, 1604 | June 30, 1604 | Aug. 20, 1604 |
| St. Martin | May 28, 1572 | May 21, 1572 | July 26, 1572 |
| St. Mary Arches | Nov. 10, 1538 | Dec. 12, 1538 | Oct. 27, 1538 |
| St. Mary Major | Dec. 25, 1561 | Jan. 2, 1561 | Jan. 18, 1561 |
| St. Mary Steps | Jan. 28, 1564 | Mar. 28, 1655 | Dec. 17, 1655 |
| St. Olave | Mar. 5, 1601 | Nov. 27, 1601 | Dec. 6, 1601 |
| St. Pancras | July 15, 1664 | Dec. 28, 1672 | May 29, 1670 |
| St. Paul | April 8, 1562 | June 5, 1562 | May 8, 1562 |
| St. Petrock | Jan. 11, 1538 | Jan. 17, 1538 | Oct. 13. 1558 |
| St. Sidwell | April 4, 1569 | Mar. 23, 1569 | May 10, 1569 |
| St. Stephen | Jan. 11, 1668 | July 24, 1668 | June 12, 1668 |
| Holy Trinity | Aug. 19, 1563 | Sept. 9, 1563 | Aug. 20, 1539 |
| Heavitree | Oct. 20, 1653 | Nov. 3, 1653 | Feb. 24, 1653 |
| St. Leonard | Mar. 1, 1704 | Oct. 19, 1710 | Sept. 12, 1708 |
| St. Thomas | Nov. 13, 1541 | April 4, 1554 | Mar. 23, 1576 |

C. WORTHY.

# Queries.

70.—**Palmer's "Nonconformist Memorial."**—Mr. C. S. Gilbert observes in his *History of Cornwall* that a curious story is related in Palmer's *Nonconformist Memorial* (Edition 1802, I. 346, II. 17), of the Rev. Robert Jago, a former vicar of Wendron, and Mr. Boon, who were rival candidates for the Church at Dartmouth. I have been unable to obtain the volume; perhaps some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* are fortunate enough to possess a copy of the book. I should be glad to obtain a transcript of the passages. SAMUEL JOHN WILLS.
Wendron, Helston.

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71.—**George Parker, M.P.**—George Parker, M.P. for Plympton in 1690, until declared void in March of the same year. Elected for Plymouth 1695 till 1698. What is known of him? W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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72.—**Christopher Perne, M.P.**—Christopher Perne, M.P. for Plympton in 1558, and for Grampound in 1559 and 1563. In October 1566, a new writ was ordered for the Borough of Grampound, "In the place of Christopher Perne, Esq., who was reported to be a lunatic." Who was this unfortunate gentleman? A "Raulfe Perne, gent."—probably a near relation—represented Dorchester in 1555.
Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

73.—**A Roman Road at Launceston.**—In *Westward Ho!* (Chapter v.) Kingsley speaks of "An old Roman road from Clovelly Dikes to Launceston." Could any of your readers state whether it is certain such a road ever existed? Borlase speaks of traces of a Roman road having been recognised at Bradridge, or Broadridge, between Launceston and Stratton, and Roman coins have been found in and near the former town; but, further proof as to the existence and direction of the road would be welcome.
London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

74.—**What is the name "Digey"?**—In the account of the inquest on the victims of the deplorable fire at St. Ives a few days since, several references are made to a part of the town so called. The following are instances:—

"The fire engine had now arrived in the charge of the police, but although there were many willing hands to help, it took several minutes before the hose was connected with the plug at the corner of Fore street and the 'Digey.' A fisherman, living in the 'Digey,' near Barber's house, said he was awoke on Tuesday morning by the shouts of 'Fire.'"

Can any of your Cornish readers throw light on the name, which, as reported, seems so curious.
Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

75.—**Shutting the Door of the Church.**—In the Launceston Borough Accounts for 1477-8 (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 154), appears among the "Extrinsic Expenses," "To the Dean for closing the Church door when Mr. John Pascowe came to the visitation within the Town, 1*d.*" In the same accounts for 1479-80 (*Ibid*, p. 160), is shown among the "Church Costs," "Paid the Dean of the Manor of Trigge for shutting the door of the Church, at the time of the Bishop's visitation, 1*d.*;" and "Paid the Dean for shutting the door of the Church, at the time of the Archbishop's visitation, 1*d.*" In the Accounts for 1521-22 (*Ibid*, p. 177) there is the similar record, "Paid the Dean for closing the Church door, 1*d.*;" and in those of 1543-44 (*Ibid*, p. 185) included among the "Necessary Expenses" is a payment to the Dean for the same service. What were the origin and meaning of this observance? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.
London.

* * *

79.—**Smith Family.**—Admiral Parker, the ancestor of Lord Morley, married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow in Essex, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His son Edmund Parker, married Amy Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy. Was this Sir Clement Smith the same Sir C. Smith who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Seymour? and did Sir John Seymour's great grand-daughter Amy Seymour, marry Edmund Parker? WILLIAM HENRY KELLAND.
Southsea.

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77.—**Plymouth Societies.**—The very interesting history of *The Blue Friars* which our editor has just published, serves to remind me that there were several other kindred societies in existence in Plymouth. Among these were: "The Otter Club," consisting of twelve members, who met in the morning for bathing, and once a fortnight in the evening at a tavern, to enjoy each others society, when they supped together, each man wearing a silver medal on his breast. Then there was "The Plymouth Society of Artists and Amateurs," the members of which met alternately at each others houses once a fortnight, drew from eight to ten, and then, having presented all their drawings to the host, spent the rest of the evening in artistic chat and anecdotes. This society died out, but was reconstructed about 1848. There certainly, must still be some persons in the Three Towns who can offer further information about the above, and other clubs and societies connected with Plymouth. GEORGE C. BOASE.
36, James Street, Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.

* * *

78.—**Polwhele's "History of Cornwall."**—Every west-country collector is aware of the difficulty of making up a perfect copy of this book. I have seen several copies, and have two in my own possession, both of which are in the

state in which they were issued to subscribers; but I have never come across the work, except in a more or less incomplete condition. The *Saxon Vocabulary and Glossary of Local Names*, is almost invariably deficient, so is the second part of the fourth volume, and the Index with list of plates and pedigrees in the seventh volume. All there are missing in my own copies, and I should be much obliged if any kind-hearted friend could supply them on reasonable terms. To add to one's difficulty, the collation given by Saunder, which is, I believe,* followed by Messrs. Boase and Courtney in their *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, does not tally with the actual number of leaves in what, I conceive, to be the perfect state of the volumes. For instance, Saunder states that in Volume v. there are 207 pages, (mis-printed 205), including the title-page. In both my copies there are only 201 pages, including the title-page, and there is nothing to indicate that there is anything to follow page 201, which apparently concludes the volume, as the words "The End of the First Part" are printed after the text; and, in one of my copies this page is followed by a leaf containing a list of Mr. Polwhele's works. The seventh volume is also stated by Saunder to end at page 140, whereas in both my copies it ends at page 131, including the title-page, but excluding, of course, the supplementary papers at the end. With regard to the plates and pedigrees, I find, Saunder states there ought to be forty-eight of the former, and seventeen of the latter. I find (excluding duplicates, of which there are a large number) that I have forty-three plates and fifteen pedigrees. The rare print of Attorney-General Noye, after the picture painted by Cornelius Jansen in 1625, which is mentioned in the text (Vol. v., p. 142) is, of course, missing. This I should be glad to have.

In the case of a work of this importance, the editor would probably be able to spare room for a correct collation of the seven volumes, as well as for a list of the prints and pedigrees, with a note of the pages which they should respectively face. If Mr. G. C. Boase, or some other correspondent possessing the requisite bibliographical knowledge, would furnish this authoritative list, he would, I am sure, confer a very great favour upon the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, many of whom, doubtless, feel the same difficulties with regard to this work that I do myself.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

* * *

79.—**West Country Tokens.**—Can any one inform me or Major Lowsley, of Limerick, where dealers can be found of XVII. century tokens of the West of England; or, if any one such has such tokens for sale?

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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80.—**Rossiter Family.**—I shall be obliged for any information respecting a family of this name living at, or near, Ivybridge, and owners of some paper mills there, in the latter half of last century. About that period (1786) there was a George Rossiter, and Caroline his wife, and it is of his ancestors or descendants, I want dates of birth, etc., for genealogical purposes. Communicate direct with E. A. FRY.

King's Norton, near Birmingham.

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81.—**A Bishop of Exeter.**—Who was the Bishop of Exeter in modern times, who died in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed? I have heard of the story in my childhood, but cannot verify it now. W. S. L. S.

* Replies. *

**Jasper Mayne, D.D.** (VIII., 219, 242).—A detailed list of his works is given in "A few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, in *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, XXI. (1889), 533-7.

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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**B. Cuthbert Mayne** (vol. VI., p. 219; vol. IX., p. 85).—Respecting Mr. Wainwright's most interesting note, my authority for stating that Cuthbert Mayne was born at Barnstaple was, I find, the *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, published in 1741, which contains (Part I., pp. 11-20) a long account of his "arrest, trial, and execution." But in "A Treatise touching the Imprisonment and Indictments of Mr. Francis Tregear, Esq., of Volvedon, now called Golden, in Cornwall," quoted in *The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers* (First Series, pp. 75-140), the more correct version appears to be given, it being stated that one of his quarters was sent "Unto a town called Barnstaple, in Devonshire, whereabouts he was born."

It is of interest to note that, within the past two years a Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Charles Baskerville Langdon (formerly of the Church of England), is the priest, has been founded at Launceston in memory of Mayne; and the following advertisement, which recently appeared in the local papers, may be added: "Catholic Church, Launceston, Feast of B. Cuthbert Mayne, Friday, Nov. 29th, 1889. Mass at half-past ten, with dedication of new statue of the Martyr. Evening service at half-past seven. Sermon by Rev. Patrick O'Brien (of Devonport)." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

**Family of De la Pile** (query 69, p. 84).—I am afraid Mr. Pile must look elsewhere for evidences of the antiquity of his descent, as he has evidently misread the "Old Deed" upon which he relies. There is no "family"

* I cannot speak with certainty, as my copy of the *Bibliotheca* is in England.

of De la Pile; but the ancient knightly family of De la Pole is well known to all Devonshire genealogists; and a more careful examination of the document in question will probably reveal the fact that a Henry de la Pole (not *Pile*) held lands in Payhembury and Honiton in the XIII. and XIV. centuries. A. W.

Exeter.

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**Humphrey Morice, M.P., Launceston 1749-80** (IX., 61, 85).—It has been pointed out to me that I have misread Col. Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers* (p. 327). William Morice, High Bailiff of Westminster, was not the son, but the grandson of Thomas Morice, M.P. for Haslemere in 1661. The intermediate generation was another Thomas Morice, who held the position of Paymaster of the British Forces in Portugal, where he died in 1713, and whose wife was Alice, daughter of Sir William Underhill, Knight, of Idlicote, co. Warwick. These were the parents of the High Bailiff.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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**Warin Penhalluryk** (query 16, part 1, vol. IX).—In answer to S. J. Wills, I have searched the Catalogue of the National Portrait Exhibition held at South Kensington Museum in the year 1866, and there was no portrait of the above. Several portraits of Cornish worthies were exhibited. If I had the names of celebrated west countrymen given me, and it was thought to be of interest to readers of the *Western Antiquary*, I would send the same, with notes from this Catalogue.

Battersea. MACKENZIE WILLIAMS.

* * *

**Prisoners of War in Devon and Cornwall** (59, p. 83).—I can contribute a small piace of information on this subject. "My father was at Blundell's School, Tiverton, from about 1803 to 1808, and I have often heard him say that in his schooldays, several French officers lived on parole in the town. What impressed the boys was to see them take their walk exactly to a given milestone, and there turn back. I believe they were only allowed to go one mile from the town, but it may have been two." There may be, probably, some now living in Tiverton who have heard of these persons from their parents.

Banbury. H. FURNEAUX.

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**Prisoners of War in Devon and Cornwall** (vol. IX., p. 83).—"Last Sunday morning the prisoners in the French prison at Biddeford (in number 1050), attempted to make their escapes; but being discover'd, and fired on, by the soldiers on duty, one was killed on the spot, and several others were much wounded. They have attempted to escape twice before, but were timely discover'd."

The above is a paragraph of news in *The Plymouth Magazine* (No. I.) for October 23, 1758. October 23 was Monday—"Last Sunday" must, therefore, be understood here to mean October 15. J. INGLE DREDGE.

[A copy of this magazine is in the Editor's possession. It is very scarce.]

* * *

**Jonathan Dymond, of Exeter** (IX., p. 60, no. 37).—On all questions relating to books written by Quakers, the best authority is Jos. Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, two thick octavo volumes (1867). Three pages in Vol. I., 549, 550, and 551 relate to this writer, who is stated to be a "Linen Draper" (p. 510).

"Essays on the Principals of Moraltity, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind."
*London: Published by Hamilton, Adams, & Co., Paternoster Row, and sold by T. Balle, Exeter.* 8vo. 1829, 61½ sheets.

Reprinted. The second edition in two volumes.
*London: Published by Hamilton, Adams, & Co., etc.* 8vo. 1830, 61½ sheets.

Reprinted. The third edition (in one volume).
*London: Printed for Hamilton, Adams, & Co., 33 Pater-noster Row.* 8vo. 1836, 38¾ sheets.

Reprinted. The fourth edition.
*London: Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate without; Scott & Benson, Carlisle; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.* Royal 8vo. 1842, 13¼ sheets.
Seventh thousand of the fourth edition " 1843, 13¼ "
Eighth " " " " 1851, 13¼ "
*Printed by Richard Harrett, 13 Mark Lane, London.*

Reprinted. The fifth edition, in one volume, with a portrait of Jonathan Dymond.
*London: Charles Gilpin.* 8vo. 1852, 39 sheets.

There are two "New York" editions, dated 1834 and 1844. "He died the 6th of 5th mo., 1828, aged 31." (p. 551). J. INGLE DREDGE.

* * *

**Sir Hugh Pyper** (IX., p. 82).—Mr. Robbins is probably quite right in his conjecture that Dame Sibella (Parr) who died "Jany. 4th, 1704, aged 83," according to his quotation from the Mem. Inscp. at Launceston, was the *second* wife of Sir Hugh Piper.

John, second son of Robert Parr, of the parish of St. Martin's, Exeter, was baptized there December 3, 1595.

He married at St. Petrock's, Exeter, February 10, 1619, Sibley Crossing, a member of a very well-known Exeter family.

Their children were baptized at St. Martin's, *viz.*, John, December 5, 1620; Judith, March 10, 1621; Sibley, December 9, 1623.

The latter was married in the same church to "Hugh Piper, Gent^m^," April 17, 1644. But if the date of her death, as given by Mr. Robbins, is correct, she could have only just accomplished her eighty-first birthday. Of course, the account of Sir Hugh, as printed by Mrs. Bray, must not be taken literally, but I cannot quite agree with Mr. Robbins that it "may at once be put aside." Mrs. Bray evidently knew something of the person she was describing, and had reason for some of her statements about him.

Thus, she speaks of his connection with the West Indies, and I find that on the 3 March, 1678, a certain William Piper, who had been transported to Barbadoes,

had licence, his time having expired, to quit that place for Virginia, and sailed from thence in the ship *Beginning*, Thomas Bossinger, Commander.

Again she tells us that Dame Sibella's family was superior to that of Sir Hugh, and this may have been the case, if for no other reason, because the families of both Parr and Crossing were of very high repute in Exeter.

It is more than probable too, that Sir Hugh was, as Mrs. Bray says, a Plymouth merchant, and that the necessities of the time made him a soldier; and the money he had made in business, without doubt, tended to his advancement in the service of the Crown, when money was of so much importance to the royal cause in the West. In those days people usually married in their own order, and hence his alliance with a family of high mercantile repute in Exeter.

Mrs. Bray had strong antiquarian tastes, and her nearest relatives had similar tastes, and a love for "Record Hunting;" and, although she adapted much of the information she acquired to the purposes of her novels, yet, I generally find upon investigation that there is some foundation for most of her statements, and that more frequently than not they afford clues well worth following.

I have not looked into the Piper pedigree at all, I am merely writing from a few notes about them I happen to have at hand.

The Vyvyans quarter Piper. *Arg. a chevron betw. 3 magpies sa.* Sir Richard, nephew and heir of Sir Vyell Vyvyan had a second son, Richard, who married Philippa, eldest daughter and co-heir of Philip Piper, of Tresmarrow. Their grandson, Vyell, born 1767, succeeded his cousin Sir Carew Vyvyan, as seventh baronet in 1814.

For some time, prior to 1760, Pypers were Lords of the Manor of Tatson, in the parish of Bridgerule.

A family of Piper came to England from Holstein, in Saxony, and were derived from a certain Magnus Piper, of Nieustadt. Arms—*Quarterly embattled or and erm. over all an eagle disp^d sa.* Are there any arms upon the tomb at Launceston?

Referring again to the Parrs. Mrs. Bray says that they were "So ancient, that they could boast of having had grandfathers so far back as the Conquest."

She doubtless had the Parrs, of Kendal, running in her mind; Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, was the last wife of King Henry VIII.

The Parrs derive their name from their long residence at Parre Manor, in the parish of Prescot, co. Lancaster. Sir William Parre, of Parre, married in 1383, Elizabeth de Ros, of Kendal, and was the direct ancestor of Queen Catherine.

A branch of Parre, of Parre, is said to have migrated to this county early in the XVI. century, and to have come here in the train of Bishop Oldham (of the family of Oldham, of Oldham in Lancashire), in 1504. If this tradition is correct, the prelate must have brought a strong contingent of Parrs into this Diocese, for the Parish Registers of Exeter and the neighbourhood during the latter portion of the XVI. and commencement of the XVII. centuries, contain numerous entries respecting them. But there were certainly Parres in Devonshire long before the time of Bishop Oldham, and their coat armour—*Erm. on a chevron gu. 3 martlets or.*—was quite different to that borne by the Lancashire family.

The late Mr. Codrington Parr, of Stonelands, High Sheriff of Devon (1839), claimed descent from the Lancashire Parrs, and used their arms.—*Arg. 2 bars azure within a bordure engrailed sa.*; and he also claimed Robert Parr, of Exeter, Merchant, as his direct ancestor. I have already shown that this Robert Parr was the grandfather of Lady Piper, who was the daughter of his son John, but he had several other children, one of whom, Christopher, baptized at St. Martin's (1598), June 13, had a son Bartholomew, baptized at St. Olave's, Exeter, October 20, 1638. This latter was, I believe, the grandfather of Dr. Bartholomew Parr (born 1713), and one of the first surgeons of the Exeter Hospital, whose son Bartholomew Parr (also a surgeon, born 1750), married first, Maria, daughter and heir of John Codrington, by whom he had two sons—Codrington Parr, of Stonelands, near Dawlish, and Samuel. The first married Miss Manning, of Wonford, and his eldest son Mr. Codrington Thomas Parr (born 1828), served for some time in the Yeomanry and Militia, but subsequently left the county and settled in Surrey.

Robert Parr had a youngest son, also called Robert, baptized at St. Martin's, Exeter, 8 December, 1604. Matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, *fil. pleb.*, 1626, May 12. "Aged 20" according to Pullman's *Collections Coll. Ar.*; but as he was baptized in 1604, he must have been then over twenty-one. A number of extracts from Parish Registers relative to the Parrs, and an engraving of their arms appeared in a supplement to this journal in, I think, July or August 1883. CHARLES WORTHY.

Exeter.

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**The Rev. John Ruddle, M.A.** (IX., 56).—Mr. W. H. Cottell, of Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, has supplied me with a fact concerning the Rev. John Ruddle, once Incumbent of Launceston, and Prebendary of Exeter, which shows that his success with the fair sex was not limited to his marrying a wealthy widow as his second wife. There was proved in the Probate Court of Bodmin in 1693, the will of Jane Cottell, of Launceston, widow (of Walter Cottell, of Yeolmbridge, near that town), made, May 1, 1691, by which the sum of twenty shillings was bequeathed to the poor of Minster, twelve pence each to twenty poor widows of Launceston; and, after sundry other money payments, all the residue to John Ruddle, of Launceston, clerk, who was appointed sole executor; the witnesses to the will being, Philip Jeffery, Digory Congdon, and Priscilla Feast, or Frost. Despite his being a pluralist—for, in addition to his other preferments as above, he was

Vicar of Alternon—Ruddle may well have been glad of this help, seeing that his stipend as Incumbent of Launceston, was only £58 throughout (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 322). ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Foreign Names of Places in Cornwall** (IX., 84).—We have in this neighbourhood four cottages with foreign names—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Barcelona, and Holland. The two first-named are situated at Talland Sands, about a mile from Polperro; Amsterdam, a double cottage, stands on Talland Farm, close by the roadside; Rotterdam, some six or seven hundred yards on the opposite side, stands on Killygarth. I remember the cottages almost of similar build; but some years since, Rotterdam was re-built, when a slated roof cottage replaced the old one—thatched, low, double cottage—as Amsterdam now stands on Talland Farm, the cottages belong to the proprietors of the farms on which they stand. Barcelona is situated on the roadside between Looe and Pelynt, in sight of the sea; a short mile, as the crow flies, from Rotterdam and Amsterdam I remember it as nearly as possible resembling the other cottages, but the old cottage was re-built many years since, and three new cottages built. Holland is situated on the roadside, between Looe and Downderry, a little more than two miles from Looe, and about a mile from the sea. This is a single, low, thatched cottage, and, I have little doubt, was built about the same time as the others were. This cottage and Barcelona have small tenements of about four or five acres attached to them, both being surrounded by public roads, Barcelona being rather the largest. Holland when I first knew it, was held on lease from the Buller family, but on the determination of the lease it was let by the year, and so continues to be. Barcelona belongs to Sir William Trelawny, and is let by the year.

My idea has always been that these cottages were built by successful smugglers, who gave the names to them in remembrance of the chief places from which they derive their greatest success in smuggling, and who had been inhabitants of Polperro, which place was well known to have been inhabited by smugglers. I fear my communication will be of little assistance to Mr. W. J. C. Moens' inquiry; but I thought it might be of some interest to him to know of there being other places in Cornwall, besides Flushing bearing foreign names. S. CLOGG.

Looe.

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**Humphrey Morice, M.P., Launceston 1749-80** (IX., p. 61-85).—That the Werrington family was not that into which Mary Atterbury married, will be further seen by the following extracts from Williams's *Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester* (2 vols. 1869). These volumes contain many letters to, and from, Mary Morice and her husband, some annotated by a son of William Morice, by his second wife, the Rev. William Morice, Rector of Tackley, near Woodstock, such notes being signed "W. M."

Speaking of Mary Atterbury's marriage, the writer says of her husband, "William was the eldest son of Thomas Morice, Esq., Paymaster of the British Forces in Portugal (where he died in 1713); and of Alice, daughter of Sir William Underhill, Knight, of Idlicote, in co. Warwick" (Vol. I., 433).

Among the few public notices of him, is the following from a contemporary newspaper:—

"On Sunday, Nov. 1st, died George Wilcocks, Esq., High Bailiff of Westminster, who bought his place about two years ago of Mr. Miles for £3000; and is succeeded by Squire Morice, who married the daughter of Dr. Atterbury, the present Bishop of Rochester."

The bishop writing to Mr. Morice in April 1729, says, "God bless your little ones! I hear much of your son who you say is so full of duty." Of the son here alluded to, we have the following note:—

"Francis, only son of Mr. Morice by his first wife Mary, the daughter of Bishop Atterbury. He was educated at Westminster School; and thence in 1740, elected to a Studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1748. He was afterwards a Prebendary of Limerick, and Rector of Six Mile Bridge, co. Clare, Ireland, where he died in 1778.—W. M." (Vol II., p. 336).

The foregoing extracts will suffice to prove that the husband of Mary Atterbury, was no descendant of Sir William Morice.

It is certain that there were *three* Humphrey Morices, and not two only, as recorded in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*. I am now able to gives the dates of death of all three. Humphrey (No. 1), third son of Sir William, Secretary of State, was buried at Werrington, 29 December, 1696. His son Humphrey (No. 2), sub-Governor of the Bank of England; M.P. for Newport 1713 till 1722, and for Grampound from 1722 till decease—died in 1732—a new writ being ordered for Grampound "in the place of Humphrey Morice, deceased," 19 January, 1732. Humphrey (No. 3), M.P. for Launceston 1749-80, was son of the last named. His decease is thus recorded in Lysons' *Devon* (p. CXXVII.)

"The Right Honorable Humphrey M.P. for Launceston, and sometime Lord Warden of the Stannaries, who died in 1785 without issue, was descended from a younger brother of the first baronet." W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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**John Drake** (IX., p. 86).—If as "Wyvern Gules" says, "that John Drake who died from the effects of a gunshot wound, on the '9 or 10 June, 1573,' was a brother of Sir Francis Drake," he (Sir Francis) must have had two brothers of the same name; as we have it on good authority that John Drake (the captain's brother) was slain on "9 October, 1572," whilst boarding a Spanish frigate. "S.P.M." is not intended for *sine prole masculina*.

S. P. M.

**Rev. R. S. Hawker and Old Ballads** (VIII., 147; IX., 41, 85).—"The simple legends connected with the wild and singu'ar scenery of my own County, appear to me not undeserving of record. These, which I have published were related to me, and that chiefly by the common people, in the course of my solitary rambles in the West. They were 'done into verse' also, during these my walks and rides; and this I mention 'lest an enemy should say' that I had borrowed for this purpose any of the time belonging to the graver duties of a severe profession. I could indeed have wished to have 'grappled with a loftier theme,' but the cares and duties of a busy life forbid me to indulge this hope."—Preface to *Records of the Western Shore*, by Robert Stephen Hawker. Published in 1832, and containing "The Song of the Western Men."

Respecting the communication of "W. F. C." in your last issue, containing an unjustifiable attack on the literary character of the Rev. R. S. Hawker; "It does not appear on the face of it," why he had not the courage of his opinions, and did not support them by his full signature.

The conclusions at which I arrived in the articles on the two ballads to which he adverts, were based upon the various facts and statements I had gleaned relating to them; and a reperusal of what I had written, combined with the opinions of several literary friends to whom I referred the matter, have served to strengthen my belief in the justness of those conclusions. The subject appeared to me to be full of local interest, and I therefore took all the pains in my power to investigate it properly, and to ensure accuracy. I held no preconceived notion as to whether Mr. Hawker was the original author, or only a copyist. Had the result of my inquiries been adverse to him, I certainly should have so stated. Permit me to make a few remarks on each set of verses.

*I. The Trelawny Ballad.* It is claimed for the Vicar of Morwenstow, that, with the exception of the refrain, he was the author of this ballad, as given in my article. To the testimony contained in the latter, I now add the following:—

A correspondent, having enquired in Willis' *Current Notes* of September 1853, as to the name of the writer of this ballad, was answered in the following number (October) by H. J. E. (Rev. H. J. Ellacombe), who assigned the authorship to Mr. Hawker. The editor, evidently, soon afterwards communicated with the latter, as his response—*penes me*—is dated November 4, 1853, from which the following extract is taken:—

"In reply to your kind note I beg to say that not a trace of the original Trelawny Ballad beside the Two-lines Chorus which are incorporated in my Song have ever turned up. There is a variation in the Chorus hardly worth noting, but it runs

'There 's twice Ten Thousand under ground,' etc.

The probable sources of farther discovery known to me but unexamined for lack of opportunity are 'The Book' at St. Michael's Mount filled with Cornish memda and the Tetcott Hunting Book."

Until the appearance of the article by "Philo-Trelawny" in the same number of the *Western Antiquary* (VIII., 149), which contained mine also; I had failed to find any printed comment adverse to the claim of Mr. Hawker as the author. "Philo-Trelawny" stated he heard "this song of 'Shall Trelawny Die,' sung very often about fifty or fifty-five years ago . . . the Vicar of Morwenstow, who was by no means above a little plagiarism, published a version of his own long afterwards." But fifty-five years ago would take us back only to 1834; and Mr. Hawker had published the ballad, anonymously in 1826, and with his own name as the author in 1832! Moreover, he vigorously maintained himself to be such up to his death in 1875. If he were simply a plagiarist, he could not have written the letter from which the above extract is taken.

*II. The Sir Beville Ballad.* I feel satisfied that the majority of your readers, who will take the trouble to compare the two ballads (*Vide* p. 43), and to read the accompanying remarks upon them; and will then ask themselves the question, "Who that is endowed with the least critical faculty, can doubt on reading the two ballads" that the Mynshull one contains inherent evidence of its condemnation as a forgery, and that "Sir Beville" is the original composition? To affirm that the former so far transcends the latter, that "the two titles are enough, even without the text," to show that "Sir Beville" is a plagiarism, is ridiculous, and evidences the extraordinary prejudice entertained by the writer against the Morwenstow vicar. My attention has been directed to other points in favour of the correctness of my statements; I will, however, mention but one. The MS. of the Mynshull ballad was submitted to Mr. T. Hughes, the Editor of the *Cheshire Sheaf*, prior to its being included in Major E. Leigh's *Cheshire Ballads;* and in a letter on the subject, he informs me "the evidences of its genuineness and credit was not enough to convince me 'then,' any more that it would be 'now;'" and he terms it the "Erdeswick Fable."

The statements made by "W. F. C." are simply assertions, unsupported either by argument or by testimony; and their general tone indicates, some feeling of latent animosity against the Vicar of Morwenstow. Nothing is easier than to call a man a plagiarist; but, I take it, no one has a moral right to do so, unless he can adduce facts and arguments in support of his affirmation—that "W. F. C." has not been able to do.

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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**Scions of Royal Families** (VIII., 221; IX., 38, 62).—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma established a claim on me, some time ago, by battling on my side for truth against misguided odds; and, although I had intended to obtrude no more of my own royal descents, his conjecture about the Princess Catherine, of York, demands further explanations.

Catherine's son Henry, Marquess of Exeter, was brought up as a child in the same chamber with his cousin-german, Henry VIII., who nominated him as his successor in 1532, and beheaded him in 1539. His son Edward, Earl of Devon, died without issue at Padua, and the royal line of Catherine became extinct. Edward Courtenay's right heirs were, the issue of his four great aunts, sisters, who had all married Cornish gentlemen. Elizabeth, one of the sisters (daughters of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc), married John Tretherf, whose grand-daughter Elizabeth, a co-heiress, married John Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, and their grand-daughter Barbara Vyvyan, married, 1581, at Mawgan, Humphry York, of Phillack, from which marriage I descend. The said four sisters descended from Edward I. as before stated, and Humphry York, through his grandmother Eleanor Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, had several royal descents; thus I have enough and to spare, and what good are they except to elucidate how hollow a farce "society" is? I believe, and I presume, I know who 's who better than most, that my historical quarterings and descent are unique in Cornwall; under certain eventualities they involve titles to peerages as a correspondent pointed out, and passing much of my life in small Cornish towns I derived amusement from watching, on my vantage ground, the attitudinizing of the pigmies on their molehills around me. After the fashion of Procrustes, some blessed with more wealth would speak commiseratingly of others, superior in blood, because they had not the means. On those who surpassed them in means they would reflect for their want of blood. I have heard some even affect indifference to pedigree when they were secretly employing genealogists who were consulting me for opinion on their case.

I have observed those of undoubted descent differ instinctively as a high mettled racer from a dray-horse, and, yet they are deteriorating daily through the suicidal course of elbowing with plutocrats and bending to their coarse assurance. How differently would the House of Lords stand in popular esteem, had it been recruited, like royalty, by regarding the blood, instead of elevating brewers, contractors, and political time-servers; now, in popular opinion, it is tottering to its fall.

But philosophizing is not my aim, I want to draw out for county history those whom "false shame" keeps silent. How do they imagine such as Sir Bernard Burke fill their pages, but with information obtained partly from the families themselves? and for local purposes the pages of the *Western Antiquary* are more eligible. As suggested before, a *nom de plume* might be adopted. There is no more indelicacy in saying that one inherits blue blood, than in saying that one inherits red hair, neither can be helped.

"Boast not the Titles of your ancestours
Brave Youths! They 'er *their* possessions, non of *yours*."—
*Ben Jonson.*

Besides the Plymouth lady, mentioned by your correspondent, all in Devon who have a St. Leger descent, are collateral descendants with "Good Queen Bess." This brings me to others of my royal descents; my ancestor Sir George St. Leger, cousin of Henry VIII., married Anne Knyvett, whose royal descents can be seen on page 488 of Col. Vivian's *Visit. Cornw.* The relict of her nephew Henry Knyvett, married Sir John Killigrew, of Arwennac, this brought the stepson Henry Knyvett, into Cornwall. He was of Rosemeryn, and was buried at Budock in 1617. Many of his descendants in Cornwall might declare themselves scions of royalty.

I will conclude with a passage from *Ecce Homo:* "If besides intellectual gifts the thinker possesses acute sensibility, strong moral intuitions, heroic powers of indignation and pity, his temptation is to suppose that he is made of finer clay than other men, and that he has a a natural title to pre-eminence and sovereignty over them."

London. H. H. DRAKE.

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**Amadas** (VIII., no. 42).—Some of the family were goldsmiths and money lenders, or bankers of the period. Walter Amadas had a grant of the customs of cloth in the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth, to reimburse him for a loan of £70 to Edward IV. (Grants, *t*, Edw., V. and Ric. III.; Harl. MS. 433, *f.* 53). Such dealings led to a connection with the Tudors. Henry VIII. (22 July, 1517), granted to John Amadas, valet of his wardrobe, 6*d.* a day of the fees of the crown within the Duchy of Cornwall, for life, to be paid annually; also, the office of Controller of the Stannaries of the same Duchy, for life. (*Originalia*, 9, Hen VIII., Roll 6.) As time is short just now, I will extract more from my notes concerning Amadas, for the coming nnmber of the *Western Antiquary*.

WYVERN GULES.

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**Mr. Trevithick and the "Eiffel" Tower** (IX., 49).—In 1832, only two months before his death, Mr. Richard Trevithick proposed to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill by the erection of a gilded conical cast-iron monument. The scale was to be forty feet to the inch, of one thousand feet in height, one hundred feet in diameter at the base, and twelve feet diameter at the top; two inches thick, in one thousand five hundred pieces, of ten feet square, with an opening in the centre of each piece of six feet in diameter; also in each corner, of eighteen inches diameter, for the purpose of lessening the resistence of the wind and lightening the structure; with flanges on every edge, on their inside to screw them together; seated on a circular-stone foundation of six feet wide, with an ornamental base column of sixty feet high; and a capital with a fifty feet diameter platform, and figure on the top of forty feet high. The whole weight to be about six thousand tons. A lift, capable of holding twenty-five persons, and raised by a steam engine forcing air into the centre of the column, was a portion of the scheme. The cost was calculated at £80,000. Plans, sections, and views of this proposed

monument, can be seen in Mr. Francis Trevithick's *Life of his Father*, published in 1872. GEORGE C. BOASE.
36 James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

## Notes and Comments.

*Under this head we propose giving occasional antiquarian and other notes of local or general interest, extracted from the daily and other journals.*

**Found in a Tree at Modbury.**—On Saturday morning Mr. F. Davis, son of Mr. John Davis, wheelwright, Modbury, was cutting out some ash felloes. Noticing a "shake" in a piece of ash, he split it in two, and from the centre there fell a very old-fashioned half-ounce phial. The bottle was in a cavity of an inch diameter and about three inches deep. It contained a lot of black hair, which, on examination, appeared to be human, several pieces of horny substance having the appearance of nail parings, and some liquid, emitting a very strong smell. The tree from which the piece of wood was taken was a very fine ash, of about twenty inches diameter, and grew on Shipham-hill, near Modbury. The hole in which the bottle was placed was in the centre of the tree and about twenty inches from the ground. Our correspondent asks:—"Can any of your readers give an idea as to why the bottle was put in such a position? Has it anything to do with some of the old superstitions connected with the ash tree? The tree was of great age, and the wood all round the cavity was sound and good."—November 11, 1889.

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**Vandalism at Madron Well.**—Antiquarians and all who take interest in the preservation of objects of historic and local interest, will be pained to hear that the little Chapel or Baptistery of St Madron or Maddern, on the moor above Madron has been partially demolished. The spring which rises near the chapel supplies the inhabitants of Madron Churchtown with water, and about a fortnight ago it was evident that the water supply had been interfered with in some way. Investigation showed that the stream had been dammed back and turned aside, so as to flow down and through the ruins of the chapel, the water necessarily doing considerable injury to the walls and interior. Much worse, however, remains to be told. The stones which had been used to block the watercourse had been torn from the inside of the chapel, and from the top-courses of the wall nearest to the water; and when a sufficient number had been flung into the stream to turn the water into the chapel and flood it, a further large portion of the wall on each side of the doorway on the other side of the chapel was torn down and thrown into the interior of the building, and also used to block up the doorway. To make the diversion of the water more complete a quantity of turf and mud had been used to fill the interstices between the stones placed in the stream, and there was a ridge of turf and mud made so as to turn the water straight into the chapel. It must have occupied some time to carry out this disgraceful act of wanton destruction, and it is evidently not the work of boys, as many of the stones removed from the chapel are large and heavy, and such as could only be lifted by a strong man. Pieces of the turf has clearly been cut from the adjacent ground by means of a shovel or some similar implement, and there are many evidences of the work having been done by powerful hands. So far as is known the perpetrators had no object save wilful destruction. The diversion of the water-supply comes within the province of the Local Board, and it is satisfactory to find that that body has offered a reward for information leading to the conviction of the offenders. The repair of the injury done to the chapel—so far as it is reparable—and the future preservation of this venerable and interesting object, are matters which it is hoped will receive the attention of the owner of the land and of the Antiquarian Society. Unless effective action is taken in the matter, St. Madron's Chapel will soon be only a thing of the past.—*Cornish Telegraph*, November 28, 1889.

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A MOST interesting discovery has been made within the past few days in the Exchequer Room of Exeter Cathedral which promises to throw considerable light upon the life and religion of the English people at the end of the thirteenth and commencement of the fourteenth centuries. This is a book containing the reports of the diocesan clergy to the Dean and Chapter in the episcopate of Bishop Byton, about 1301; and it was found by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, in the course of the researches into the episcopal registers of Exeter already described in this column, the fruits of which already fill two volumes, and others are to come. From his first glance over this book, which is a contemporaneous manuscript, and not a copy, Mr. Hingeston-Randolph has, I learn, seen the record of one vicar who was complained of because his preaching was very poor, and "after a fashion of his own." Another, it is alleged, explained the Gospel every Sunday, but did not "inform" his hearers very much; while a third, though admitted to have preached fairly well, was asserted never to say a word to the congregation about the Articles of the Faith or the Decalogue, or the necessity for avoiding mortal sins. From one parish came a peculiarly piteous complaint, it being charged that, whereas former vicars used to encourage friars to come and preach to the people, the new vicar had changed all that. He disliked his mendicant brethren, kept them at a distance as far as possible and, if any happened to come, gave them the cold shoulder and not so much as a morsel to eat. The vicar, it was agreed, was a good man, and preached well in the common routine; but the parishioners missed the friars, because they wanted to hear about the salvation of the soul—the friars having been the "salvationists" of 1301. Much more of the same sort is in this curious volume, of which two other instances may be given. A vicar was complained of because he had extended his garden, which was considered to be very hard upon the old and infirm; while another vicar was simply perfect in all respects except that he made the interval between matins and mass too long. The "aggrieved parishioner" was obviously as formidable a figure six centuries ago as now; and much more will be seen of him when Mr. Hingeston-Randolph publishes his full account of this MS. in his "Register of Bishop Stapledon," which is in the press.—*Birmingham Daily Post*, November 21, 1889.

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EDWIN DUNKIN, F.R.S., the eminent astronomer, who was elected on the 18th inst. to be the President of the Royal Institution, was born at Truro, August 19, 1821, and received his early education at private schools in that city. When his father, who had been a computer for the Nautical Almanac, died in 1838, his third son, Edwin was removed from a French school, and by the active support of the late celebrated Davies Gilbert F.R.S., was admitted as a calculator at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. An ordinary youth in Mr. Dunkin's circumstances might have thereafter spent his life in the monotonous round of laborious computations, but it was his aim and practice to profit by every opportunity of knowing all the processes of the Observatory. Consequently, he rose with his opportunities to eminence. In 1840 Mr Dunkin was selected as an assistant in the new Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory, and in 1843 was appointed by the Admiralty a permanent assistant on the establishment. In this year he was also elected F.R.A.S. In 1847 Mr. Dunkin was nominated superintendent of the new Altazimuth, erected for accurate daily lunar observations, so necessary to navigation, and for twenty-three years he continued to observe and reduce them. In 1851 he was selected to lead a party of observers from Greenwich to Christiania, to observe a total eclipse of the sun, and report on Bailey's beads. In the years 1853-1862 Mr Dunkin was frequently withdrawn to determine the differences of longitude between Greenwich, Brussels, Paris, and other Observatories, when his colloquial knowledge of French was of material service in co-operating with foreign astronomers. In 1854 he conducted an elaborate series of pendulum observations at Harton Colliery, near South Shields, to determine the mean density of the earth. Mr. Dunkin had now risen to be a first-class assistant. His previous professional work had been used in the reports of the Observatory. But from 1863 he began to contribute in his own name valuable papers to the "memoirs" or "monthly notices" of the Astronomical Society. He also found time to write popular astronomical papers for the *Leisure Hour* and *Nature*, which were afterwards embodied in the very widely-circulated book "The Midnight Sky." Honours came in quick succession. In 1868 he was made a member of council, and in 1873 an honorary secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society. In this latter responsible post he wrote obituary notices of astronomers—British and foreign—who had been Fellows of the Society. These have been collected in a volume, and are models of elegant and instructive scientific biography. In 1880 Mr. Dunkin succeeded Mr. De La Rue as president of the R.A.S. Four years previously he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and served two years on its council. In 1881 he was raised to the highest position below the Astronomer Royal, and now enjoys a pension on the highest scale for such service. Mr. Dunkin has contributed, to the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, a history of the origin of the Nautical Almanac, on which Cornishmen were first engaged. His son, who is eminent in archæology, has also contributed papers to the same journal, notably on church bells. (It may interest our Cornish readers to be told that Canon Wise, of Ladock, is his cousin.) The Institution is to be congratulated in having secured the services of a Cornishman who has attained such eminence in the scientific world, and is also an able master of literary style.—*W.M.N.*, November 21, 1889.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

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*Barnstaple and the Northern Part of Devonshire during the Great Civil War*, 1642-1646. By RICHARD W. COTTON. Printed for the Author by Unwin Brothers, London 1889. Price 10s. 6d.

THE literature of Devonshire is considerably enriched by this volume, in the preparation of which Mr. Cotton has expended considerable energy, time, and money. As the chief town of North Devon, Barnstaple gives its name to the title, yet it must not be supposed that the volume wholly concerns that particular place. The town is really taken as the centre of operations, but the scope of the book extends over a much wider area. "Barnstaple," says the author, "If not one of the pivots upon which, during the Civil War, great or critical military movements turned, was at least more or less directly affected by all the military operations in the West of England, and the marching and counter-marching in and through Devonshire, which for nearly four years, kept the whole county in a blaze." Considering the paucity of materials, and the little that has been done in this direction by earlier writers, Mr. Cotton has been singularly successful in his enterprise, and we can heartily congratulate him upon producing a work which fills an undoubted gap in our county history, and one which will be read and studied by Devonians with the most intense interest. The foot-notes are numerous, and show how thoroughly Mr. Cotton has done his work, for he has ransacked State Papers and numerous MSS., he has consulted Clarendon and all the best authorities, and furnished documentary evidence of the most important kind from original sources. The book can only be obtained from the author, who resides at Newton Abbot.

*A History of Warwickshire* (*Popular County Histories*). By SAMUEL TIMMINS, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1889. Price 7s. 6d.

After a considerable lapse of time since the publication of the last volume of these popular histories, we are favoured with a copy of the work on which Mr. Timmins has for some time past been engaged. The most cursory examination of this volume reveals the fact that the author has found his chief difficulty in condensing the history of so large and important a county into a comparatively small space; for the book does not exceed three hundred pages. However, Mr. Timmins has performed his work well, and we can find no fault with either matter or manner; nor will we grumble about quantity, seeing that we have here the very quintessence of the history of Shakespeare's county. The author does not waste time or space in preface or introduction, but without any "fore-words" at once plunges into the heart of his subject, and after giving a brief summary of the general history of the county, proceeds to ring the changes on legends, topography, physiography and geology, zoology and botany, archæology, biography, folk-lore and dialect, castles, mansions, and old houses, cities, towns, etc. At the end is given a short bibliography of the most important works relating to Warwickshire, and a fairly-full index. By far the most important part of the book is that which deals with the biographies of Warwickshire worthies; and here Mr. Timmins has a most congenial theme, and places before his readers in a most attractive manner the most salient features of the lives of those who have in different ages stood out before their fellows. The book is a decided success from every point of view. We hope that nothing will retard the publication of companion works for other English counties, the arrangements for which Mr. Stock informs us he has already made.

*Old Yorkshire*. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. With an Introduction by Mrs. GEORGE LINNÆUS BANKS. New Series. Vol. 2. London: Longmans 1890.

Truly it seems as if Yorkshire lore is inexhaustible, for volume after volume comes from the hands of Mr. Smith, and he is still able to light upon new materials for fresh enterprises. In the volume before us he has opened new ground, and brought to light descriptions of out-of-the-way corners, of comparatively little known worthies, and of obscure traditions. The volume teems with illustrations, which are for the most part admirably executed, particularly the full-page portraits, of which there are several. We feel sure that many persons, besides natives of Yorkshire, will peruse this work with pleasure, and we trust that they may be tempted to secure the whole series, ere they become, as so many good books are now-a-days, out of print and scarce. Old Devonshire gives a hearty greeting to *Old Yorkshire* and its genial editor.

*The Industries of Wigan*. By H. T. FOLKARD, R. BETLEY and C. M. PERCY.

The borough of Wigan is a rapidly rising manufacturing centre. This pamphlet has been published to set forth the nature and extent of the varied industries of the place, and is the outcome of an Industrial Exhibition held there in July last. Mr. Folkard, the courteous borough librarian of Wigan, discourses on the "Early Industries," and gives a very concise and excellent historical account of the town; Mr. R. Betley contributes an article on "Coal Mining," one of the chief industries of the district; and Mr. C. M. Percy has a very full and comprehensive account of "Iron, Steel, Engineering, and Building," and a second article on "Cotton and other Industries." The pamphlet is well worthy of perusal by those who take a practical interest in the welfare of the people.

*Industries of North Devon*. By H. W. STRONG. Reprinted from the "North Devon Journal." Barnstaple, 1889.

We some time ago suggested to the editor of the *North Devon Journal* that he should reprint the excellent series of articles that had appeared from week to week in his paper, on the "Industries of North Devon." This has now been done, in a very handy little shilling volume, which we heartily commend to our readers as possessing a considerable amount of interest. Many persons will be surprised to find that there are so many lucrative and prosperous industries in the district treated

of; and, that art-pottery, lace, gloves, cabinet-work, and many other things, besides agriculture and shipbuilding, are carried out in the northern part of the county of Devon.

*Coleridge* (*English Men of Letters*). By H. D. TRAIL. London: Macmillan 1889.

The publication of a biography of one of Devon's most illustrious sons, must always have a more than ordinary interest for west-country readers; hence we hail with satisfaction the re-issue in popular form of the scholarly monograph by Mr. Traill. The life and writings of Samuel Taylor Coleridge occupy a very prominent place in the literary history of Devonshire, and it is somewhat singular that previous to the issue of this volume there was no really reliable and complete biography of the poet in existence. There is ample material for such a work, and the author of the present volume has used that material to the best advantage, although considerably hampered by the limited space at his disposal. We echo the hope expressed by Mr. Traill in the preface, that materials for a fuller and more comprehensive life of our favourite Devonshire poet may shortly be forthcoming, although in the meanwhile, the work before us very worthily fills a gap in our local literature.

*Walpole* (*Twelve English Statesmen*). By JOHN MORLEY. Macmillan 1889.

The subject of this interesting memoir is the first of a quartette of great modern statesman, of which, Chatham, Pitt, and Peel, have yet to be dealt with. The publishers were wise in their choice of an author, for there was no man more capable than John Morley to deal with the peculiar phases of English parliamentary history that are treated of in this volume. Walpole was undoubtedly a man who, by his eloquence and weight in the deliberations of Parliament, at a most critical period, turned the destinies of England in the right direction. His life is worthy of the most careful study by those who, in these days of strong party feeling, are so prone to talk and act as if they knew all English parliamentary history by heart, and had had something considerable to do in the settlement of the Constitution.

*Abstract of Somerset Wills, etc.* Copied from the manuscript collections of the late Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, M.A., F.S.A. Fourth edition. Privately printed for Frederick Arthur Crisp, 1889.

A further instalment of this important genealogical work lies before us, and gives ample testimony of the painstaking care with which the compiler set about his herculean task. These volumes are being published as a memorial of the late Rev. F. Brown, of Beckenham, Kent; the revision of the proofs having been undertaken by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., and Dr. J. J. Howard. It is one of the most important works that has appeared for many years in connection with the county of Somerset, and must soon become a rare work, as the issue is limited to 150 copies. The whole production reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

*Wednesbury Workshops; or, some account of the Industries of a Black Country Town.* By F. W. HACKWOOD, F.R.H.S. With an Introduction by the Hon. PHILIP STANHOPE, M.P. Wednesbury: Horton 1889.

The town of Wednesbury is a place of varied industries, and, in this little volume we have a very carefully compiled account of them, derived from a great many sources, for the most part at first-hand and thoroughly reliable. It is hoped that the publication of this volume will do something to avert the cessation of some industries which are threatened by the want of greater facilities for trade and commerce. It is a valuable protest against retrogression.

*A Modern Red Riding Hood.* By C. A. JONES. London: Messrs. Hatchard and Co.

Among the many pretty books of the season, is a new story, from the pen which gave to the world such favourites as "Four Little Sixes," "Under the King's Banner," and "Stories for the Christian Year." Miss Jones has depicted in the pages of her new book, two thoroughly lovable and lifelike children, who will certainly win the hearts of all who read their history. Motherless and fatherless, Rupert and Mary Howard, have been confided to the care of two elderly maiden aunts, the eldest, of whom Miss Susan, is prejudiced against "Red Riding Hood," before even seeing her. Dear little Miss Pen however, whose warm heart is completely won by her small niece, amply atones for Miss Susan's shortcomings, and loves both children devotedly. Rupert is a fine little fellow, who has a great regard for the feelings of others, and is quite pathetic in his anxiety to defend, and love—"top of all"—the little sister, who was given into his care by his brave soldier father. There are many pathetic incidents in the course of the story, and all come in naturally, without giving one the impression of having been dragged in for effect. Some good illustrations add to the charm of what promises to be one of the most successful of the works of this well-known authoress.

*A Dictionary of Quotations in Prose from American and Foreign Authors, including Translations from Ancient Sources.* Edited by ANNA L. WARD. New York: Cromwell and Co., 1889.

The editor of this splendid collection of quotations is well known as the editor of a similar work of "Quotations from the Poets," one of the most valuable literary encyclopædias ever published in this country or in America. The present is a companion volume, and a monument of painstaking research. It contains more than six thousand extracts, selected with great care and discrimination; and the works of no less than five hundred and fifty-three authors have been placed under contribution. The quotations are arranged, as far as practicable, under subject-titles, and there are frequent cross-references to facilitate research. A topical index is given, and a chronological table giving the place and year of death. There is also an analytical index, embracing more than ten thousand lines, which "furnishes an inventory of the riches stored in this treasury of lofty thought, noble sentiment, and wise utterance." Miss Ward has done a service to her day and generation in the preparation of this admirable work.

*A Book for Boys and Girls; or, Country Rhymes for Children.* By JOHN BUNYAN. Being a facsimile of the unique first edition, published in 1686, deposited in the British Museum, with an Introduction, giving an account of the work, by Rev. JOHN BROWN. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

A very curious little book, got up in the old-world style, and savouring very strongly of the quaintness of seventeenth century publications. Mr. Stock is an adept at this sort of work, and leaves nothing to be desired either in the matter of printing or binding. We need not comment on the literary character of the book, as all the writings of the author of the "Pilgrims Progress" have

outlived criticism; but we may say a word of commendation for the very tasteful and scholarly introduction by Mr. Brown, the author of one of the best biographies of John Bunyan in the English language.

*Some Other People.* By ALICE WEBER. London: Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co.

This is a prettily told story of child-life, with excellent illustrations in mono-tint, by such well-known artists as Fanny Moody, Edith Mapleton, M. Connell, and others. In chapter the first, we are introduced to a set of young folks who are recovering from measles, and in the state of doldrums consequent upon convalescence. Miss Weber will win the hearts of her juvenile readers, by her sympathy with the woes and pleasures of the Mayne and Darcy children, who are, throughout, a very entertaining set of "pickles."

*Our Sunday Book of Readings and Pictures.* Edited by THOMAS ARCHER. London: Griffith, Farran, and Co.

This is an admirable collection of short readings in prose and poetry by well-known authors; well illustrated by skilled artists, printed on really good paper, and bound in an attractive cover. It should command a large sale just now, when books and pictures are more than ever in demand for presents and school prizes.

*The Baby's Museum: Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes.* London: Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co.

The old nursery rhymes of our childhood are set before us in new and attractive guise in this brightly-coloured little book. Every page has a comical coloured picture in illustration of some particular rhyme. The cover is well-designed, and is sure to attract and please the many hundreds of eager little eyes which will gloat upon it.

*A Ring of Rhymes.* By E. L. SHUTE. London: Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co.

Another book of rhymes and pictures, with this difference, the rhymes are original, and the pictures of a much higher order of merit; being, indeed, very well drawn and carefully coloured.

*Daddy Jake the Runaway,* By "Uncle Remus" (JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS). London: T. Fisher Unwin.

"Uncle Remus" has contributed a Christmas book, which will delight youngsters possessing a genuine love of fun—and what healthy, happy child does not? It is a story of negroes and negro-life, and depicts the pathetic, as well as the humorous side with inimitable skill. The twelve illustrations are equal in merit to the letterpress, and the whole forms a book which will make an admirable present for children, besides provoking many a smile on faces of children of an older growth.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S., has in the press a very useful little work on the *Curiosities of the Church.* It will be fully illustrated, and promises to be a "quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." It will deal with bells, chained books, church accounts, hour glasses, parish registers, dog whippers, sluggard wakers, and a hundred other interesting topics. The price will be four shillings, and orders may be sent direct to the author, 2 Park row, Hull.

THE proposal to form a "British Record Society," to carry out the work started by the editor of the *Index Library* (a most valuable and important publication), has been most warmly taken up, and a meeting has recently been held in London in furtherance of that object. We wish the project every success, and would recommend any of our subscribers, who are interested in the matter, to apply for the rules and terms to Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, 124 Chancery lane, London, S.W., who will give every information.

FROM the Rev. John Ingle Dredge we have received a reprint of his paper, delivered before the Devonshire Association in July last, entitled *A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography.* Our readers know with what thoroughness Mr. Dredge carries out any work he undertakes, and we have here a very valuable contribution to the literary history of Devonshire, which we would cite as an example of what other men, who have the ability and the leisure, might do to assist in carrying out one of the most essential literary works of the time.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK sends us a copy of his very curious reprint of *The A.B.C, both in Latyn & Englyshe: being a facsimile reprint of the earliest extant English Reading Book.* With an introduction by E. S. Shuckburge, M.A. This literary curiosity has been reproduced by photography, from a copy in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The original was probably printed about 1538.

WE have received the concluding part of Mr. Walter Hamilton's *Parodies,* a work with which we have been much interested during the six years that it has been appearing. We shall miss the familiar pink covers, and their very amusing and entertaining contents, and can only express our indebtedness to Mr. Hamilton for his valuable work, and our regret that it has, necessarily, been brought to a completion. It was a new departure in literature; but it has proved a very popular one; and we trust Mr. Hamilton's next venture will be equally successful.

ANOTHER reprint from the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* (1889) is a paper on the "History of the Church at Lydford, with some account of its Rectors," by Mrs. G. H. Radford. The writer has put together in a very satisfactory manner a large mass of valuable historical material. We are glad to see that ladies are coming more to the front in these local matters, and we shall gladly welcome their contributions in our own pages.

THE *Birthplace of Sir Walter Ralegh,* is the title of a very interesting paper by Dr. T. N Brushfield, reprinted from the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association" for the current year. It contains an excellent illustration of Hayes Barton, and a facsimile of the autograph letter of Ralegh, which was brought to light at the Armada Exhibiton last year. Everything that Dr. Brushfield undertakes he does thoroughly, and this essay is no exception to the rule.

MR. ROBERT BURNARD has sent us copies of his two papers at the recent meeting of the Devonshire Association. One is entitled "The Great Central Trackway—Dartmoor," and deals with the road from, or through, Tavistock to Exeter *viâ* Chudleigh; and the other paper is headed "News from the West 1643-1646," and is, of course, descriptive of some local incidents of the great Civil War.

WE have received another section of the fine Catalogue of the Birmingham Reference Library (1889), which includes all books from "Parliamentary" to "Shakespeare. This part, which comprise 170 pages, represents over 20,000 volumes, and is simply a portion of the catalogue of the fine library which has been collected since the

destruction of the Birmingham Free Library in the early part of 1879. Mr. J. D. Mullins, the chief librarian, is to be commended for the thoroughness of the work.

THE *Northern Notes and Queries; or, Scottish Antiquary* (edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., etc.) for December 1889, contains a lengthy article on the "Armada." It is the reprint of an article, by Mr. W. T. Dennison, which appeared in the *Orkney Herald* for May 8, 1889, and deals almost exclusively with the adventures of the Spaniards in that part of the kingdom. It is exceedingly interesting, and throws much new light on an important subject.

*English Men of Action: Strafford.* By H. D. TRAIL.
*Warren Hastings.* By SIR ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B. Macmillan 1889.

Two more volumes have been added to this important series, both dealing with notable men, associated with stirring epochs of English history. In Mr. Traill's book we have a vivid picture of the struggle between the Parliament and Monarchy, in which the character of the Earl of Strafford is shewn as one of the strongest supporters of the Absolutist cause, as the most powerful defender of the monarch, who used him, and then betrayed him to end his days on the scaffold. Strafford's career forms one of the most striking lessons in English history; and he may certainly be regarded as one of the greatest "Men of Action," England has ever known. In the life of Warren Hastings, written by the well-known authority on East Indian matters, Sir Alfred Lyall, we have the stirring story of England's supremacy in the east, from the terrible tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta, down to the consolidation of our empire in the early years of the present century. Hastings had a genius for pioneering administration, and he was possessed of some of the strongest qualities, and not a few of the defects of the typical English statesman. The story of his life is well told, as are also the details of the celebrated trial which extended over seven sessions of Parliament—from February 1788, to April 1795, and occupied one hundred and forty-eight sittings of the court; the expenses of Hastings, being, by his own computation, about £100,000. But the result of the trial was highly favourable to Hastings, and the inquiry itself was of great value to the public of this country, as it brought them face to face with the great problems relating to Indian government and administration.

THE latest issue of Messrs. Macmillan of the works of Charles Kingsley in their handsome three and sixpenny edition, consists of *Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays*, in which we have solid truths spoken by one who had closely studied every phase of social life, and knew well the blots upon our escutcheon in the matter of sanitary and social weaknesses and defects. Kingsley's essays on the work, education, and social position of women, are well worthy the attention of political economists, and serve as well for the present generation, as the past. Full of startling truth too is the essay on *Great Cities and their Influence for Good and Evil.* The re-issue of this volume must needs bring the works and influence of Charles Kingsley nearer to many well-wishers of their race.

THE new volume of the works of Charlotte M. Yonge, published in their admirable and cheap series by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., is entitled *Beechcroft of Rockstone*, and forms a most interesting volume. It is number twenty-eight of the reprint edition, and is probably the last of the series.

**East Allington.**—I have thought that the following may interest some of your readers as an exception to the general rule of change of the present day. The rector of East Allington in this county, the Rev. Henry Fortescue, and his uncle, the late Rev. William Wells, have between them held the rectory for 105 years. Mr. Wells having held it for 59 years; and Mr. Fortescue for 46 years. There was an interval of four years between Mr. Wells's death and Mr. Fortescue's institution, as the latter gentleman was not in full order. During this period, the Rev. Thos. Tuyden (Mr. Fortescue's brother-in-law), who died about two years ago, held the living for him.

The registers of East Allington commence at an early period, and have been well kept. Mr. Fortescue's ancestors were at Fallapit, in this parish, before the registers commenced; but the first entry of the name of Fortescue in the registers, is about the year 1560. I am glad to say Mr. Fortescue is in good health, and likely to hold the living for many years yet. JOHN S. HURRELL.

Kingsbridge.

## Notes to Illustration.

### BATSON NEAR KINGSBRIDGE.

IT is something more than touching to one's feelings of what is right, when we see little remnants of a former time wasted and removed. I send a little block of such a kind, which I noticed in an out-building of an old farm, at Batson, near Kingsbridge, and still nearer to Salcombe. It was on my first walk across, that I noticed it, and at once secured a sketch of it.

The building had evidently once an upper floor, and a fireplace and chimney still remain. But what took my sympathy and imagination almost by storm was, to see in the old roofless spot, two little Gothic windows, of perfect taste, beautifully cut out in thick oak; and which had been there for centuries, although, part of the wall, and the entire roof and floor, had been taken away. Thus these two windows were all that could be found for miles around to speak the language of taste, and very sweetly they did so. Who built the little tenement, and for what, and why did he put in the pretty little fragments?

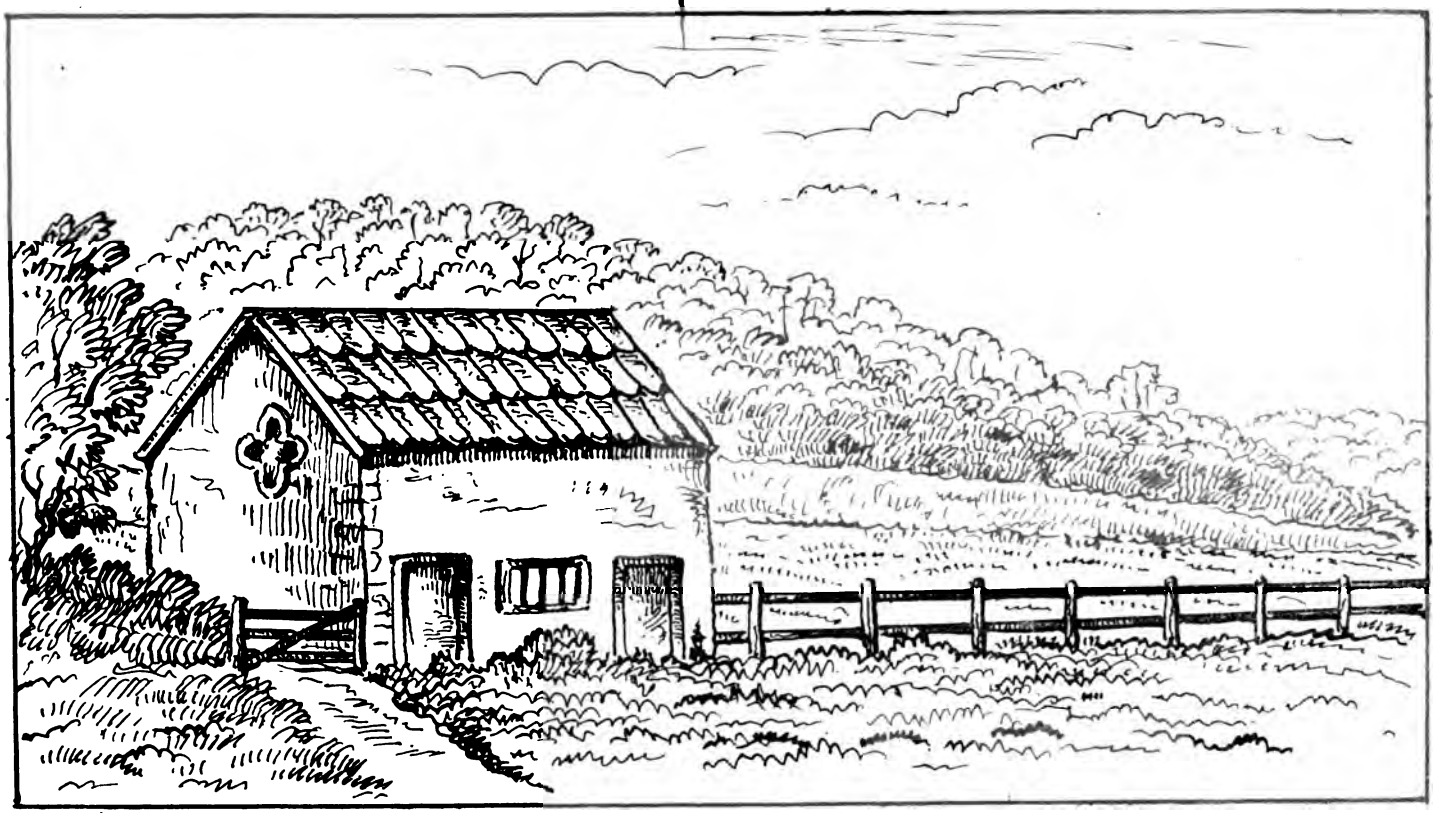
Well, the sequel is what I would more particularly point out. I went by the same spot years after, and they were gone, no doubt destroyed, perhaps burnt, and the wall pulled down and cleared away, also part of the gable, so that no one could, or will ever more, suspect that such little reminders had been there at all.

I would, therefore, press on all who have a little gift of reverence for by-gones, to take notes and make sketches of all such remnants that they meet with, and endeavour to get them into print, so that they may after that be preserved as far as possible. Thus doing, neither the originator nor the sketcher will have worked or lived in vain. They will have been partners to educate each future observer. So, perhaps, we may yet again see such little reminders, built in or added, to many an English homestead.

London. A. DAWSON.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



C. Worthy del. 1889.

ST LOYES CHAPEL.
NORTH SIDE.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

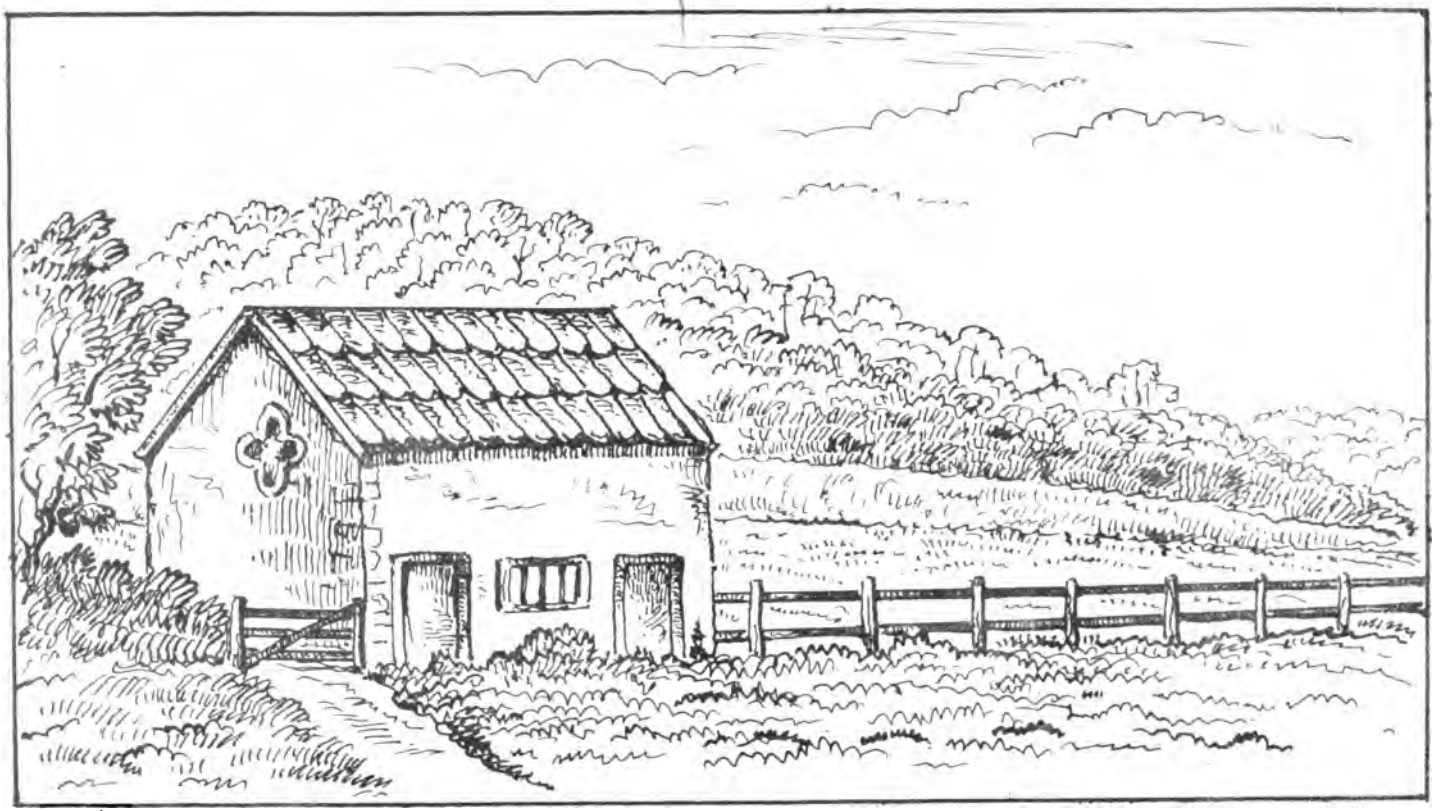
No. 7. JANUARY, 1890. Vol. IX.

# JOHN SORRELL, CASTELLAN OF LAUNCESTON.

BY ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

IN the "Chancery Bills and Answers" now in the Record Office, is one (James I., c. 29, No. 37) affecting the keepership of Launceston Castle. Unfortunately a large portion of the left side of this record is decayed and gone, so that no connected story can be made out, but even in the fragment there is interest. It is addressed "to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England," and is dated February, 1615, "Humbly complaining, shew your daily Orators Anthony Cocke of Launceston in Cornwall [Samuel Carpenter and] Stephen Vigurs of Launceston draper That whereas one John Sorrell of Launceston gent keeper of the . . . . Castle of Launceston about 6 years ago being possessed for years yet enduring of and in . . . . Launceston and of lands belonging to the same did about that time grant and let to farm one . . . . of Launceston aforesaid yeoman divers parcels of the Castle and the keeping of his Majesty's gaol . . . . for the County of Cornwall for 3 years then next following your Orators about the . . . . the instance of Samuel Carpenter become bound with S. C. as his sureties . . . . by an obligation in £50 conditioned for the safe keeping of the Gaol."

About Cocke, Carpenter, and Vigurs, there is little to be learned, save that all belonged to leading families in the Launceston of that period; but Sorrell is a personage of more note. This is his earliest mention as castellan of Launceston, but a more distinguished and certainly more interesting one is to be found in the State Papers for 1626, which I have thus summarised in my *Launceston, Past and Present* (pp. 129-30): "Writing to Nicholas, the Secretary of the Council, on May 24, 1626, Francis Bassett, Admiral of the North Parts of Cornwall, reported that a 'Sallee ship has been brought into St. Ives by Wm. Harrys, of Looe, and other Englishmen, who, having been taken by the Turks and kept as slaves, revolted, slew those on deck, and kept thirty-two under hatches, until they brought them to St. Ives;' and he requested 'a Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of these villains, and that as soon as possible, he being at rear ten shillings a day expense upon them.' Three weeks later Bassett wrote for further instructions, pointing out that, although he had received a commission to try his prisoners, 'various official persons' had directed him not to put them to death, and he added the natural consequence that 'they are a great charge for their diet and guard.' Nicholas evidently listened to the appeal, for when in the August Bassett wrote to him once more, no further request was made regarding the captives, while in the same month Buckingham moved at the Council that the forty-one Turks at St. Ives (the number having grown since the first estimate) should be transferred to the prison at Launceston. This was agreed to, but the basis of dissatisfaction was merely changed, not done away with; and in the following month, one Charles Barrett (who seems to have been a prominent agent in the emancipation of enslaved Englishmen) joined with other inhabitants of Cornwall to petition both Buckingham and the Council to deliver to him the Turkish captives, 'to be by him exchanged for English subjects now prisoners in Barbary,' the petitioners being 'greviously burdened with their detention and relief.' This request was not granted, perhaps because of a letter from a Captain John Harrison to the King [Charles I.] accusing Barrett of intending to sell into slavery the Turks he proposed to exchange." This summary has brought us to the Novem-



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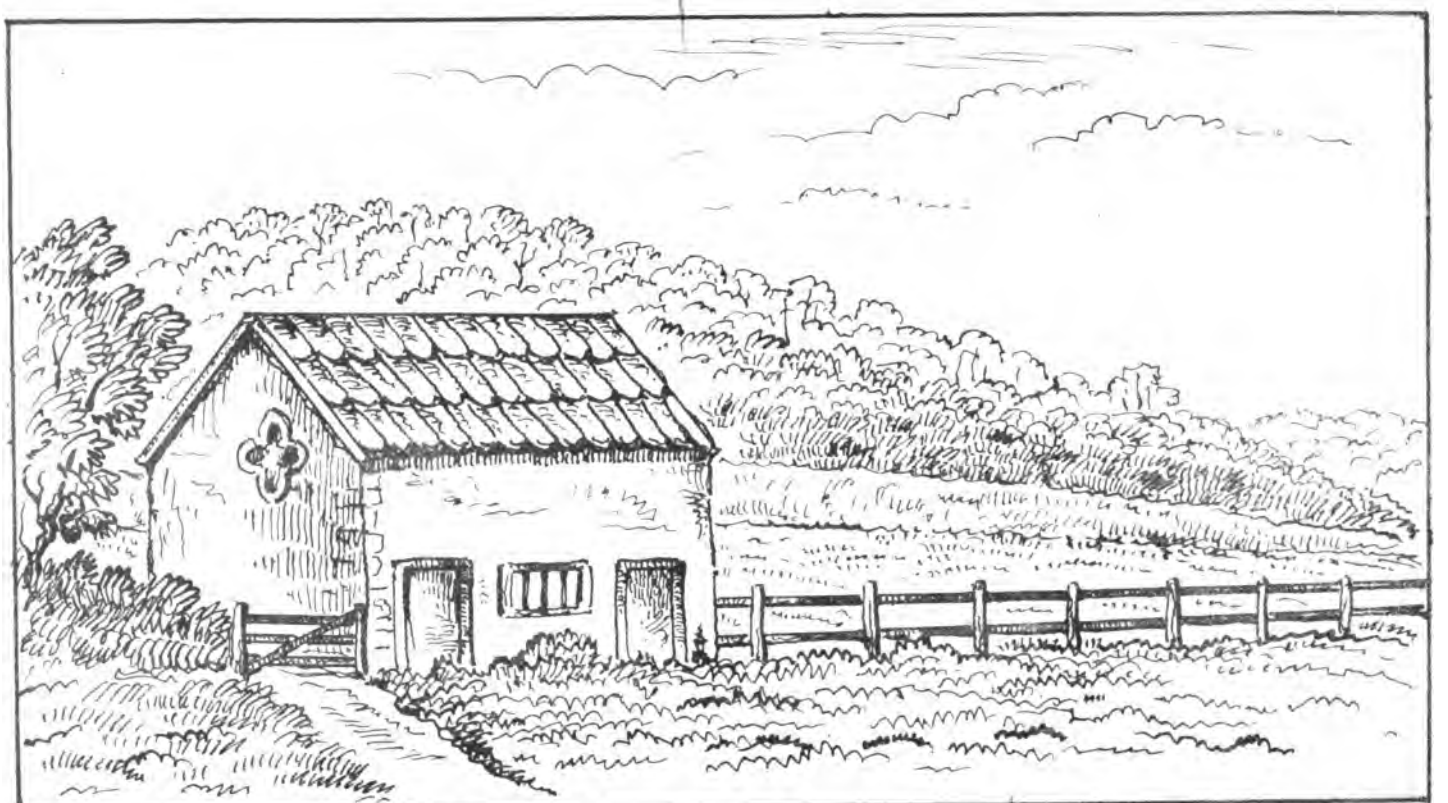

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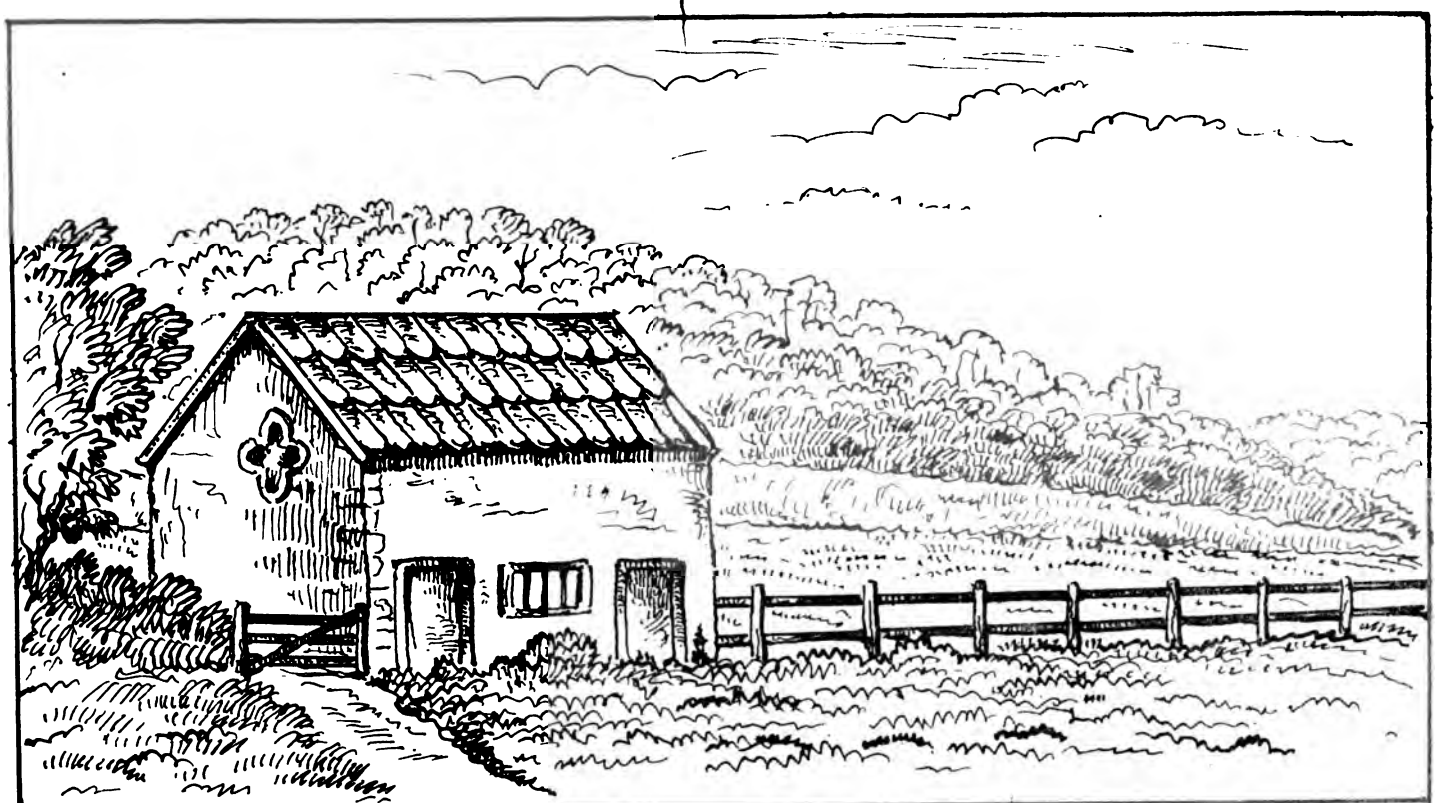

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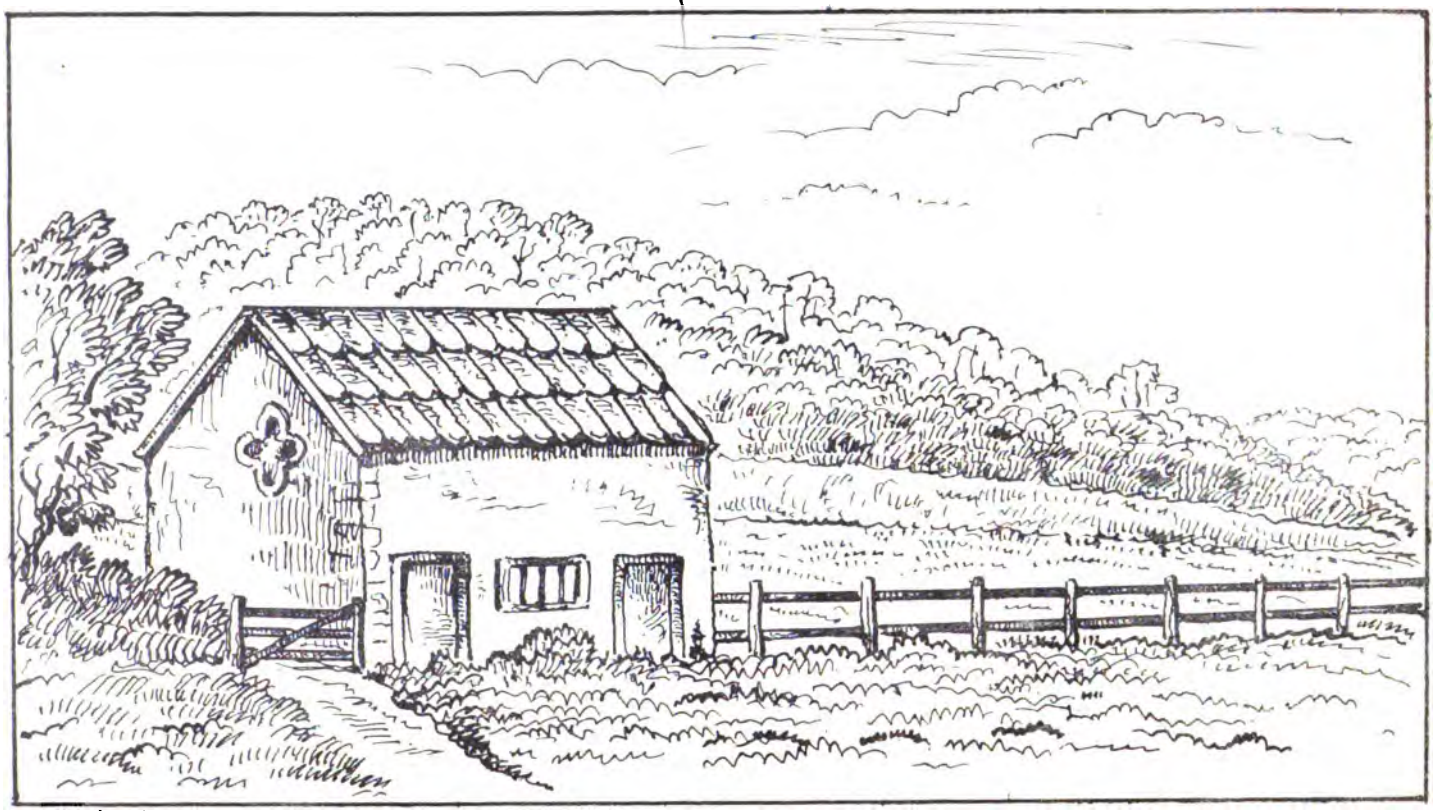

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ber, on the thirtieth of which month Sorrell comes upon the scene with the following letter, preserved in the Record Office (*State Papers Domestic*. vol XL., Charles I., No. 51), and now printed fully for the first time:—

Mr. Barrett I receaved yor lre and for answere I will testifie at the Councell table or aniewhere els when I shalbe called therevnto, that Mr. Fracis Bassett Vice-Admirall of the North of Cornwall, did wth others send by warrant vnto me being keeper of his Maty Gaole of Launceston for the Countie of Cornwall, aboue fiftie Turkish prisoners, and did not send with them, nor ever since they came to Prison anie allowance for their maintenance, but did send them by one man, and suffered them to begge by the way for releife, and since have bene mayntained by my self and the Countrie. Yet Mr. Bassett did take their Shippe and goodes, wch was worth aboue fiue hundred poundes, and when they came to prison had neither money nor clothes to couer their nakednes. Thus much you may iustifie, and I doubt not but to make good proofe thereof. And so I remaine

Yor loving freind to comannd

[3]o *Nouemb:* 1626. JOHN SORELL.

This document, it may be noted, is addressed "To my worthie and much respected freind Charles Barrett Esqr giue these," and is endorsed "R1 [Decemb?] 1626. Concng ye vallue of ye prize the Turkes were in wch is in Mr Bassets custody." And the episode may be closed with a further extract from my previously-published account: "At this point all trace of the Turks disappears; and whether they were hanged to save expense, or were transferred to Barrett to be exchanged for English captives, or were indefinitely detained at Launceston to be a continued source of tribulation to Mr. John Sorrell and the ratepayers, the State Papers which have told the story thus far afford no clue."

But this is by no means the last appearance of Sorrell in connection with the Launceston Gaol, and it is certain he had more than one interesting political captive in his keeping. John Bastwick, the Puritan doctor condemned by Laud and the Star Chamber in 1637 to lose his ears, to be heavily fined, and to be perpetually imprisoned in a "remote place of the Kingdom, namely, the Castle of. . . . Cornwall," [*sic*] was certainly one of his prisoners. This is despite a curious statement in a pamphlet of 1641, "A new Discovery of the Prelates Tyranny, in their late prosecutions of Mr. William Pryn, an eminent Lawyer; Dr. Iohn Bastwick, a learned Physician; and Mr. Henry Burton, a reverent Divine," to the effect that "Dr. Bastwicke arriving at Lanceston the first of August was by force of this Warrant the next day shut up close Prisoner in the Castle there, part whereof not long before had fallen downe through age, and murthered the Keeper of it, and his Wife in their bed, a little child lying betweene them both escaping without harme" Of course "not long before," is an elastic term, but we have seen that Sorrell was keeper in 1616, and we shall find him keeper after Bastwick had come and gone; and, as there is no trace in the Launceston (St. Mary Magdalene's) Parish Register, which dates from 1559, of such a fatality, the tale may be dismissed to the same limbo as the pamphleteer's narration of Bastwick's being subsequently met at Scilly by "many thousands of Robin Redbrests (none of which birds were ever seene in those Islands before or since)" which, having "welcommed him with their melody, within one day or two afterwards tooke their flight from thence, no man knowes whither." It need only be added, in this connection, that when Susanna Bastwick petitioned the House of Commons on November 7, 1640, concerning the hardships of her husband (*Domestic State Papers*, 1640-44, p. 251) she prayed that "The Governor of the [Scilly] Island and Captain of the [Launceston] Castle may be required speedily to return him and certify the cause of his commitment and detention."

Whatever Sorrell may have done in this matter, he, during the Civil War, had to hold another noteworthy prisoner. Clarendon (IX., 138, *et seq.*) gives full details of the reasons which impelled Charles, Prince of Wales, during his sojourn in the West, to commit Sir Richard Grenville, early in 1646, "to prison to the governor of Launceston, and within two or three days after sent him to the Mount;" and he goes on to narrate that

"there were in the gaol at Launceston at this time, when himself was committed, at least thirty persons, constables and other men, whom he had committed, and imposed fines upon. some of three, four, and five hundred pounds, upon pretence of delinquency, (of which he was in no case judge,) for the payment whereof they were detained in prison." Among these was the Mayor of St. Ives, one Hammond, and when the Prince ordered his release upon the petition of his son, Sir Richard committed the latter also to gaol, "and caused irons to be put upon him for his presumption. Upon a second petition to the prince, at Launceston, after the time that sir Richard himself was committed, he directed the Lord Hopton, upon examination of the truth of it, to discharge the man; of which when sir Richard heard, he sent to the gaoler, and forbade him, at his peril, to discharge Hammond; threatening him to make him pay the money; and, after that, caused an action to be entered in the town-court at Launceston upon the forfeiture of the bond." Unhappily the Launceston Local Records are at this point imperfect, and how Sorrell fared is not now to be learned; though, as the town fell within a few weeks into the hands of the Parliamentarians, it is not to be believed that he fared badly.

Sorrell, who had thus commenced to keep the gaol in the time of James I., and had held it through the troubled period of Charles I., whether Royalists or Parliamentarians possessed the Castle, was still holding it after the monarchy had temporarily disappeared. The Parliamentary Commissioners, in a return of September 10, 1650, noted concerning "Launceston Castle als Dunhevitt Castle" that "besides the prison or tower, there is no pte of y^e^ Castle but y^e^ Gatehouse remayning habitable, in wch one John Sorrell y^e^ psent Constable of y^e^ Castle liveth." But the end was near. In the Launceston Borough Records is a manuscript, undated but surmised by Messrs. Peter (*History of Launceston*, p. 284) to have been written two or three years after the Survey just noted, showing "A p'ticuler of the Lands & Tenemts of the Castle ditch att Lancestón, sett for one yeare from Michaelmas last, and of the Rents thereof; Togeather wth the composicons for the tyme since Mr. Sorrell dyed," the latter, according to the same authority, leading to an inference that the Constable had died about the preceding May. The authors go on to note that among the Mayor's disbursements in the year 1654 was the following: "Paid Jno. Bownesall's wife for keepeinge of Sorrell's childe 33 weekes before shee was placed to a master, 6*d.* a weeke," and query whether this was the dead Constable's child. One hopes it was not for Sorrell in more emphatic fashion than any other Castellan had stamped his name upon the place with which he was so long connected. Even a century after his death, his name once more appears, for, according to "Mr. Leach's Plan of Launceston Castle and Parks," made, it is believed, in August, 1764, and now in possession of Mr. Cowlard, County Councillor for Launceston, "the upper part down as far as the arches" of the house over the northern gateway of the Green, "wherein formerly in 1650 lived John Sorrell y^e^ Constable of the Castle . . . . was all taken down by the orders of Mr. Coryndon Carpenter in the month of July, 1764."

## TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES. *(Continued.)*

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

THE present maces are comparatively modern, dating only from the reign of Queen Anne, and there seems no trace of what became of the maces here referred to.

One portion of the roll with these ordinances, contains an assessment of all the inhabitants in that year, for payment of the half-tenths and fifteenths granted to the king: twenty pence being the largest assessment, and John

Hokemore, William Boyes, and John Hakewill paying that sum.

At the above Law Court, the "Fourteen Men" were sworn, and appointed to the following offices:—

Churchwardens of the Church of St. Mary.
Wardens of St. Leonard's, and St. Cross.
Wardens of the Bridge.
Wardens of the Chapel of St. Peter.
Wardens of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.
Wardens of the Swine without the East Gate.
Wardens of the Swine without the West Gate.
Wardens of the Swine within the Gates.
Wardens of the Flesh Market.
Wardens of the Fish Market.
Wardens of the Well called Lechewille.
Wardens of the Well called Sergyswille.
Wardens of the Well called Colasyswille.
Wardens of the Metes and common Land.

Where the chapels of St. Leonard and St. Cross were, is very doubtful; it is said that there was a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, in early times, in Bridgetown. The chapel of St. Peter was situate at, or near Peter's Quay, and that dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, near Leechwell lane, slight remains of which still exist; there was also a chapel at Warland, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and St. Katherine; and one at the Bridge, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Edward the Confessor, but wardens for these last do not appear to have been appointed.

The only well mentioned above which can be recognised, is Leechwell.

The roll for 1449-50, and following years, contain entries relating to the *opus campanalis* or work upon the bell-tower, an order is made that the supervisors should view divers bell-towers in the county, *viz.*, "Kellingtone, Bokeland, Tavistock, and Ashetone;" and, according to the best model among those, the bell-tower of "Tottoney" is to be made.

A parchment roll of one membrane of the Mayor's Law Court, 29, Henry VI. (A.D. 1450-1) contains, among other things the jury's order, that the Bridge Wardens shall repair the Velebrigge (? a jetty for landing calves) with "plankys" before the Feast of All Hallows,' then next ensuing.

At another court, in the same year, an order is made "That the work of quarrying ought to begin on the morrow of the Conversion of St. Paul (25 January), next ensuing, for digging for stone, for the Bell Tower." Supervisors of the work were appointed, who with others were, "to summon the parishioners to be at the quarry to dig stone there for the work aforesaid."

It is also ordered that the churchwardens shall make two doors in the chancel, one on the south-side, and one on the north; by which the people may enter the chancel, and leave it on oblation days.

It is enjoined, also, that the Bridge Wardens shall put *gravylle* upon the *plaunkys* on the bridge.

At a later Court in the same year it is ordered:—

"That the proctors of the work of the bell-tower shall order large stones to be dug at the quarry, and thence carried by barge as far as the bridge, between this and Whitsuntide; and the masons shall begin the work at the making of the bell-tower, on the morrow of the Feast of the Holy Trinity, next ensuing. That the proctors of the bell-tower shall not let large stones lie in the water, near the bridge, more than one week; but shall carry them into the churchyard, for the purpose of being wrought there. That every person in the Vill who has a horse, shall carry the smaller stones by horse, but without coercion: the large stones being carried with the aid of men, the road near the bridge being widened for the purpose; the work to be begun on the morrow of this Law Court. Those who have no horses of their own are to work with the horses of other persons, but at their own cost. No person shall place a *fursreke* (furze-rick) near the house of another within the town, under the penalty of 100 shillings, to be levied for the bell-tower; and everyone shall remove his *fursreke* before Michaelmas next, under the same penalty."

Annexed to this roll is a parchment copy of an Indenture, executed by John Burhed, Mayor of Totteneys, to James Chudley, Sheriff of Devon, 12 October, 29, Henry VI. (A.D. 1450); appointing with the assent of the bailiff and commonalty of the town, Thomas Calwodeley and John Hobbys to be members of Parliament, the sheriff's precept is also annexed.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1451 | ... | ... | ... | William Row. |
| 1452 | ... | ... | ... | ,, |

In 1451 an ordinance was made that the mayor and vicar, with the proctors of the

church, should go round the town to examine the parishioners and see how much each would give, "of his own free will," upon Sundays, to the work of the new bell-tower, between then (the Tuesday next after Epiphany) and the first Law Court after Easter. The mayor and proctors are empowered also to levy money on Sundays among other ordinances then made, it is ordered that no one shall harbour a beggar beyond a day and a night. The receivers of the Vill are to repair the wall "near to the Pillory;" and are to enclose it with a wall and put there a *crobbe* (? a wooden roof), with a cover over the well.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1453 ... ... ... | William Boyes. |
| 1454 ... ... ... | " |
| 1455 .. ... ... | Richard Tucker. |
| 1456 ... ... ... | " |
| 1457 ... ... ... | William Boyes. |
| 1458 ... ... .. | John Huckmore. |
| 1459 ... ... ... | " |

John Huckmore, the mayor of 1458 and 1459, and William Huckmore, mayor in 1487 and 1489, were of the family of Huckmore, of Bokeyt, in Littlehempstone, now Buckyett. [*Vide* Westcott's *Devonshire* 1845, p. 501.]

| | |
|---|---|
| 1460 ... ... ... | John Prall. |
| 1461 ... ... ... | William Boyes. |
| 1462 .. ... ... | Robert Simons. |
| 1463 ... ... ... | William Row. |
| 1464 ... ... ... | William Boyes. |
| 1465 ... ... ... | John Hackwell. |

The family of Hackwill, or Hakewell, was a Totnes family, members of which migrated to Exeter, and their descendants were mayors of that city.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1466 ... ... ... | William Boyes. |
| 1467 ... ... .. | " |
| 1468 ... .. ... | " |
| 1469 ... ... ... | " |
| 1470 ... .. .. | John Prall. |
| 1471 ... ... ... | William Hart. |
| 1472 .. .. ... | John Hackwill. |
| 1473 ... ... ... | Robert Broughton. |
| 1474 ... ... ... | " |
| 1475 ... ... ... | " |

This year the jury recommend "That the Mayor should warn Elena Browne to finish the work of the seats in the church *(opus sedilis Ecclesiæ)* with all possible haste, or else compel her by process of Law."

A parchment roll, one membrane, of the Mayor's Law Court, 15, Edward IV. (A.D. 1475-6), contain a list of the town wells, and they are called "Leechwell," "Horpyswill," "Slatswill," the "Well near the Fillory" *(Fonsjuxta Pilloriam)*, "St. Nicholas' Well," and the "Well known as Brasyetyswille."

Horpyswell was probably the spring rising in Harpershill, now flowing into the cistern trough; the last named Brasyetyswille, is frequently mentioned in the accounts as Brasyter's Well, and still exists a little off Fore street, about midway between the Eastgate and the bridge, it is now popularly known as the "Town Pump;" a pump having been placed over the well, which is still a public one.

The positions of Slatswell, the well near the Pillory and St. Nicholas' Well, are not now known.

At another Court, held in the same year, the jury order that the Bridge Wardens shall repair and complete the reparation of the bridge at Bryggetone (Bridgetown) with all possible speed.

This was old Totnes Bridge, said to have been built in King John's reign, and very similar in character to the present Staverton Bridge, which is said to have been built at about the same time.

On a small parchment, headed "Common Court of Tottoneys," holden in the seventh year of reign of King Edward II. (A.D. 1313), John Hyngett was charged with selling timber for the bridge of Tottoney's, without leave of his partner and the sanction of the Commonalty of Tottoneys, whereupon the said John comes and acknowledges the sale, and is awarded by the whole Court that he pay six shillings and one half-penny for the said timber, the same to go to the use of the bridge, and he gives pledges to the commonalty for the fine.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1476 ... ... ... | John Holman. |
| 1477 ... ... .. | " |
| 1478 ... .. ... | William Crosby. |
| 1479 ... ... ... | " |
| 1480 ... ... ... | Ambrose Frank. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1481 ... ... ... | William Hart. |
| 1482 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1483 ... ... ... | William Crosby. |
| 1484 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1485 ... ... ... | John Holman. |
| 1486 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1487 ... ... ... | William Huckmore. |
| 1488 ... ... ... | Jeffery Hackwill. |
| 1489 ... ... ... | William Jones. |
| 1490 ... ... ... | William Huckmore. |
| 1491 ... ... ... | John Giles. |

Of Bowden, Totnes, ancestor of Sir Edward Giles, Knight, one of Prince's *Worthies of Devon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1492 ... ... ... | William Colton. |
| 1493 ... ... ... | John Holman. |
| 1494 ... ... ... | William Staplehill. |
| 1495 ... ... ... | William Crosby. |
| 1496 ... ... ... | William Johns. |
| 1497 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1498 ... ... ... | Jeffery Hackwill. |
| 1499 ... ... ... | William Johns. |
| 1500 ... ... ... | Jeffery Hackwill. |

The records respecting Totnes during the latter part of the reign of Henry VII., and the reign of Henry VIII., are very meagre, and little more can be given than the bare list of mayors.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1501 ... ... ... | William Huckmore. |
| 1502 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1503 ... ... ... | Robert Legg. |
| 1504 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1505 ... ... ... | John Bidlake. |
| 1506 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1507 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1508 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1509 ... ... ... | ,, |

Among the corporation muniments is a charter granted by Henry VIII., in first year of his reign, 1509-10, it confirms King John's charter, about a third of the great seal is left.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1510 ... ... ... | William Elford. |
| 1511 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1512 ... ... ... | Barnard Wyatt. |
| 1513 ... ... ... | ,, |

Richard Wyatt was M.P. for Totnes 1477-8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1514 ... ... ... | Martin Groat. |
| 1515 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1516 ... ... ... | Henry Wallis. |
| 1517 ... ... ... | ,, |
| 1518 ... ... ... | John Giles. |

This was an ancestor (probably the great grandfather) of Sir Edward Giles, of Bowden, who is honoured with a place among Prince's *Worthies of Devon.*

The following inscription was formerly to be seen in Totnes Church, and was in memory of this mayor:—

"Johannes Giles, Armiger, *obiit* 12 mo., die Jan., A.D. 1552: *Cujus anime propitietur Deus.*

My buckler of defence — To whom be praise
*Est Deus omnipotens;* — For his gifts always."

| | |
|---|---|
| 1519 ... ... ... | John Hackwill. |

Westcote also mentions the Hakewilles of Exeter, and refers to John Hakewill, of Totnes, who died in the reign of Henry VIII.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1520 ... ... ... | Walter Smith. |
| 1521 ... ... ... | ,, |

The tomb of this mayor is still to be seen in the south aisle of Totnes Church; it is a good sized canopied prependicular tomb, the effigy (if there ever was one) being wanting; cut in stonework, is the following inscription:—

"Here lieth Watey Smith, who died the VIII. day
of November, the year of our Lord M.D.L.V.
On how (whose) soul God pdo (pardon)
Ame (Amen.)"

Westcote and Prince do not mention this tomb, no doubt, because of its being hidden by one of the old-fashioned high pews being placed in front of it, the beautifully-carved stonework being cut away in order to fit in the seat, which was only removed during the restoration.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1522 ... ... ... | Allen Hackwill. |
| 1523 ... ... ... | ,, |

This was a member of the same family as the mayor of 1519, most probably a brother: another member of this family went to Exeter, and his son was mayor of that city.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1524 ... ... ... | John Bidlake. |
| 1525 ... ... ... | John or William Gosby. |
| 1526 ... ... ... | Nicholas Ball. |
| 1527 ... ... ... | John Bidlake. |
| 1528 ... ... ... | James Blackhall. |
| 1529 ... ... ... | ,, |

One of the finest monuments in Totnes Church is a large stone one to the memory of a member of the Blackhall family, Christopher Blackhall, who died in 1633; it contains an effigy of him clad in armour, together with the effigies of his four wives.

Originally it stood on the south side of the

chancel of the church, but was, during the restoration, moved to the north wall of the tower, near the tower arch.

Some unfavourable comment was made at the time of its removal, but it would seem that its position on the south wall of the chancel was one to which it was moved, and not its original position, for the figures all faced the west, and not the east.

The figure of Christopher Blackhall is kneeling before a desk, under which, on a stone, was this inscription, unfortunately now illegible:—

"In memoriam *ornatissimi viri* Christophori Blackhal, Armigeri, *una cum quatuor uxoribus suis; quarum tres secum agunt vitam in polo, altuna adhuc militat in solo. Obiit* 21 die, Aug., A.D. 1633."

Underneath are his four wives, cut in stone, lifting their hands in a devout manner, with these inscriptions under them:—

Under the first:—

"Elizabetha, *filia* Nicolai Slanning, Armigeri, *hic jacet sepulta*, A.D. 1608."

Under the second:—

"Penelope, *filia* Thomas Hele, Armigeri, *hic jacet sepulta*, A.D. 1616."

Under the third:—

"Susanna, *filia* Nicolai Halswell, *militis, hic jacet sepulta*, A.D. 1622."

Under the fourth:—

"Dorothea, *filia* Richardi Norris, *hujus oppidi majoris adhuc vivit*, A.D. 1634."

The Blackhalls are also called Blackall and Blackaller, they are referred to in the Records of the Elizabethan Merchants' Guild, of the City of Exeter, and were undoubtedly merchants of good standing in Devon. Col. Vivian's *Visitations of the County of Devon* (page 87), contains the pedigree of the Blackalls of Totnes.

The Blackhalls were connected by marriage with the Giles family, William Giles, son of of the mayor of 1518, having married Joan, daughter of John Blackhall, of Great Totnes.

The Christopher Blackhall, above referred to, by his will dated 23 April, 1621, gave to the mayor, and burgesses of Totnes, £50, to be paid by his executors towards the provision of a competent stock for the maintenance of the poor people there, if the same should be done and provided in one year after his decease, otherwise not.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1530 ... ... ... | Walter Smith. |
| 1531 ... ... ... | William Huckmore. |
| 1532 ... ... ... | Allen Hackwill. |
| 1533 ... ... ... | John Blackhall. |
| 1534 ... ... ... | William Wallis. |
| 1535 ... ... ... | Christopher Savery. |
| 1536 ... ... ... | " |
| 1537 ... ... ... | Richard Savery. |

Sir W. Pole, in his *Description of Devonshire*, mentions among the men of rank, who had lived in Totnes, Richard Savery, mayor in 1537.

The Savery family appears to have settled in Totnes early in the sixteenth century, they are said by Risdon to have come from Brittany originally, and in Henry VIII.'s reign we find them in Totnes, and holding the position of mayor, which they would not have done had they not lived there for some time.

John Savery, of Holbeton, was living in Devon, in 1510, and was styled esquire, and his two sons Richard and Christopher, were merchants in Totnes, and these are the persons who filled the civic chair in 1535-6-7.

Cotton, in his *Sketch of Totnes* (page 63), mentions that in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, a free pardon was granted under the Great Seal to Christopher Savery, the elder, of Totnes, merchant, which document is said to be still in the possession of the family; but it does not appear what he had done to require such a pardon. It may have been however, that he had committed some act against the government of Queen Mary, by showing himself to be a Protestant, for immediately on Elizabeth coming to the Crown the pardon is granted.

*(To be continued.)*

## ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(*Continued from Vol. viii., page 237.*)

LXXIX.—

"INDENTURE, dated at Kyngesbrygge, 20 March, 16 Edw. IV. [1475-6], between Robert Gye and Thomas Mey, Wardens of St. Edmund's Church, of the one part, and John Scoos, senior, of the other, testifies that the said Wardens, with the assent and consent of all the Parishioners, have granted permission and licence to the said John Scoos to build the gable-end of his house on the ground on which the boundary-wall of the churchyard stands; to have and to hold to the said John Scoos, his heirs and assigns, for ever. But at his, and their, own costs and charges, and so as wholly to exonerate the Parish from all responsibility, for the time to come, the portion of the said boundary wall between the said premises is to be rebuilt and the messuage of the said John Scoos is to be maintained and kept in repair, and at such height as shall to the said John Scoos seem necessary for his own protection. The seals of the said Wardens being unknown to most men, this Indenture, on the special request of the said John Scoos, was sealed with the Common Seal of the said Town.—Witnesses: William Cornysshe, Portreeve, Thomas Bowrynge, John Snape, William Spycere, Simon Gildone, and others."

The Seal corresponds with that attached to No. LXXVIII.

LXXX.—"Simon Gyldone grants to John Scoce, senior, William Spycer, senior, William Carsewylle, Robert Yonge, Robert Gye, Stephen Wynter, Richard Wakehame, John Mannyng, senior, Robert Dyer, John Mannyng, junior, Simon Dyer, John Dyer, Andrew Costarde, William Spycer, junior, Simon Carsewylle, John Skynner, and John Serle, Parishioners of Kyngesbrigge, his tenement, with a garden attached, within the said Burgh, situated between the tenement of John Holdyche, on the South, the tenement of William Davels on the North, the King's High-way on the East, and a meadow belonging to the Abbot of Buckfast, called 'le Butmede' on the West, with all the appurtenances thereof, lately the property of Grantor as joint owner with Robert Skynner, David Fairefote, and William Ryder (deceased), by the gift of William Gove; to have and to hold the said premises to the aforesaid Grantees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lord of the Fee.—Witnesses: Richard Hylle, Portreeve, John Bradleghe, George Barracke, and others.—Dated 29 Sept., 19 Edw. IV. [1479]."

Of the Seal only a small fragment of wax remains.

LXXXI.—"At a Court held at Kyngysbrygge, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St Matthew, the Apostle, 19 Edw. IV. [22 Sept., 1479], it was proven on the oath of John Scoce, Simon Gildone, William Carswylle, William Olyvere, John Serle, Simon Dyer, Stephen Wynter, William Davels, Richard Colle, Hugh Lome, John Corset, and Nicholas Osane, that Juliana, daughter of William Ryder, who held of the Lord of the Manor two tenements, with the appurtenances thereof, within the Burgh of Kyngysbrygge, died seized thereof, her next heir being John Hoygge, her cousin, the son of Stephen, son of Isabella, sister of Margery, mother of John, father of William, father of the aforesaid Juliana; also, that the relief due to the Lord was sixpence. And the said John Hoygge was duly admitted as tenant, and took the oath of fealty. In witness whereof, the Steward, William Foughelle, sealed these Presents, there and then, with the Lord's Seal.—Dated, according to the tenor of the Court-Rolls, the place, day, and year aforesaid."

The Seal remains, but, unfortunately, smudged past recognition. It appears to have represented a bird, with a legend around the margin.

(*To be continued.*)

# AN ARMORY OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. SABINE BARING-GOULD, M.A., AND R. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

## "Coats of Arms borne in the Western Pts of England." (*Continued.*)

*Bastard: Or. a cheveron az.*
(Do. V. of Devon 1564 and 1620.)
Bastard of West Allington: Or. a chevron az. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Batshall: Azure a saltire crosletted betweene 4 owles arg.*
Batshall of South Tawton: "As. a salter crossed bet. 4 owles arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.
Batteshull: "Azure a saltire crossed at the ends arg. between four owls argent, bills or." V. of Devon 1564.
Battishill: Azure, a cross crosslet in saltire between four owls argent, beaked and legged or. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MSS. 3288, 5871.

*Batton: Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 butchaxes sab.*
G.M. *Batten of Devon*: Arg. 3 poleaxes az.
Argent, 3 battleaxes azure. V. of Devon 1564. (Rawlinson MS.)
Batten of Dunsland: Azure 3 battleaxes arg. "q. by Kirkham." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)
Battyn of Exon: "Arg. a cheffron bet. 3 poleaxes sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Beaple: Vert a lyon rampant or oppressed with a batoone gul.*
G.M. *Bewple of Cornwall:* Az. a bend verry cotised betw. 6 escalops argt.
G.M. *Beaple of Cornwall:* Gul. a bend verry arg. and az. betw. 6 escalops argt.
Beapre: "V. lion rampant or. over all a bend g"—"Beapre als. de Bello prato"—Harl. MS. 891.
Beaupre: "V. a lyon rampant or. under a bend G." Harl. MSS. 1956, 5871 (pt. 2.)
Biaple of Barstable: Gu. a bend vair. Harl. MS. 1080.
Beaupole of Barnestable: "A bend verry bet. 6 escallops arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.
Beauple of Barnstable: Gu. a bend vair betw. 6 escalops arg. Harl. MSS. 1091, 1538.
Beawpele: "G. a bend verrey between 6 escallops A." Harl. MS. 1956.
Beauple: "Gu. a bend vairé Arg. and sa. bet. 6 escallops arg." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2) "Q. by Raleygh."

*Beare: Sab. 3 beares' heads erased arg. muzled or.*
Beare, do., also Beare of Cornwall: "Arg. a bear salient sa." Harl. MS. 5871, (pt. 2)
Bear: "Sa. 3 beares' heds eraised or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)
Beare: Arg. 3 bears' heads erased sa. muzzled or. V. of Devon 1564, 1620.
Bere of Hunsham: "Arg. 3 bears' heads coupled sa. muzzled or." Harl. MS. 5871.
Beare: Arg. a bear salient sa. Quarter on Grenville shield. V. of Cornwall 1620.
Beare of Plente: "Sa. 3 beares muzled arg. *or* or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.
Arg. a bear salient sa. muzzled or. Harl. MS. 1079.
"Ar. a beare salliat sa. mosled ar." Harl. MS. 891.
Bear: "Arg. a beare rampant sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)
"A. a beare rampant S." Harl. MS. 1956.
Bere: Arg. a bear rampant sa. Harl. MS. 4632.

*Beawget: Gul. a bend varry betweene 6 escalops arg.*

*Becket: Sab. a fesse betweene 3 bears' heads couped and 6 crusily flory fitch or (crosses crosslet.)*
Becket of Cortyther: Do. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)
Sa. a fesse betw. 3 boars' heads couped and 12 cross crosslets fitchée or. Harl. MS. 1079.
G.M. *Becket of Cornwall.* Sab. a fesse betw. 9 crosses crosslets or. and 3 boars' heads sab.

*Beckingham: Arg. a fesse trunked betweene 3 escalops sab.*
Arg. a fesse ragulé betw. 3 stags passant sa. Harl. MSS. 1091, 1538.
"Arg. a fesse trunked bet. 3 staggs sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bedelowe: Sables a frett of 4 or.*
Bellew: Sa. fretty or. Visitations of Devon 1564, 1620. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288, 5871. "Also by name of Bedlow in Mr. C. B. booke."
Bedlough of Brampton: "Sa. a fret or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Belmarsh, als Chrispin: Gul. masculy arg. 4, 3, 2, 1.*
Belmarsh: Gul. masculy arg. 4, 3, 2, 1. "Crispin g. 10 lozenges arg. in Mr. C. B. book of France." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)
Belmarshe of Tydwell: "G. maskulye arg. 4, 3, 2, 1." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Beomond: Barry of 6 varry and gul.*
G.M. *Beaumont of Gittisham, Devon.* Barry of 6 varry and gul.
Beaumont: Barry of 6 varry and gul. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)
Beamond: Vairé 2 bars gu. V. of Devon 1564 (Rawlinson MS.) and 1620 (*sub.* Chichester.)
Beamond of Syttesham: "Vary 2 barres g." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.
Beaumont: Vairé 2 bars gu. V. of Devon 1531 Rawlinson MS. and Harl. MS. 1567.
Beaumont: Vairé 2 bars gu. Harl. MS. 5871.

*Bert: Arg. a lyon rampant betweene 5 crusils flored fitch gul.*
Byrt: Sa. a fesse arg. betw. 3 escallops or. Harl. MS. 4632.

Byrte: Arg. 2 chevronels componé azure and or. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288 (*sub.* Pyne.)

Birt: Arg. 2 chevronels paly of six azure and or. V. of Devon 1620.

Byrte: Arg. on a chevron gu. betw. 3 bugle horns sa. as many crosses flory fitchée of the field. Harl. MS. 1150.

Birt: Arg. on a chevron gu. betw. 3 bugle horns sa. as many crosses flory fitchée of the field. Harl. MS. 2186, 5871.

Bert: Arg. on a chevron gu. betw. 3 bugle horns sa. as many crosses flory fitchée of the field. V. of Dorset 1565.

*Bevil: Ermin an oxe passant gul.*

G.M. *Bevil of Devon.* Quarterly or. and sab.

G.M. *Bevil of Cornwall.* Erm. a bull gul. horned and hoofed or.

Bevil: Ermin an oxe passant gul. Harl. MS. 1164. Quarter on Grenvil shield.

Beville of Plente: Ermin an ox passant gul. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bevil: Argent, an ox passant gules armed or. Harl. MSS. 1079, 3288.

Bevill: "Ar. a bull passt. g. atyred and ungued or." Harl. MS. 891.

Bevile: "A. a bull passant G. armed and tripped O." Harl. MS. 1956, and Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Billet: Argent, on a bend sab. 3 arminge buckles of the first.*

Billett of Bosomzeale: Argent, on a bend sab. 3 arminge buckles of the first. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bellet: "A. on a bend S. 3 buckles of the first." Harl. MS. 1956.

Belet or Bellot: Arg. on a chief gu. 3 cinquefoils of the first. V. of Devon 1620.

Bellett or Billet: Arg. on a chief gu. 3 cinquefoils of the first. (Quartered by Drake) Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Billet: Arg. on a chief gu. 3 cinquefoils of the first. Harl. MS. 1538.

Billet: "A. a fesse betw. 3 cinquefoils G." Harl. MS. 1956.

Bellot: "Arg. upon a bend sa. 3 arming buckles lozengy of the field." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Bishop: Gul. on 3 lozenges arg. 3 eagles sables.*

Bishop: Gul. on 3 lozenges arg. 3 eagles sable. Harl. MS. 1080, 1567, 5871.

"Gu. 3 eagles displayed (of the field) in as many lozenges arg." V. of Devon 1564.

Byshoppe: "G. upon 3 lozenges arg. 3 pheons or." [*sic.*] (pheons ought to be sa.) Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bligh: Azur, a griffon segreant arg. (rather or) betweene 3 crescents or.*

Blighe: "As. a griffon sevreant or bet. 3 cressants arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bligh: "B. a griffin sargreant or. armed gu. betwne 3 crescents arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Az. a griffon segreant or. betw. 3 crescents or. V. of Cornwall 1620, p. 303.

"B. a griffon segreant or. armed G. betweene 3 croissants A." Harl. MS. 1956.

Blight of Bodmin. "V. a griffon segreant bet. 3 crescents or." Harl. MS. 891.

*Blewet: Or, a cheveron betweene 3 eaglets displaide vert.*

G.M. *Blewet of Devon.* Or. a chev. betw. 6 eaglets displ. vert.

G.M. *Blewet of Gloucester.* Or. a chev. betw. 3 eaglets displ. vert.

Blewet: Or. a cheveron betweene 3 eaglets displaied vert. Add. MSS. 17,065 and Harl. MS. 5871. "In Mr. Phil. Arnigh booke—Arg. on a cheife gu. 3 plates."

Bluet: "V. a chevron 3 egles or." Harl. MS. 1956.

Bluet: Vert a chevron bet. 3 eaglets displayed or. Add. MSS. 12,477.

Bluet: "Or. on a cheife g. 3 plates. Q. whether it be bluet of Cornwall." Harl. MS. 821.

Bluet of Regus: "Or. a chefferon bet. 3 eglets vert." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bluet: "Or. a cheveron betwne 3 eaglets displaid b." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Blount: Barry nebule or. and sables.*

G.M. *Blount.* Chicquy arg. and gules a bend sab.

Barry nebulée of 6 or. and sa. V. of Devon 1564.

Blunt of Tavistoke: "Barry nebbulie or. and sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bodleigh: Arg. 5 martlets 3, 2, on a chief sab. 3 coronets or.*

Bodley of Dunscomb: Arg. 5 martlets saltireways Sa. on a chief azure 3 coronets or. Harl. MS. 5871.

Bodleigh: "Arg. 5 martlets saltireways sa. on a chief of the second 3 cranes or." Harl. MSS. 1538, 5871, ditto "In Mr. Pooles book."

Sa. a goat salient arg. horned or. Harl. MS. 4632.

Bodlye of Kyrton: "Arg. 4 martletts a salter g. uppon a cheffe as. 3 corronetts." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bonville: Sab. 6 mullets 3, 2, 1.*

G.M. *Bonville of Devon.* Or. on a bend sab. 3 mullets arg. pierced sab.

G.M. *Bonville of Devon.* Sab. 6 mullets argt.

G.M. *Bonville of Devon.* Arg. 3 roundels . . . . each charged with a bend wavy of the field.

Bonvill: Sa. 6 mullets 3, 2, 1, pierced arg. Harl. MS. 5871.

Bonvill: Sa. 6 mullets arg. pierced gu. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Bonvill: "S. 6 mollets A. perced B. 3, 2, 1." Harl. MS. 1956.

Bonvile: ". . . . 6 mullets 3, 2, 1, sa." Harl. MS. 1567 (*sub.* Coplestone.)

*Bonython: Gul. a garbe or.*

*Bourchier: Arg. a crosse engrailed gul. between 4 water budgets sab.*

Bourchier: Arg. a crosse engrailed gul. between 4 water budgets sab. Harl. MS. 5871. "Earle of Bath." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Bouchier: "Sa. 3 leopards passant or."; in margin in another hand—"mistaken *Bourchier*: "Az. a chevron betw. 3 martlets ar." Harl. MS. 3288.

Burcher: "Arg. a crosse ingrailed g. 4 water-buges sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bradridge: Az. a pheon arg.*

Bradridge of Exon: Sa. a pheon arg. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bradbridge Epūs Exon: Sa. a pheon arg. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Breerton: Arg. 2 bars sa.*

Brewton of Exon: Arg. 2 bends sa. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Browne: Gules a cheveron ermyn and 2 chevronells arg. betweene 3 escalops or.*

"G. a cheffron ermyn bet. 3 lions' pawes coped wth a bordure engrayled arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Gu. a chevron ermine double cotised or. (or argent) betw. 3 escalops or. V. of Devon 1564.

Gu. a chev. ermine double cotised or. betw. 3 escalops or. Harl. MS. 1567, 3288.

Brown of Langtree: Gu. a chev. ermine double cotised or. betw. 3 escalops or. Harl. MS. 5871.

Browne of Frampton: Arg. on a chevron sa. betw. 3 cranes azure, as many escalops or. V. of Somerset 1565 and Harl. MSS. 2186, 5871.

Arg. on a chev. betw. 3 cranes az. as many escallops or. Harl. MS. 1150.

*Brideport: . . . . a bend azure betweene 6 roses gules.*

Brydport: "Arg. a bend as. bet. 6 roses g." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Budshide: Sab. 3 fusills betweene 3 bucks' heads caboshed arg.*

"Sa. 3 fusells in fesse betwene 3 bucks' heads carbashed arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Bootsed: Sa 3 lozenges in fess betw. 3 stags' heads cab. arg. V. of Devon 1531.

Budockshid and Budocksheed (in Lincoln Inn Hall, in St. Budockes Church): Sa 3 lozenges in fees betw. 3 stags' heads cab. arg. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Butside: Sa 3 lozenges in fees betw. 3 stags' heads cab. arg. Harl. MSS. 1567, 891, 3288.

Butside: Sa 3 lozenges in fees betw. 3 roebucks' heads cab. arg. Harl. MS. 1956.

Budochside: Sa 3 lozenges in fess betw. 3 stags' head cab. arg. Harl. MS. 1079.

Boteshed: Sa 3 lozenges in fess betw. 3 stags' head cab. arg. Harl. MS. 4632.

Budokshide: Sa. 3 lozenges in fees betw. as many ox heads caboshed arg." V. of Devon 1564.

*Buggan: Sab. a cockatrice arg. crowned or.*

Bogans: Sa. a cockatrice displayed arg. crested, membered and jelloped gu. V. of Cornwall 1620, p. 303.

Buggins of Tottness: "Arg. a Baskiliske vert displayed." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Buller: Arg. a crosse quarter pearced betweene 4 eagles displaid sab.*

Buller: Arg. a crosse quarter pearced betweene 4 eagles displaid sab. Harl. MS. 5871.

Sa. on a cross arg. quarter-pierced of the field 4 eagles displayed of the first. V. of Somerset 1531, 1573, 1591.

Buller of Exon: "Arg. a crosse quarter voyded bet. 4 egglets sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

"Sa. a crosse ar. voyded thereon 4 eglets displayed sa." Add. MSS., 12,477.

"Sa. on a plaine crosse ar. quarter perced 4 eaglets sa." Cott. MS, Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Burgoine: Azur an hound in a line arg.*

Azure a talbot passant arg. { V. of Devon 1564, 1620 / Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288

Burgoyne: Azure a talbot passant arg. Harl. MS. 5871.

*Burly: Arg. a chief sab. 3 boars' speares in pale counter-changed.*

Burleigh: Arg. a chief sab. 3 boars' spearss in pale counter-changed. Harl. MSS. 1538, 1091.

Burleigh: Arg. a chief sab. 3 boars' spearss in pale counter-changed. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2), "quere if a cheife." "In M. C. B. booke Burley of Devon."

Burleighe of Modburye: "Arg. a cheff sa. 3 bores staves counter-changed." Cott. MS., Faust., E. III.

*Burnby: . . . . 2 barres battled counterbattled or.*

G.M. *Burnby of Devon.* Az. 2 barrs battled erm.

Burnaby: Sa. 2 bars embattled ermine. V. of Devon 1564.

Burnby: Azure 2 bars embattled counterbattled ermine. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 5871.

Burnebye: Azure 2 bars embattled counterbattled ermine. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288.

Burneby of Braton: Azure 2 bars embattled counterbattled ermine. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Burnford: Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 heath-cocks sab.*

Burnford: Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 heath-cocks sab. Harl. MS. 1538, 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Burton: Or, on a crosse azur quarter-pierced 4 flower de luces of the first.*

Bourton: Or. on a crosse azur quarter-pierced 4 flower de luces of the first. Harl. MS. 4632.

Burton of Bigbury: Or. on a cross azure a bezant betw. 4 fleur de lys of the field. Harl. MSS. 1091, 1588.

Burton of Bigbury: "Or. a crosse as. quarter psed uppon the crosse 4 flowre de luces of the first." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Burton: Sable a goat salient arg. Harl. MSS. 1091, 1538.

Burton: "Sa. a buck goat saliant arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Bury of Collaton: Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 ravens sab.*

*Bury of Collaton: Ermyn on a bend engrailed azur 3 flower de luces or. The other coate I take it he gives by Bickeleigh.*

Burye of Collyton: Ermyn on a bend engrailed azure 3 flower de luces or. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288. V. of Devon 1620.

Bury of Coliton: "Ermyn on a bend engrailed azur 3 flower de luces or." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Bury of Collyton: Ermine on a bend azure 3 fleur de lys or. V. of Devon 1564.

G.M. *Beikeleye of Devon* } Arg. a chevr. engrailed
G.M. *Bickley of Devon* } betw. 3 choughs sa.

Bickley: Arg. a chev. engrailed betw. 3 martlets sa. V. of Devon 1564 (*sub.* Champernon.)

*Bond: Arg. on a cheveron sa. 3 bezants.*

G.M. *Bond.* Arg. on a chevron sa. 3 bezants.

Bond and Bonde of Wymkly: "Arg. on a cheveron sa. 3 bezants." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.) Harl. MS. 1079. V of Cornwall 1620.

Bonde: Arg. on a cheveron sa. 3 bezants. Harl. MS. 4632.

Bond (of Lutton): Sa. a fesse—or. quartering the above coat. Harl. MS. 2186.

*Bonython: Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 flower de luces sab.*

Bonithon: "Arg. a cheveron betweene 3 flower de luces sab." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Boscowne: Ermyne a rose gul.*

Boscoan: Ermyne a rose gul. Harl. MS. 1079.

Boskawne: "Ar. an oxe passant g. or, on a cheif ermine a rose of the second." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Boscawen: Ermine a rose gules barbed vert seeded or." V. of Cornwall 1620, p. 303.

Boskawin: "V. a bull passant ar. styred or. on a chief ermine a rosse g. slypped V." Harl. MS. 891.

*Basset of Cornwal: Or. 3 piles in poynt gul. a canton ermyn.*

"Ar. 3 piles in pointe g. a canton ermine;" and "Ar. 3 barres dauncy gules." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Barry undée of 8 or. and gules. V. of Cornwall 1620.

Arg. 3 bars dancettée gu. Harl. MS. 4632.

*Burlace: Arg. on a bend sab. 2 hands tearinge asunder an horse shoe of the first.*

G.M. *Borlace of Cornwall;* Erm. on a bend sab. 2 hands tearing asunder a horseshoe or.

Burlace: "Ar. on a bend sa. 2 armes issuing from a cloude tearing a horseshoe arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Burlace of Burlace: "Or. on a bend S. 2 hands holding of a hors-shooe A. out of a cloud ppr.—alij feild A." Harl. MS. 1956.

[It was omitted to be stated in the introduction that the MS. Armory is now in the possession of the Rev. W. W. Martyn, Rector of Lifton, son-in-law of the late owner, Mr. Northmore Laurence.]

(*To be continued.*)

# Original Notes.

**The Disappearance of Dunheved.**—A fact well worth the attention of all local antiquarians is that within the past few weeks a name has disappeared from the list of our Cornish towns, which had striven ever since the conquest, to assert itself, and had never quite succeeded. For several centuries, the town which was once the capital of Cornwall was officially known as "The Borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston," but by a Provisional Order of last year, sanctioned by Parliament, and issued as a consequence of a boundary extension made under the Local Government Act of 1888, the Dunheved no longer appears. Thus closes a rivalry of name which has continued for at least eight hundred years, and the earliest consequences of which have proved somewhat puzzling to the Launceston historians.

Before the Conquest, there stood on the opposite hills which are now crowned by the parish churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Stephen (both within the present borough of Launceston) the little villages described in Domesday as Dunhevet and Lanscavetone. The former, which after the Conquest was seized by the Earl of Mortain, had been the richer, for though at the compilation of Domesday it was worth only £4, it had been worth £20 in the time of the Confessor; while Lanscavetone, which continued to be held by the Secular Canons of St. Stephen, was still worth the £8 it had formerly been. It was at Dunheved that the earl built his castle, and, in order to enrich the village at its foot, he took away from Lanscavetone the market it possessed; and from that period feuds between the two towns were constant.

In the charter of Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall from 1140 to 1176, the difference between the two places was clearly recognised, it being shown (I quote

from Messrs. Peters' translation) "that R. the Prior of Lanstone, in full Court before me at the Castle of Dunehevede, the Provost and Burgesses of that same town being present, sufficiently and lawfully explained that at the time when Earl Moreton transferred the Sunday market from the town of St. Stephen at Lanstone to the new town of the Castle of Dunhevet, the Canons of Lanstone, with the assent and will of the aforesaid Earl of Moreton, retained for themselves and their borough of Lanstone and the Burgesses remaining in it, all liberties pertaining to a free borough, with the same integrity which they had of old, except only the Sunday market." Gradually there seemed to arise a difficulty in separating the two, a charter of John in 1199 speaking indifferently of "the Castle of Lanstaveton" and "the Castle of Donheved;" but for a long period this confusion existed only in the official mind, for in 1302 the judges of assize for Cornwall were called upon to investigate a dispute between the burgesses of Launceston and the burgesses of Dunheved touching their several rights and liberties. Yet as time went on, the names, if not the places, became more distinctly linked, for in 1401, Henry IV. granted a charter of pardon to the Mayor, Provosts, and Commonalty of the borough of Dounheved, otherwise called the vill of Launceston.

Yet the two towns remained separate, and this probably not only because of antagonistic interests but of old hates. Mr. Freeman has observed that "wherever a Norman castle had been reared, it was the object of the bitterest of all hatred, as the living embodiment of the foreign yoke;" and how persistent was this feeling among the burghers of the original Lanscavetone is curiously shown in the local records. The memory that it was a Norman erection had evidently not faded by 1332, when the grant of a tenement was made "in a street called Wester Frensh Castel stret" in the free borough of Duneheved (Peters' *History of Launceston*, p. 92); while as late as 1587, there is an entry in the wardens' accounts of the neighbouring parish of St. Thomas, showing that it was still customary to refer to Dunheved as "Castell towne." (*Ibid*, p. 373.) But while the names Dunheved and Launceston were in official documents becoming more and more indifferently used, and the latter in popular speech was driving the former more and more out of use, the original Lanscavetone was taking to itself a fresh name which still lingers on, but which the Reform Act of 1832 practically extinguished. As early as 1274 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, granted certain privileges to "the men of the Priory and Convent of Lanceauston and of La Niweport" (Peter, p. 9), and in a Rent Roll of the Priory for 1474, still existing, a list of burgesses of "the borough of Neuweport" is given (*Ibid*, p. 19); while, though the earliest members of Parliament for it were summoned in 1529 as from "Launceston Borough," the original and correct name being temporarily revived, it was as "Nuport Burgh *juxta* Launceston" that it was addressed in the time of Philip and Mary, and it was as Newport that it remained until 1832.

The distinction in the management of local affairs established so many centuries ago continued until November 1, 1889. The Reform Act threw Newport into Launceston for Parliamentary purposes, but it is only now that the Launceston municipality includes the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Stephen, which formed old Lanscavetone. It is curious that at the moment of amalgamation, by which Dunheved, now the chief portion of the borough, becomes finally joined with Lanscavetone, its very name should officially be swept out of sight; and, as if to emphasise the ultimate triumph of the ecclesiastical village over its neighbour and rival possessed by favourites of the Crown, it is a dweller in St. Stephens, occupying, by a coincidence "Newport House," who has been chosen first mayor of the united municipality. But it is pleasant to note that all the traditional jealousies have died away; that the one chief anxiety among the inhabitants of old Lanscavetone during the election of councillors was that separation should no longer be continued even to the extent of making St. Stephen's a Ward; and that when the Town Councillors accompanied the mayor to his Newport home after his choosing, they halted at the bridge crossing the river which had been the boundary between the two ancient boroughs, and hearty cheers were given at the termination of so prolonged a strife. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Dolly Pentreath.**—I have at last found an almost contemporary account of the death of Dolly Pentreath. It is contained in the *Universal Magazine* for January, 1781, and is in the form of a letter, signed "Alphabeta," and dated from "Berkly Square, December, 1780." The writer relates that being in Cornwall the previous summer, he had made inquiries about Dolly Pentreath and William Bodener. From the vicar of Paul he had obtained a copy of the burial register of Dolly Pentreath, which gave the date of interment as 27 December, 1777. This magazine article is accompanied by a portrait of the old woman from an original drawing by an ingenious young man at Penzance. It represents Dolly as wearing a large striped handkerchief around her neck, with a flat serge bonnet on her head. Her arms are bare, her sleeves being tucked up, and one hand is raised with the fore finger and thumb pointing upwards. The portrait is enclosed in a circle, around which hangs a net, and below are a crab and a lobster. In a still lower division is a cowle full of fish, a conger on the ground, a jug, and an open book, presumably Cornish. This article makes no allusion to Dolly Pentreath's fabulous age, which is very remarkable. But it appears that in 1772 she told the occupier of Castlehorneck that she was eighty-seven, and Daines Barrington writing in 1776, says: "that she was then supposed to be ninety." As she died in 1777, she was by her own account ninety-two. Whence and when arose the idea that she died aged "one hundred years and two?" GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

**The Families of Cooke and Carwithen.**—Arms were granted by the Heralds' College to John Cooke, of Exeter, in 1687, viz., *Gules 3 crescents or, a chief of the last.* To the memorandum of the grant I found the following short pedigree attached :—

John Cooke of Exeter.
John Cooke
Francis Cooke
Francis Cooke
Mary=Carwithen.

I fancy that the first John, mentioned in the above pedigree must have been the John, younger son of William Cooke, of Thorne (living 1545), who is mentioned in the Visitation of 1620, but whose marriage and issue is not given. I have never seen elsewhere either a note of these arms or a pedigree of Cooke, of Exeter.

The old coat of Cooke, of Thorne, is perfectly different. *Erm. on a bend cotised gu. 3 cats-a-mountain passant guardant or.*

Mary Cooke was the wife of George Carwithen, and the great grandmother of the present rector of Ashprington. This, too, is interesting, because in the MS. pedigree of the family, compiled by the late Rev. Dr. Carwithen, of Manaton, which I have, as also in the recent one published by Colonel Vivian, the Christian name only of George Carwithen's wife is given, and her surname has evidently been always unknown to the family. But I have mentioned it in the first volume of *Devonshire Parishes.*

The following curious letter will speak for itself, and will also show the official position of the Cookes of Exeter. The original is preserved amongst the documents in the Bishop's Registry at Exeter :—

*To Mr. Francis Cooke Junr in ye Close Exeter*
*These—Post Paid.*

*Launceston, Jany 5th 1677.*

"Cosen Cooke.

"Enclosed you have the bond upon Mr. Hicks, his licence, and another bond upon a licence formerly sent for. The Post will also deliver you 19*s.* 4*d.* for Mr. Hicks and I request a line of receit. I could have disposed of 9 several licences since ye visitacon more than I sent for, but because I had none ye parties were married (as I presume) at lawlesse churches (as ye people call them) and so much is lost to the office. If you send me half a dozen blanks by ye post I shall be just in disposing of them.

"I am sorry to hear of your Fathers gowt, and would recommend to him for inward medicine his neglected friend Rheubarbe, and for outward application ye incomparable engine called a Flesh Brushe the gentle use whereof doth infallibly open ye pores and free ye part afflicted from ye venemous matter of ye gowt and that without weakening ye joynt which all playstires, ointmts and poultices are guilty of. Let him take it upon mine and my wifes 8 moneths esperiance, but espetialy hers, who for ten together never had so much freedome as since she hath rejected all receits and made use of this little artifice. It is a very soft hand brush made purposely for ye gowt and scurvey, and by ye gentle use of it before ye fire evening and morning in chafeing ye hands knees ankles &c. causes an easy sweat or at least a warmth whereby ye transpiracon is much forwarded and by consequence ye joint relieved. If he pleases to try this trick my Sister Nicholle of Bred St knowes where to buy ye brush, and Brother Bolithoe can convey it. No more but our due respect and love to all your family

"I am your affectionate Servant
"John Ruddle."

The Cookes of Thorne quartered Hake, and Redway, brought in by Hake, *Gu. a chevron between 3 owls arg. crowned or.* Dr. Colby in his edition of the 1564 *Visitation* attributes these arms to Hake, Sir Bernard Burke assigns them to "Radney."

Exeter. CHARLES WORTHY.

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**M.P.'s for St. Ives in the Long Parliament—Henry Rainsford.**—The precise succession of the member for St. Ives in the Parliament of 1640-53, has so far not been conclusively established. But whatever uncertainty exists, arises, I believe, more from misconception than from any actual difficulty. The two members returned at the general election in October, 1640, were Francis Godolphin and Philip Viscount Lisle. The latter was elected also for Yarmouth in I.W., and at once made his preference for that borough, a new writ being ordered for St. Ives on November 9, 1640, within a week of the meeting of Parliament. In response to this writ, the poet, Edmund Waller was sent up to Westminster as the colleague of Godolphin. For being concerned in a conspiracy against the Parliament, on July 14, 1643, Waller was "disabled for ever sitting or serving as a member of the House," and for nearly four years the representation of St. Ives was reduced to one member.

The first misconception in reference to the after-elections, occurs in connection with Godolphin. In the batch of Royalists disabled in January, 1644, for deserting the Parliament and being present at the king's quarters at Oxford, occurs the name of "Francis Godolphin." It has been generally thought that this refers to the member for St. Ives, and that from this date both seats were vacant. But the Francis Godolphin disabled in 1644 was the member for Helston, *i.e.*, Francis Godol-

phin, of Godolphin (eldest son of Sir William), who was afterwards created a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II., and lived until 1667. His namesake at St. Ives was his cousin of Treveneage, who in the Civil War, took the Parliament side—a fact conclusively proved by his name being included among the "Great Champions of England," or, "List of the Lords and Commons who have stood right to this Parliament"—one of Leach's fly sheets, dated July, 1646. That Godolphin was still regarded as a sitting member as late as 1648 is also evident. On September 28 of that year a general call of the House was made, when although the member for St. Ives was found absent, he was declared to be "not excused," and commanded to attend. I am not sure if he was one of the members secluded in "Pride's Purge" of December following, or whether he retained his seat till his death, which took place in February, 1652, but from the absence of all further reference to him in the proceedings of the House, as well as from other known matters concerning him, it may fairly be assumed that he was one of the "secluded." This will account for no writ issuing at his death to fill his seat during the remaining few months the Parliament continued.

On February 9, 1646-7, a writ was ordered by the House to fill the second seat for St. Ives, vacant by the disablement of Waller nearly four years previously. In response, John Fielder was returned. He was a colonel in the Parliamentary army, a pronounced "Rumper," and continued to sit till the forced dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653, returning to Westminster with the rest of his party when the Rump Parliament resumed its sittings in May, 1659.

So far the succession appears plain and unmistakeable. But now comes in a second difficulty. In some lists of the Long Parliament, the name of "Henry Rainsford" is inserted as one of the members for St. Ives, ostensibly as the successor of Godolphin, being returned, it is thought, at the same time with Fielder. This certainly is an error, for not only was the writ under which Fielder was elected, for a single return only "vice Waller disabled" but, as we have shown, Godolphin's seat was never vacant. I am not aware of any other authority for Rainsfords name, than the list of members appended to Carlyles *Cromwell*. Why he should be inserted as member for St. Ives I am at a loss to discover, save that a supposed vacancy was filled up by a supposed member for whom a constituency was wanting. I have very strong doubt if Henry Rainsford was a member of the Long Parliament in any part of its course. The Henry Rainsford intended is doubtless the eldest son of Sir Henry Rainsford, Knight, of Combe, Hants. (himself member for Andover from 1640 till his decease in 1641), and whose estate was sequestered by Parliament for his adherence to the royal party. He would therefore be a very unlikely man for election to the Long Parliament in the last part of its course. Is it possible to account for his alleged membership? I am inclined to think that the mistake has arisen through a misconception of name. In several of Prynne's *Lists of the Secluded Members* who survived in 1659, occurs a "Mr. Rainscraft," which I suspect has been misread "Rainsford." This "Mr. Rainscraft," whose name long perplexed me, I have now ascertained without doubt, to represent Mr. Hall Ravenscroft, M.P. for Horsham, who was one of the secluded members who survived the Restoration. This is the nearest approach to the name of Rainsford that I have found in any of the numerous lists and part-lists of Long Parliament members. I throw out the foregoing suggestions as a possible solution to what has been for some time a difficulty in connection with Cornish Parliamentary annals. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

## Queries.

82.—**Major-General Sir Charles Holloway.**—May I ask if either yourself or any correspondent of the *Western Antiquary* can give me the following information? I want to find out who were the parents of my maternal grandfather, Major-General Sir Charles Holloway, of Stoke Cottage, Devonport, who died 1827-8, and is buried in Exeter Cathedral. Some mystery seemed attached to him. His daughter (my mother) died when I was an infant, and my father always said "They didn't seem to know exactly *who* he was," and vaguely hinted to a Devonshire peer. I do not know if any of the Holloways are still at Bellair, near Plymouth, nor do I know how Bellair and Stoke Cottage came to the family. I shall be glad of information, for I have *never seen any* of my mother's family.

CHARLES STEPHEN LESLIE.

11 Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, Scotland.

P.S.—Of course, I would prefer replies *direct* to myself. It is not quite a subject for a periodical. My father (who died in 1870, aged 85) was Colonel Leslie, K.H., who married Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Holloway, about a year before Sir Charles's death.

83.—**Toosle or Touzle Family.**—I should be glad to have particulars of this family. Were they of Huguenot origin? G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Leyton, Essex.

84.—**Passmore Family.**—Susanna Morris, daughter of George Morris, of Topsham, married about 1730 or so, ——— Passmore; this marriage is not recorded in the registers. I should be glad to know if it occurs in the pedigree of the family of that name.

Leyton, Essex. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

85.—**Morrice Family.**—From a catalogue of the arms of the nobility and gentry of Devon, 1689, in the Plymouth Proprietary Library, through the kindness of Mr. Whitmarsh, I learn that a family of Morrice bore *vert a Hart tripping or.* Where were they seated? Is a pedigree of this family to be found? G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.
Leyton, Essex.

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86.—**Soady Family.**—I understand that there lately appeared in a Devonshire paper, an account of the family and services of the late Admiral Soady. I should feel obliged if any correspondent could direct me what paper this was in, or contribute it to the *Western Antiquary*, as the Soadys were, I believe, an old Devonshire yeoman family. How were they connected with the Brookings? G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.
Leyton, Essex.

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87.—**The Spanish Armada and Cornwall.**—What truth is there in the following paragraph cut from a very old newspaper?:—"THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.—The following historical fact, recorded by Borlase, fully proves that stage players have, on one occasion at least, contributed to the public good. In the year 1588, when the Spanish Armada was hovering on the coast of Cornwall, a company of players were performing a dramatic piece, called 'Sampson,' in a temporary theatre, at Penr[h]yn. During the performance, some Spanish men-of-war having suddenly landed a body of men from their boats in the dark, they were in full and silent march, with design to surprise, plunder, and burn the town; when fortunately for the inhabitants, just at that very instant, the players having let Sampson loose to fall on the Philistines, the sound of the drums and trumpets, and the tremendous shouts set up by the spectators, being heard by the Spanish detachment, they apprehended that the townsmen were coming down upon them in great force, and, overcome with the first impressions of the panic, the invaders began to retreat, and scampered back precipitately to their ships." GEORGE ELLIS.
London.

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88.—**Indulgence for the Repair of Exeter Cathedral** (*W.A.*, VI., 78).—In a note of Dr. Brushfield it is assumed, upon the unsatisfactory authority of Payne Collier, that an indulgence for the repair of Exeter Cathedral "must have been issued between the years 1553 and 1558." If this really were so, it would show that the monasteries dissolved by Henry VIII. were once more in full working order under his elder daughter, a general proposition one strongly doubts, especially when particular cases are considered. The Priory of Launceston, for instance, is specifically referred to; the surrender of this was signed on February 24, 1540, and according to Brown Willis's *History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys* (Vol. II., p. 53), John Shere, the prior, and four of the subscribing canons had passed away before 1553, leaving only four to receive pensions. As there is no record of the revival indicated, it would be interesting to know whether any such document as Collier referred to ever existed. ANTIQUARIAN.

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89.—**The Amadas Family** (*W.A.*, IX., 60).—Kingsley in *Westward Ho!* (Chapter xxviii.) twice refers to one Amadas, a captain under Raleigh, as having assisted in the discovery and first settlement of Virginia. Is it known from what family this Amadas came, and whether he was of the same into which an ancestor of a Hawkins had married? R.

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90.—**Peter Foulkes, D.D.**—Anthony à Wood in his work on Oxford, says, that Peter Foulkes was Dean of Christ Church in 1714, and afterwards a dean or canon, (I forget which) of Exeter. I believe I have seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* that he or one of his name married the widow of Bishop Howells. I should be glad of any information regarding Dr. Foulkes that would show his parentage, the lady or ladies whom he married, his issue, and the date of his death. Peter was a common Christian name in the family of Foulkes, of Eriviatt, Denbighshire, and probably he was a scion of that very ancient family. Several of the name of Foulkes have held livings in Devonshire at different times, and one branch owned an estate called Medland, near Exeter.
Niagara Falls. A. STROTHER.

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91.—**Samuel Oliver, Gent., and Pastor of Wells, in Somerset.**—On May 20, 1658, when William Oliver, M.A., afterwards ejected under the Act of Uniformity, was incumbent of Launceston, there was buried there "Deborah Oliver, the daughter of Samuell Oliver, gent., and Pastor of Wells, in Somerset." Can any Somersetshire reader state whether there was a family connection between William and Samuel Oliver?
London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

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92.—**The Four of Spades = The Devil's Bedstead.**—An old Cornish whist player tells me that in his youth, the four of spades was commonly called "the Devil's bedstead." Was this description local or general? R.

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93.—**The Parish Registers of Exeter** (p. 106).—Mr. Worthy states that the Registers of St. Pancras date from 1664, 1670, and 1672. Mr. Wallis in a paper entitled, "A Sketch of the History of St. Pancras Church," which appeared in the July number of *Notes and Gleanings*, 1888, says: "The parish registers commence in 1707; but a volume must be missing since Dr. Oliver's examination, as he gives the dates, July 15, 1664, for the commencement of the baptismal register; May 29, 1670, for the first marriage; and December 28, 1672,

for that of the first burial." Is Mr. Wallis correct in his statement, and if so, is anything known as to how the register book disappeared? JOHN NEWNHAM.
Exeter.

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94.—**Sir Priest.**—What is the correct meaning of "Sir" as applied to a priest? In early times the only three "Syrs" were "Syr Kynge," "Syr Knighte," and "Syr Prieste." The late Lieut.-Col. Harding in his paper on Exe Bridge, read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society in 1849, says that Sir was the pre-reformation title of such priests as had not graduated at either of our universities, and adds that it lingered for some years after that period. When the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society went their annual excursion in August, Crediton was the first halting place, and the vicar—the Rev. Prebendary Smith—drew my attention to a slab in the north choir aisle in memory of one of the canons of the old collegiate church. The deceased was distinguished by "Syr," and the prebendary stated that it was the pre-reformation title for a *graduate* priest. Can any of your readers inform me which is the true version?
Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

✣ ✣ ✣

95.—**Gay's "Trivia."**—I have just met with a curious little edition of "*Trivia; or, the Art of Walking the Streets of London*, by Mr. J. Gay, Author of the *Beggar's Opera*. London: Printed for T. Gay, Esq., and sold at the Circulating Library, Shoe Lane. Price Sixpence." It has no date or printer's name, and is a small pamphlet of thirty-two pages, including index. I shall be glad if any collector can give me a clue to the date, or inform me who T. Gay was. It has a vignette portrait of the poet on the title-page surrounded by an emblematical design, and the name is in a scroll below. W. H. K. WRIGHT.
Plymouth.

✣ ✣ ✣

96.—**Holcombe Knight.**—Can any of your readers say whether the "Holcombe Knight," whose spirited effigy, as a crusader, is still in such excellent preservation in Dorchester Church, near Oxford, belonged to the once well-known Devonshire family of Holcombe? Gilbert Holcombe (who married Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Cornwall), was the last inheritor of the family estates, and is said to have died without issue. He took up his abode at Mylor, in Cornwall, after selling his ancestral inheritance of Rousedown, Hole, etc., about 1620.
London. WALTER HOLCOMBE.

✣ ✣ ✣

97.—**William Priestley, M.P.**—William Priestley, M.P. for St. Mawes in the Long Parliament. He was elected 14 April, 1647, in the place of Dr. Parry, disabled, and sat till secluded in Pride's Purge in December 1648. He was apparently still alive in 1659, but did not return to Westminster when many of the secluded members were restored by Monk. Mr. Courtenay (*Parliamentary Representation of Cornwall*) describes him as "a Hertfordshire squire who married first the daughter and heiress of Sir John Gore, Lord Mayor of London; and secondly the elder daughter of Sir Thomas Decres, of Cheshunt." In the *Gray's Inn Admission Register* under date 4 August, 1613, we find admitted to the Inn "William, son and heir of William Priestley, citizen and merchant taylor of London." Were the Barrister and M.P. identical? Further information as to the latter will oblige.
Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

✣ ✣ ✣

98.—**Thomas Provis or Provys.**—Thomas Provis or Provys, M.P. for Penryn from 1604 till his death about 1609. Is anything known of him? Willis calls him "Thomas Prowze," and a Thomas Prowse, of Tiverton, was living at about this time; but I think that "Provis" is the correct rendering. W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

## ✣ Replies. ✣

**Claim to the Drake Estates** (IX., p. 40-1).—Referring to the letter of H. H. Drake, in which he says that in 1717, Francis Henry Drake joined with his father, Sir F. Drake, Bart. (*ob.* 1718), in suffering a recovery of all the Drake property, this barred the entail; I always understood that the entail was barred by the Sir F. Drake, who died in 1794. I have a copy of the will of Sir Francis Drake, who died 1717-18; he left his property to his son Francis Henry Drake, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue to his sons Duncombe, George, and Henry Drake; and, in default of such issue to Captain Francis Drake, son of his uncle John Drake; then to Francis Drake, son of Henry Drake, brother of the said Captain Francis Drake; and, then to Francis Drake, son of his uncle Joseph Drake; and in default of such issue, to his right heirs for ever. The great jewel and covered cup, given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir F. Drake, his great predecessor to be continued in the possession of the heir (male) of the family.

I also have a copy of the will of the Rev. Bampfylde Drake, Rector of Farway 1729, in which he mentions his sons Joseph, Francis, William, Bampfyde, and John Drake; Bampfyde was residuary legatee. John Drake was the youngest son, and consequently as H. H. Drake states, his son John Savery Drake could have been the right heir only, in the event of his uncles Joseph, Francis, and Bampfylde, dying without male issue; any male descendant of Bampfyde Drake could claim the Drake baronetcy conferred in 1622, and would not interfere with the present title dating from 1821, conferred on Major Fuller; H. H. Drake says, the property is not recover-

able, the third baronet wished the property to continue in the possession of the heir male of the family, so long, as it shall please God to continue the family.

I was consulted in 1872 about the great American claim, the claimants sent me a pedigree which stated that they were descended from a Captain Francis Drake, but could not connect him with the admiral's family. Dr. Drake says, Francis, son of Bampfylde, was killed by the Indians, but does not say whether he left issue or not.

William Drake, son of the Rev. Bampfylde Drake, was a solicitor of Wellington, Somersetshire, he had a son John, surgeon, R.N. *(ob. s.p.)*, and a daughter Prudence, who also died *(s.p.)* in 1807; in her will she does not mention any relatives in America, but left the ancient Drake seal—an impression of which was exhibited at Plymouth—to my family, with other property. I should like to hear further from Dr. Drake about the male descendant of the Rev. Bampfylde Drake, if he can prove his claim he would rank very little below the premier baronet of England, as the order was instituted in 1611, there would be some difficulty in recovering the property as the family at Nutwell Court, have held undisturbed possession since 1794 (nearly one hundred years); and, in the absence of male descendants, represent the eldest branch of the Drake family in the female line; the only information I have that the Drake property was attempted to be recovered by John Savery Drake, is in a letter dated ship *Impregnable*, Spithead, February 1794, in which the writer Captain Prossor, R.N., who married Ann Pollexfen, a sister of John Savery Drake, referred to the death of Sir Francis Drake, and that he should not grudge any expense in obtaining the justice due to the family.

F. DRAKE PEARCE.

* * *

**Archdeacon Cotton** (IX., 49).—The Rev. Edward Cotton, second son of the Right Rev. Edward Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, was born in Middlesex in 1608. He was Archdeacon of Cornwall from 1660 to 1672; became an original Fellow of the Royal Society on 11 November, 1671, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral on 16 March, 1675. He wrote two papers on interesting subjects: (1) An account of a moorish place near Hinxen, Callington, where the impress of horses' feet had a fiery appearance, 1664. (2) An account of a Loadstone from Cornwall, 160 pounds in weight. These papers are mentioned in Thomas Birch's *History of the Royal Society*.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36 James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

* * *

**John Drake** (IX., p. 86).—If Dr. H. H. Drake was not disposed to enlighten me on the point inquired about, why did he take notice of it? Since my query appeared in your columns, I have been referred for the information to Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*, and on looking up that work, I find a Drake pedigree given, and observe that it is there stated that John Drake, baptized "8 August, 1708," at Buckland Monachorum, and buried at Wolborough, 7 May, 1782, Farm Steward to Sir William Courtenay, afterwards fourth Viscount Courtenay, of Wolborough, and Powderham Castle, was the son of John Drake, baptized 13 May, 1682, at Whitchurch (married Elizabeth Kow, on the 15 April, 1703, at Buckland Monachorum), and was buried at Buckland Monachorum 4 December, 1738. Now I am at a loss to understand how that could be, as I have a copy of the burial certificate of John Drake (Bailivus and Vilicus Vicconti Courtenay), at Wolborough, 7 May, 1782, aged seventy-one, therefore it is fair to assume he was born in "1711;" and further, I have a copy of the certificate of the baptism of John, son of John Drake, at Buckland Monachorum, on the 8 August, 1708; and also a copy of the "*certificate of the burial of John Drake, jun., at Buckland Monachorum, on the 22 April, 1734.*" I can readily place John Drake (baptized 8 August, 1708; buried 22 April, 1734) as the son of John Drake, and Elizabeth his wife (married 15 April, 1703); but cannot fit in John Drake, buried 7 May, 1782, Bailiff to Viscount Courtenay, as a son of theirs. Perhaps some genealogist will look into the point and enlighten me?

INQUIRER.

* * *

**Persecution of Quakers** (*W.A.*, VI., 131).—"F.B.J." asks whether 1656 is not a very early date for the persecution of Quakers to be noted, but he will find upon investigation that it commenced in Cornwall certainly a year earlier. It was in 1655 that George Fox was arrested at St. Ives, and committed with some companions to Launceston gaol. They lay there nine weeks awaiting trial, and at the assizes, held, as a contemporary pamphlet records ("25 of the 1 month 1656"), they were tried before Glyn, the Chief Justice of England, and were not liberated until July 13. During this same year, 1656, the Friends were grievously served in Devonshire, as appears from the most interesting pamphlet previously named, printed in 1657, and entitled *The West answering to the North in the Fierce and Cruell Persecution of the Manifestation of the Son of God.*

A. F. R.

* * *

**Scions of Royal Families of Devon.**—Henry I. had a son, Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, whose daughter, Beatrice de Valle, married William Lord de Briwere, whose daughter, Isabella, married Sir Ralph de Donne, whose daughter, Isabel, married John Holcombe, of Holcombe, Devon, from whom the family of Holcombe are descended.

WALTER HOLCOMBE.

London.

* * *

**Custom at Brixham Market** (IX., 61, 9, 52).—The said custom is by no means confined to Brixham, or,

I believe, to the county of Devon. "To pay one's footing" on entering a place where one has not been before, is simply of the nature of paying an "entrance fee," which is not infrequently demanded on joining certain schools, colleges, clubs, and other institutions. Even the bathing-women on our south Devon coast will charge a shilling the first time in the season for having a dip, and sixpence afterwards; and some of us have heard of the offended Irishman who turned away muttering, that he would not come till the second time. When I was about ten or twelve years old, my parents were living at Tiverton, and walking out one day with some school-fellows through the churchyard, and past the castle farm-house, where Mr. Haydon then lived, and so on towards the park, we observed some men in a large barn on the opposite side of the road, with the doors wide open, busily engaged in making cider. Curiosity induced us to go over. They were working the press, and squeezing the juice out of the great pile of apples and straw. We tasted some of the new cider which was nice and sweet. While thus engaged, one of the men twisted up a wisp of straw in his hand and began wiping my boots with it. I looked down considerably surprised at what he was doing, as I thought that my boots had been quite clean; but he raised his head and touched his hat, and with a sly twinkle in his eye, hoped he might make so bold as to inquire whether this was my first acquaintance with a cider press? Somewhat confused, I confessed it was, and I felt amid the laughter of my friends, that I could not get out of it under a sixpence. As to that part of the proceedings which consists in wiping a person's shoes, I confess that I am quite unable to explain it, but should be glad of information as to its origin.

Sidmouth. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

* * *

**Amadas** (VIII, No. 42; IX., p. 113).—Robert Amadas, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Brice, was a Goldsmith and Master of the Mint and of Hen. VIII.'s Jewel House (Pat. 17 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14, 20 Ap., 1526). He died 1531, bur. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lond, will (P.C.C. 7 Hogan), the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Tho. More, Overseers. His relict married Sir Tho. Nevill, brother of George Lord Abergavenny, K.G.

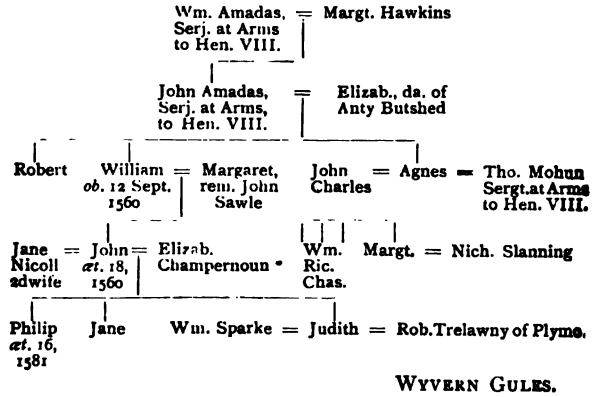
John Amadas had a house in Greenwich, he did much gold work for Henry VIII. Will dated 6 October, 1546, P.C.C. 30 Moore. He mentioned his cousin, Wm. Hawkins, of Plymouth, and, desired to be buried in Tavistock Church. He left, *inter alia*, 2 shillings for Wm. Drake, Vicar of Whitechurch, to give to the poor at his discretion. He had quarters in Eltham Palace (Stat. of Eltham, 1526), and was a Sergeant-at-Arms and Yeoman of the Guard. On his way to Tavistock Church, 10 November, 1528, to hear mass, John Fitz, of Fitz-ford, made at him with a sword as if to kill him (Star Chamber, 20 Hen. VIII.). This John Fitz was the grandfather of Sir John Fitz who slew Mr. Slanning, of Bickley, a servant and lastly himself, 7 August, 1605, and was buried 10 August, at Twickenham. The facts rather favour the doctrine of heredity. Mary, the daughter of Sir John, erected a cenotaph to him in Tavistock Church.

John Amadas, who died 27 February, 1580-1, held in Whitechurch of Sir Christopher Harris, an executor of the will of Sir Francis Drake. His father Wm. Amadas held in Tavistock of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, in Crediton of John Fitz, in Plymouth of Hawkins as of the Manor of Sutton Valletort. Will proved 15 Ap., 1581, wife Jane executrix.

John Amadas, cit. and Goldsmith, London, 6 Hen. VII., will P.C.C. 37 Milles, 20 February, 1490, he desired to be buried in the Church of St. Matthew, Friday Street. near his wife Agnes, his brother William, cit. and Goldsmith of London to be executor, funeral to cost 6*s.* 8*d.* This William was buried in the same Church near his wife Alice, he left sons, Robert, John, Thomas, William; daughters, Margaret and Johan; his last wife Joan and son Robt. to be executors of his will, P.C.C. 40 Milles.

Francis Amadas married Judith, daughter of Humphry Fownes, Mayor of Plymouth, she died 1623.

**Pedigree of Amadas.**




WYVERN GULES.

* * *

**Polwhele's "Cornwall."**—I have but just seen Col. Prideaux's letter in your December issue. There is no doubt of this being a very perplexing book.

*E.G.:* In the "List of Prints and Pedigrees," which should be placed at the end of the Index, and between it and the Corrigenda: it will be noticed that these are in Roman numerals, but that although both XLIII. and XLV. are omitted, the last "Truro" is labelled LXVII. Yet Saunders is correct; there are but forty-eight prints, and seventeen pedigrees—sixty-five in all. Again, in Volume V. there are 207 pages, and the 207 is misprinted 205. It is true the seventh volume appears to end at page

* Her sister, Winifred, was the mother of Tristram Gorges, the man sent by Sir Francis Drake to London with his prisoner, Don Pedro de Valdez. Tristram had £50 for his pains.

131; but in my copy are added eight additional, and paged to 140, entitled *Manners, Diet, Feasts, Sports, Superstitions.* Book III., Chapter XI.

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Plymouth. EDWARD L. PENNY, D.D.

✠ ✠ ✠

**John Drake** (IX., p. 111).—The date '9 or 10 of June, 1573,' is evidently a clerical error for 9 or 10 Oct., 1572, as it is improbable that Francis Drake had two brothers John slain by cannon shot within so brief a time and no mention made. Before replying to "S.P.M." I referred to my own extracts from John Drake's will (P.C.C. 7 Martyn, February, 1574), and to one given me by Colonel Chester. In my own extract the date '9 or 10 June,' was marked erroneous, I then took up Barrow's *Life of Drake* which was of no use, and did not look further because the real point was relationship, not time, I was wrong as "S.P.M." very properly convinces me. Francis and John Drake parted company, 7 October, 1572; Francis returned to the rendezvous 27 November, and learnt that his brother John had died 9 or 10 October. *(Drake Revived.)*

John Drake's will was nuncupative, his brother Francis was executor, and the witnesses in giving evidence, February, 1574, either rambled or the clerk misunderstood them. Perhaps on this account the will was declared null and void by *sententia*, and letters of administration were granted 29 November, 1575, to John Drake's relict, by the name of Alice Cotton. John Prowse was a witness who proved the will, and I have frequently thought that he was identical with the Captain Prowse who conducted Drake's fireships against the Spanish Armada, because Drake would have preferred an old tried officer for such an exploit.

Every genealogist knows, in his practice, that mistakes in dates often occur if given from memory, and in ages stated at funerals, or on tombstones which the law rejects on this account. I know a case of a very aged man's age being entered ten years wrong at his burial, and (at p. 86, *ante*) another John Drake was said in error to have been born in 1711, because (71) *sic.*, appears in the burial register of 1782. However the parties did not commit themselves by saying "aged 71," and the son who knew the correct age was not present. Curiously this son's age was also misstated at his burial because his best informed son was absent. But this particular John Drake inherited family land from his father, which served to distinguish him from others of the same name in the same parish. This case explains the value of the concluding paragraph in my last reply to "S.P.M."

I may remark that Sir Bernard Drake's father, John, had a younger brother John, a Merchant and Receiver of Exeter, who was shot through both cheeks by an arrow in the Catholic insurrection of 1549. WYVERN GULES.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Sir John Hawkins; or, Dockyard Peculation** (IX., p. 89).—"Inquirer."—Evidently there were two Sir John Hawkins, who, if not contemporaries, were very nearly so. One was a Devonshire hero, the other from Nash Court, Kent, whom Miss Hawkins has unwittingly confounded together. She has mixed their armoury and so blended their characters in her book, that much painstaking discrimination is necessary to recover their identity. The one who resided in Plymouth (Miss Hawkins, p. 39) was notoriously miserly, and through nepotism obtained the office of Treasurer and Comptroller of the Navy, pocketing the salaries and neglecting the duties. He was charged with peculations, such as building ships for himself with government material, and escaped punishment for felony, as supposed, through powerful Court interest. He fought very bravely against the Spanish Armada, and manifested contrition in the charitable acts of his latter days.

The other dwelt in Deptford and London, was Port Admiral of Plymouth in 1567 before the office was instituted, and became Treasurer of the Navy because he was "the fittest person in all her Majesty's dominions to manage her Naval affairs." "He toiled terribly in the discharge of his manifold official duties," and, so far from pilfering himself, "he stopped the pilferings of his rivals." (Miss Hawkins, p. 42.) Unlike the first-named, he had no motive for keeping his clerks in the dark, so his accounts

were honestly kept.

From these illustrations "Inquirer" may learn how to distinguish the men and read aright Miss Hawkinsis very clever book. Q.

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**Palmer's Nonconformist Memorial** (IX., 107).—The book to which Mr. Wills refers is Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, edited by S. Palmer. Mr. Wills is mistaken in saying the dispute for the pastorate at Dartmouth was between Robert Jago and Mr. Boon—it was between him and the well-known divine, John Howe, for whom there had been an equal number of votes; the dispute being settled, by Howe being chosen chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, when Mr. Allen Geare, M.A., was chosen by the Church of Dartmouth, Mr. T. Boon (probably of Mount Boon, in the parish of Townstall), who was a near connexion of Howe by marriage, was the means of introducing the latter to the notice of the Protector.

Plymouth. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Palmer's Nonconformist Memorials** (IX., p. 107).—I send extract from this book referring to the interesting incident in the life of the Rev. Robert Jago, about which Mr. Samuel John Wills writes you:—

"Mr. Hartford, the minister of Dartmouth, dying in the year 1656, Mr. John Howe and Mr. Robert Jagoe (the latter of whom conformed after the Restoration) were proposed as candidates there, and had an equal number of voices. The town was at a great loss, for neither side was willing to yield. Mr. T. Boon (Mr. Howe's great friend at Dartmouth and his near relation by marriage), having with Oliver Cromwell, took the opportunity of mentioning to him the difficulty they were in at Dartmouth, and at the same time gave such a character of Mr. Howe, as raised in the Protector an earnest desire to see him, and to hear him preach; upon which, he said, he would give his judgment in the case. Mr. Boon signified that Mr. Howe intended to be at the Chapel as an auditor, the next Lord's Day. He accordingly was, when the Protector sent for him, and desired a sermon from him. Mr. Howe begged to be excused, and pleaded the necessity of his return home; but the Protector overruled his pleas, was so charmed with his performance, that he declared Mr. Howe should not go to Dartmouth, but should be his chaplain; and soon after signified to the people of that town, his unwillingness to have Mr. Jagoe his competitor settled there. Thus the contest ended, and the town was at liberty to proceed to a new choice which fell upon Mr. Geare. Mr. Joseph Cubit, then mayor, and Mr. Barnes, one of the magistrates, took a journey to Woolburn to invite, and treat with him. He accepted their call, and sent Mr. Ford to officiate in his room, till such time, as he could remove thither. In about six months Mr. Geare went to Dartmouth with his family, and was highly respected by the inhabitants of the town, and by the neighbouring ministers, having the character of a universal scholar, an able preacher, and an eminently pious man."

I see by the same book that Mr. Geare was ejected in 1662 for Nonconformity. For the crime of preaching on the Sabbath when the public service was ended, he was informed against by certain magistrates and summoned to appear before the Commissioners in Exeter. This was in very severe weather. The result was that he caught a violent chill from the exposure, which in a fortnight ended his valuable life. He was only about forty years of age. Such was the respect felt for him by his parishioners that he was buried in the Churchyard of Dartmouth.

Mere. J. FARLEY RUTTER.

✠ ✠ ✠

**The Rev. R. S. Hawker and Old Ballads** (IX., 41, 85).—The question at issue between your correspondents, Dr. Brushfield and W. F. C., is one to be settled by evidence and not by the exercise of the critical faculty, which varies in individuals, and at best is but an uncertain guide. Some people think Mr. Tupper a greater poet than Lord Tennyson, and prefer *The Wide, Wide World* to *Esmond*. W. F. C. says if Hawker claimed the Trelawny ballad, he certainly was a plagiarist, for the refrain was not the only part of the song known before Hawker's day. Mr. Hawker certainly claimed the Trelawny ballad, with the exception of the refrain, and it lies upon W. F. C. to make good his statement that the ballad was known before Hawker's day, that is to say, before the 2 September, 1826, when Mr. Woodhouse has shown it was printed in *The Royal Devonport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle*. If W. F. C. cannot do this, his statement is merely an unsupported opinion of no value to anyone but the owner. I may add that any evidence on the subject which has been adduced in the pages of the *W.A.*, has been merely of a hearsay description and antecedent in date to the memories of the witnesses. What is wanted is primary evidence of a fact, if fact there be. Again, the Beville ballad was printed in *Notes and Queries* for the 30 November, 1861, whereas "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick" was not published till 1867, so far as there is any evidence in the print. The latter ballad professed to have been "found amongst the family papers in an old oak chest at Erdeswick Hall." If this manuscript is produced (and it is not probable that such a valuable document could have been destroyed), it may show that Major Egerton Leigh was justified in printing "Old Mynshull" as an original Civil War ballad, but no one seems to know anything about it. Dr. Brushfield is perfectly competent to fight his own battles in matters of balladry, and I have no doubt that in the opinion of all unprejudiced persons he has disposed of the matter long ere this, but I cannot help recording the feeling of an observer at a distance, who believes in evidence, and thinks that a somewhat unfair set has been made at a distinguished writer of whom every Westcountryman should be justly proud.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

THE DARTMOOR PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION have issued their first volume. As it is printed for private circulation and limited to one hundred and fifty copies, it is likely to become a rare book. It comprises a short history of the rights of Common upon the Forest of Dartmoor, and the Commons of Devon by Mr. Stuart A. Moore; a paper on the same subject by Mr. Percival Birkett, which was read at the Athenæum, Plymouth, on October 26, 1885; an appendix of documents and an introduction by Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

There is an excellent map shewing the boundaries of the forest, the commons of Devon, the adjoining parishes, and the names of parishes, vills and hamlets are given which were in venville, *temp.* A.D. 1502 to 1550. The map is very effective in shewing the encroachments on the forest. This portion is coloured red, and it is seen at a glance that the enclosures have cut the northern portion of the forest completely off from the southern. A broad band extends from east to west, with isolated spots at Fernworthy in the northern portion, and near Fox Tor and Huntingdon in the southern. It is a valuable map but its usefulness would have been increased had it been furnished with a scale, and localities would have been perhaps better recognised if the rivers had been shewn.

Mr. Moore on pages forty-seven and forty-eight refers to a document entitled "Instructions for my Lord Prince to the Kings most honorable Council concerning my Lord Prince's Forest of Dartmoor, and in the moors and wastes to the same belonging." This is assumed to refer to a Commission which was issued on 3 January, 33, Henry VIII., A.D. 1542, to certain gentlemen of Devon to search and to make an inquiry for certain lands in the forest of Dartmoor thought to appertain to the prince. At the foot of the document there is an imaginary drawing of the forest, and of the surrounding country, shewn by four circles. The inner circle is stated to betoken the forest; the second circle betokeneth the waste which lieth from the forest unto the corn ditches; the third circle betokeneth the vyndefylde men, the which be the king's and my lord prince's tenants. The fourth circle betokeneth the whole shire of Devonshire. The leap-gates are marked by marks made in the outer edge of the second circle, with the following note: "The little Strykes about the corn ditches is called the lypeyattes for to go into the waste, moors and Forests." On the back of the document is a rough sketch, which apparently refers to encroachments made upon the Commons of Devonshire by the Abbot of Buckfastleigh and his tenants, with an imaginary sketch of a road leading from Dart Bridge to the forest.

The drawings are reproduced and form the two other plates contained in the work.

The introduction by Sir Frederick Pollock admirably but briefly sums up the matter, embodied in Mr. Moore's *Report*, and Mr. Birkett's *Lecture*, and commends the study of these documents to the student of legal antiquities and the origin of institutions, the historian and the ethnologist. We see what we have lost by the forces of encroachment, and we are warned to be on the alert to prevent any further development of that enclosing spirit which for a long time past has been steadily robbing the venville men who were once entitled to have in the forest of Dartmoor "all that maye doo hym good except grene oake and venyson." Fortunately all is not lost, for the preservation of the evidence of rights has prevented the aggression of wrong-doers from coming to such a pass as has been reached in divers other cases. The remark in the introduction that it is better to be in the hand of princes than in the hand of grasping under lords, will be at any rate appreciated in the West, and the Duchy deserves the grateful statement that if the rights of the Crown over the forest of Dartmoor had permanently passed to any lesser subject than the Duke of Cornwall, there would long ere now have been little or nothing left to save.

Every man who cares for Dartmoor is urged to join the association and help it according to his means.

There has been no attempt made to edit the work, nor to correct errors in the spelling of names of persons and places. This would have been a considerable labour and the chances are, that if insisted on, the publication would have been indefinitely postponed. We must take the book with all its faults and defects in this direction, and be thankful we possess in print a valuable addition to Dartmoor literature. The labours of Mr. Moore are thus summed up: There is ample evidence of the ancient rights of (1) The tenants of the Manor of Dartmoor. (2) The Venville tenants. (3) The landowners of the County of Devon, to pasture cattle and sheep on Dartmoor, either paying nothing for the right or making certain fixed customary payments.

The origin of these rights is lost in antiquity. It is clear that they existed before the disafforestation of the County of Devon by King John, and that they have been exercised continually since that period.

It is impossible to do justice to this Report by making fragmentary quotations, the whole should be carefully studied for valuable information may be obtained on subjects which are not covered by it. Take for instance the names of persons and places.

We still have the French family living on the moor, and we find on page twenty-seven that in 1346 one John French, rented a piece of waste land of the lord at Pulleshull (Pizwell). Other names of tenants are given, some are familiar, but others have died out and disappeared. It is curious to note the ancient manner of spelling place-names. For instance Lether Tor is rendered as Laddretor and Leddertor, Bavenay has at least ten different renderings, Dunnabridge eleven, and Sheepstor eight. Some names cannot now be easily recognised. Where for instance was Blacastathe and Kakking Mill?

There is material enough in the volume to produce a fine crop of papers, and the pages of the *Western Antiquary* will doubtless soon be appropriated for some of these. The appendix contains some hitherto unpublished docu-

ments of very considerable interest to those who can decipher abbreviated mediæval Latin. The reader who is deficient in this respect will wish they had been translated. It would have been perhaps wise if the names and addresses of the members of the Dartmoor Preservation Association had been given as a finale, so that the public might form some notion of its strength and importance. The work is well indexed, and is turned out of hand in a creditable manner by Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth.

It should be mentioned that the volume has been produced under the direction of Mr. Brooking Rowe and a small committee of the association. R. B.

*Life of John Davis, the Navigator*, 1550-1605. *Discoverer of Davis Straits.* By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM. London: Philp, 1889.

It was a happy idea of Messrs. Philp and Son, the well-known geographical publishers to commence a series of books dealing with the lives of the world's great explorers and their deeds of daring. They could not have made a better selection for the subject of their opening volume than that of John Davis, a noted west-country seaman. They were likewise fortunate in securing the services of Captain Markham as author of this work, for few men have a more intimate knowledge of the naval exploits of past ages than this modern explorer. John Davis was born at Sandridge, on the left bank of the Dart, between Dartmouth and Totnes, in or about the year 1550. Near by was Greenway, the home of the Gilberts, also closely associated with Ralegh. It was amid such scenes and companions that young Davis grew up, and his love for the sea and a sea-faring life soon took effect. His subsequent life was a long series of stirring adventures, the chief of which were most undoubtedly his Arctic voyages and the voyage to the Straits of Magellan, although the latter was disastrous in its results. Davis was a pioneer in the discoveries in the North, and, as is well-known, gave his name to the Straits of which he was the discoverer. He was a skilful navigator, and did much to advance navigation as a science. We cannot, of course, in a short notice, follow the career of this remarkable man, but we trust we have said enough to whet the appetites of Devonshire men, and induce them to procure this admirable biography of one who might well rank with Drake and Cavendish amongst the first English explorers.

*English History by Contemporary Writers, S. Thomas of Canterbury.* Selected and arranged by the Rev. W. H. HUTTON, M.A. London: David Nutt, 1889.

We have here a most interesting and useful little volume which deals with the life and fame of the celebrated Thomas A' Becket, one of the most remarkable figures in English history. The editor has gleaned from all the best writers of the period, and having arranged the various writings in chronological order, the book is concise, trustworthy, and instructive. A number of quaint illustrations are added, and last but not least, is given a list of some modern books on Becket and his times.

WE are favoured with another valuable contribution to Bibliography from the Rev. John Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer. His subject, this time, however, is not a local one, being "The Writings of Richard Bernard, of Epworth, Worksop, and Batcombe." This Bernard lived in the early part of the seventeenth cen-century, and appears to have been a voluminous writer of theological works. The treatise is another proof of the diligence and care with which Mr. Dredge prosecutes all his labours, and the loving care with which he treats the old-world literature which is his especial hobby.

*The Ancient Laws of Wales viewed especially in regard to the light they throw upon the Origin of some English Institutions.* By the late HUBERT LEWIS, B.A. Edited by J. E. LLOYD, M.A. London: Stock, 1889.

This book is an attempt to trace, in the local institutions of mediæval and modern England, vestiges of a state of society similar to that described in the Welsh laws. It is divided into two parts, first, an examination of the Welsh side of the evidence, secondly a similar inquiry into old English institutions. There can be no question as to the value of the work, especially to those who are studying the law in general or the laws of nations in particular, and incidentally we find in the volume many matters of great interest to antiquarians, as to the origin of Borough-English, Place-names, Old Marriage Customs, the Habits of the People in Feudal Times, the Constitution of the various Civil Courts, and a host of other subjects too nnmerous to mention in this brief notice. Western antiquarians will find some curious and interesting references to customs and local antiquities in Cornwall, as well as some clever theories as to the origin of many of the Cornish place-names. We strongly recommend the book to those who have time at their disposal, as a most interesting study.

THE *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, published in England by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, keeps its old position amongst transatlantic serials. The articles and tales are of the best, while the illustrations are everything that can be desired. We have just received the midwinter number for February, 1890, which contains, amongst other choice items a capital portrait of Emerson, several portraits of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, and a variety of literary pabulum of undoubted excellence.

LIPPINCOTT'S *Monthly Magazine* (Philadelphia) in its English dress is another powerful rival to English home magazines. It is published in London by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Company, and is a very cheap shilling's-worth. The number for January, 1890, commences a new volume, and contains a complete story by Julian Hawthorne, with a capital portrait of that popular writer.

MESSRS. COPE BROTHERS, the celebrated tobacco manufacturers of Liverpool, have just published a little literary novelty. It is entitled *The Smoker's Text Book*, price threepence, by J. Hamer, F.R.S.L. It is a charming *brochure*, admirably got up and illustrated, containing a great variety of choice extracts from all sorts of sources. We trust that we shall see more of *Messrs. Cope's Smoke Room Booklets*, of which this is inscribed No. I.

*Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society, No. 4, Early Voyages to America.* By JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M. Taunton: Mass, 1889.

In this admirable paper Mr. Baxter has put before us in a popular form the result of far-reaching inquiries on this very interesting and important subject, and has brought a large mass of valuable information which will be prized by students of history. The voyages treated of are chiefly those which preceded the discovery of America by Europeans, and were consequently all earlier than the fourteenth century. It is a most entertaining subject.

THE *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, 1888-9, Vol. II., Part I., has just reached us, and contains a series of papers of remarkable interest. "Bristol and its Neighbourhood in Domesday" is the theme of the Rev. Charles S. Taylor; "The Roman Villa at Chedworth"

furnishes materials for a good paper by Mr. Alfred T. Martin, while Mr. W. R. Barker contributes an essay on "The Restoration of St Mark's, or the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol." Professor James Rowley has some "Remarks on Lingard's Battle of Clifton Down."

*Scientific Lectures and Essays.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan and Co., 1890.

The writer of this work did much to popularize science amongst the masses, and the re-issue of his delightful volume of essays cannot fail to still further this end. Kingsley seemed to have a knowledge of everything, whether scientific, literary, historical, or theological, and he discourses equally well upon all topics. The present volume is a proof of this, and we feel assured that those who peruse the essays on *Town Geology* or *The Coal in the Fire, The Slates on the Roof, The Stones in the Wall*, or *The Pebbles in the Street*, will by so doing acquire information that will surprise them.

*Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet*, is the latest issue of Macmillan's cheap (sixpenny) series of the writings of Charles Kingsley. It keeps up the good promise of the first issue, *Westward Ho!* and is sure still further to popularize Kingsley's works.

*Ready Reference: The Universal Cyclopædia, containing everything that everybody wants to know.* Compiled by WILLIAM RALSTON BALCH. London: Griffith Farran and Co.

Without going to the length of the statement made on the title page of this remarkable volume, we can confidently say that there are few things which are not to be found within its covers. A capital dictionary of three hundred and fifty-pages, containing most of the out-of-the-way words and many modern coinages, a good list of proverbs and quotations, abbreviations in common use, slang terms, pen names, foreign words and phrases, dictionary of law terms and of nautical terms, besides historical and general information of all kinds, makes up one of the most comprehensive and complete volumes that we have seen for many a day. It is a book which ought to find a place in every house, and to be used every day. We heartily recommend it.

WE need do little more than give a brief announcement of the publication in the series *English Men of Letters*, of the monograph on Sir Philip Sidney, by J. A. Symonds, as the latest addition to this valuable and cheap library of biography, published by Macmillan and Company.

WE have the pleasure to notice a new work by Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., *William Pitt: A Biography*, published at five shillings. It is an admirable summary of the life of this eminent Statesman. The work has been much eulogised by the press.

THE *Literary Shrines of Yorkshire* is the title of a work shortly to be published by Mr. J. A. Erskine Stuart, author of *The Bronte Country*. This will be a thoroughly exhaustive work, and will treat of Yorkshire as associated with Scott, Dickens, Wordsworth, Southey, Sterne, Montgomery, Defoe, Lytton, Knowles, the Brontes and others. Judging from his previous works, this new volume of Mr. Stuart's will be of a very interesting character.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. L. VIVIAN is about to publish a work entitled *Rambles on the Gold Fields of South Africa*, being adventures and experiences of the author during a residence in the Transvaal. The work is nearly ready, and is to be published at the low price of five shillings.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*.

### EDDYSTONE.

After having drawn a bow at a venture hereupon, and further having been the innocent cause of *much* discussion, may I venture also to quote (lest I be found guilty of misprision in closing the debate upon the *name* of Edye, and *not* the *orthography* of a mere place-name) the words of the Chameleon:—

"You all are right, and all are wrong."

for, be it remembered, Edde, the old choirmaster of York was no mean, if a partial, biographer, and that the Eddas still hold place in mystic lore. FRANC PLUME.

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### CROSS AT KENTON.

Dear Sir,—I have left the County of Devon, but I wish to put a fact on record through your journal.

There is a high granite stone cross, of the kind met with in Cornwall, standing on the middle of the village green at Kenton, near Exeter.

Future antiquarians may be puzzled at finding this monument so far east, and will look upon it, of course, as the original stone cross of the village, will compare it with the date of the church, and write very learnedly upon the matter. I wish to state that the cross was brought from Cornwall about seven years ago—that it was bought from a Cornish clergyman by the late Earl of Devon, who gave him £5 for it—that it was sent from Cornwall to Powderham, that the earl caused a Calvary to be built for it and erected it on Kenton Green—and that the earl told me whence he procured it and the price.

I wish also to place on record that there originally existed a low side window at the western end of the northern aisle of Kenton Church—that when the new vestry was built on to this end of the aisle the window was concealed, but that in order to preserve the memory of it I proposed a niche should be placed on the vestry to mark the spot. Yours truly,

Richmond, Surrey. GEORGE PYCROFT.

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### EDITORIAL NOTICE.

We have to make a double apology this month for the delay in publication and the absence of illustrations. The former has been caused by illness amongst the compositors in the office of our publisher; the latter by a disappointment in the non-arrival of sketches for which we had made preparation. We shall make our next a double number with four illustrations, to be issued early in March. We regret these irregularities, but they seem unavoidable, and we must therefore ask the kind indulgence of our subscribers.

W. H. K. WRIGHT, EDITOR,
8, Bedford Street, Plymouth

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ST LOYES CHAPEL.
SOUTH SIDE.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 8-9. FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1890. Vol. IX.

## THE CHAPEL OF ST. LOYE.

BY CHARLES WORTHY.

RECENTLY while walking between South and East Wonford, in the neighbourhood of Exeter, I came accidentally upon the ancient chapel dedicated to St. Eligius, *Anglice* St. Loye, but now desecrated. I had never been close to it before, but I at once recognised it from the excellent lithograph by Featherstone in the first volume of Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* published in 1840. This interesting relic of the piety of our forefathers is now in the last stage of ruin and desolation, and a few words as to its past history and present condition will be acceptable to many, because, as I understand, an effort is now being made to raise funds for its restoration, and one gentleman has liberally offered a considerable sum in aid thereof provided others can be found to follow his example. The chapel is situated in the valley below Heavitree Bridge, and, together with a few acres of land and some almshouses on the high ground above it, is the property of the parish of Heavitree. This structure, roughly built of the local stone, consists of a nave forty feet long, and originally, according to Dr. Oliver, twenty-two feet broad. The width, however, has decreased considerably since portions of the eastern and western walls have entirely disappeared, and the whole of that on the north side is gone altogether, and has been replaced by a thick wall of Devonshire cob. The latter is pierced with two large modern doorways, and there is no vestige of the original entrance. The chapel is lighted on the south side by three original and graceful lancet windows, now partially walled up. They are very much splayed on the inside, and over eight feet high. The western window has been blocked up with stone, but enough of it remains to show that it was originally a double lancet; the mullion dividing the lights has perished, but the remains of featherings prove that the head was pierced with a quatrefoil. The eastern window is plain, a quatrefoil opening, and save that the glass is gone it has not been interfered with at all. Both these, like the side lights, diverge very considerably on the inside. The tiled roof, of rather high pitch, I could not examine very carefully, owing partly to the failing light. It is, at all events, of some antiquity. There is no trace of the crosses on the gables, or of the stone cross in the field at the western end of the building, which are figured in Featherstone's lithograph. On entering the once sacred structure I found myself ankle deep in fodder; a rough flooring divides it into two storeys, and there is a rack for forage extending along the south wall, the building having been for many years used as a cattle shed. Through the broad interstices of the very dilapidated flooring I could see that the roof was anything but water-tight. The piscina on the south side is still very evident, although the aperture has been filled up with rubble, and the mouldings have been removed or are invisible. I could trace the form of the trefoiled head quite distinctly. The groined ceiling fell down many long years ago. The interior width of the side windows on the outside is about a foot, on the inside about four feet; those at the eastern and western ends are of course proportionately broader. Judging from the style of the eastern and western windows, I should consider that the whole structure is of late Early English date, the latter end of the 13th century or commencement of the 14th. Unless something is done very speedily to put the building into a decent state of repair the whole of it must inevitably perish. It hardly looks as if it could stand another winter without attention. Jenkins—*History of Exeter*,

p. 438—writing in 1806, says: "From east, the rivulet directs its course to West Wonford, through beautiful meadows and a serpentine course glides near the Chapel of St. Eligius. This very ancient edifice was a few years since entire, consisting of a nave and chancel, and, from some remains of the Decalogue painted on the eastern end, it appears to have been used for sacred service since the Reformation; it has long been desecrated, and its revenues appropriated to the relief of the poor. The building has been of late years much neglected, and from want of necessary repairs the vaulted roof and one side fell very lately into ruins; the remains are now converted into a stable. Near this is a cot house patched up from old materials, and some part of it appears of age coeval with the chapel; probably it was the habitation of the officiating Priest." There is no defined chancel, and the traces of painting referred to by Jenkins were invisible to my eyes. I do not think the cottage he refers to, now pulled down, was the abode of the officiating priest. Although the rent of the land in which it is situated is certainly now appropriated to the use of the poor, yet from the character of the foundation it is more than unlikely that it had ever had any ecclesiastical endowment. An anonymous writer in the *Western Antiquary* some months since described it as the "Site of the Abbey of St. Layes, or Loyes," of which he said he believed "there were still some remains." But the chapel had no monastic origin. It was merely a domestic chapel, and is first mentioned in Bishop Brantyngham's *Register* in 1387, although, as I said above, the existing remains are sufficient to prove that it was built at least eighty-seven years before. The following is a translation of the entry referring to it: "At Clyst, 1st April, 1387, the Lord (Bishop) granted a license to Henry Tirell and Joan, his wife, that the Divine offices might be celebrated by a fit Priest in presence of themselves, or either of them, in the Chapel of St. Eligius, within their manor of Woneford, situated in the parish of Hevytre, and especially on the morrow of the Holy Trinity every year, save prejudice to the Mother Church, and during the pleasure of the Bishop." (Brantyngham's *Register*, Vol. I., fol. 171.) It has been assumed that the "cot" referred to by Jenkins was built on the site of the old manor house, and that the chapel was within the manor or mansion house in which Henry Tirell resided. I do not think, however, that the word "mansionem" bears any such construction. Had it been situated within the boundary of the manor house, the word employed would have been *mansum*, or *mansum capitale*. "Mansionem" is always used in Domesday to express a manor, and may be cited in this particular instance. Exeter Domesday, Fol. 95 b., *Rex habet i mansionem quæ vocatur Wenfort.* The record goes on to state that Queen Edith held it on the day King Edward died, and it is answerable for half a hide, which can be ploughed by twenty ploughs, etc. This manor was given by Henry I. to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose heir brought it in marriage to William Fitz-John, from whom descended "William Tilly." Lysons and Risdon agree so far, excepting that Lysons calls him Henry Tilly. They both say that Tilly fell out with King John and that his land was alienated and given by that monarch to Robert de Mandeville, descended from the said Geoffrey. The statement generally is not likely to be more than partly correct. In King Stephen's reign the manor of Wonford belonged to Ralph de Taisson, as shown by Madox, *History of the Exchequer*, page 685. "Tilley" seems to be identical with Tirell, or Tyrell, who inherited the property from Fitz-John, probably as the latter had done from Mandeville, by marriage, and it is evident, from the wording of Bishop Brantyngham's license, that the property belonged quite as much to Joan Tirell as it did to her husband, *infra mansionem eorundem de Woneford.* But both Fitz-John and the Tirells lived long subsequently to the reign of King John. Matthew Fitz-John was High Sheriff of Devon, 1288,

and Henry Tirell served the same office in 1327, and several times subsequently down to the 19th and 20th Edward III. The arms of this family, according to Izaac, were—*Azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure engrailed or.* I think, therefore, that St. Loys was built by one of the Fitz-Johns at the end of the 13th century, which would accord with the characteristics of the present structure, and that his daughter brought it in marriage to Henry Tirell, who must have been an aged man when the bishop licensed it in 1387. The manor of Wonford was afterwards in the Montacutes and Courtenays, and subsequently with Walrond and Kelly. William Baring purchased it of the latter and sold it to his cousin, Sir Thomas Baring in 1816. As for St. Loyes and the ground around it, the property was in fourths in 1588, and on the 19 January in that year John Lye and William Glanfeylde granted one-fourth to twelve trustees for the use of the poor of Heavitree, in consideration of £38 paid them out of the Parish Stock. The "Parish Stock," as it is termed in records, appears to have been a consolidation of sums left from time to time by the charitable for the use of the poor; in the generality of ancient wills the testator invariably leaves something, from a shilling upwards for the benefit of the poor of his parish. At Heavitree, amongst other donors to this stock, may be mentioned Andrew Geare, who flourished in 1588, John Leighe, or Lye, his contemporary, who gave £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, William Cove, and others. Another fourth of St. Loyes was conveyed by John Clement in 1625 for similar purposes, the money consideration being £52. The moiety (that is the remaining two-fourths) was conveyed also for similar purposes, by Philip Ducke, 7 and 8 February, 1664, for £125 7*s.* 3*d.*, to John Izacke and other trustees. This moiety consisted of three messuages and nine acres of land. One of the three messuages was the Chapel of St. Loye; another the cot farmhouse mentioned by Jenkins; the third, a barn at the top of the hill to the north of the chapel.

In 1689 it was settled that three-fourths of St. Loyes was to remain for the common affairs, benefit, and good of the parish of Heavitree, to be employed at the discretion of the feoffees of the parish lands; the other fourth to the use and behoof of the poor of the parish. The affairs of St. Loyes from 1588, when the first fourth was purchased, appear to have been managed by two parochial officers known as "Wardens of St. Loyes," whose election was annual. Their accounts are extant from that year. From 1625 there seems to have been only one warden, who was distinct from the feoffees. In 1771 his office was abolished, as shown by the accounts of the Rev. J. Simons, a trustee, who says that he has undertaken the office of treasurer and acting trustee, or, "as it had heretofore been called, the office of Warden of St. Loyes." With the abolition of the office of warden, the chapel doubtless began to fall into decay. With the exception of the Church of St. Pancras, at Exeter, recently restored, it seems to be one of the earliest complete specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in this neighbourhood, and it is much to be desired that the funds necessary for its repair may be forthcoming, and that it will cease to be used as a cowshed any longer. In 1814 the old barn I have referred to at the top of the hill, was converted into two cottages, at a cost of £161 4*s.* 7*d.* These were inhabited by poor persons, placed there by trustees. Of late years they have been rebuilt, and are now neat and appropriate buildings. St. Eligius, or St. Loye, in French St. Eloy, was born at Catelet, near Limoges, about the year 588. He was of good parentage, and was placed in early life with a goldsmith, named Abbo, who was master of the Mint at Limoges. After he had learnt his business he went to Paris, and had a commission from King Clotaire II. to make him a state chair or throne, with gold and gems given him for the purpose. With the materials supplied, Loye made two chairs instead of one, and his honesty so delighted the king, that he took him into the household

and made him master of the Mint at Paris. His name occurs on several gold coins struck at Paris in the reigns of Dagobert I. and his son Clovis II. He was very religious, and was remarkable for the zeal with which he sung the canonical office twice daily in his own house, with the assistance of his servants and dependants. Hence he was a very suitable Saint to become the patron of a domestic chapel. He was subsequently admitted to the Priesthood, and was consecrated Bishop of Noyon in 640, on the Sunday before Rogation week, at Rouen. He died of fever 1 December, 659, being over seventy years old. He was buried in the Church of St. Lupus, of Troyes, and his friend St. Owen, who wrote his life thirteen years afterward, tells us that the church was afterwards known as St. Eligius, and that many miracles followed his death. I am not aware that any church in this county is dedicated to St. Eligius, but he is sometimes confounded with St. Egidius, or Giles. The late Dr. Oliver in his list of Devonshire Dedications, Supplement to the Monasticon of the Diocese, page 451, says that Milton Abbot Church is dedicated to St. Eligius and St. Constantine. Mr. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., Devonshire Association Transactions, 1882, copies Dr. Oliver. Mr. Winslow Jones, *Western Antiquary*, Vol. VI., page 271, makes the same statement on the authority of Dr. Oliver. It is, however, not the case. Milton Abbot is dedicated, as I have remarked in *Devonshire Parishes*, Vol. I., pages 293, 295, to St. Giles and St. Constantine, and the writers I have referred to have unfortunately perpetuated a misprint in the Monasticon, which is given correctly in another portion of the same work. In the confirmation of divers churches to the Monks of Tavistock, Bishop Quivil's *Register*, Fol. 123, it is thus written, *Ecclesiam S.S. Constantini et Egidii de Middelton*. That is, the Church of St. Constantine and St. Giles of Milton.

## THE SHRINE OF ST. BONIFACE AT FULDA.

BY THE REV. H. BARBER.

ANY one who is acquainted with the little town of Crediton in Devonshire, and its fine old collegiate church, cannot fail to feel interested in the fact that it is the birthplace of the great Apostle of Germany, St. Boniface, commemorated in the calendar of the Church of England on the 5th of June, the date of his martydom.

It is not the intention of the writer to reproduce the history of this extraordinary man. A few particulars may, however, be introduced with advantage by way of explaining some things which at first sight seem strange in the course that he took, and which have not hitherto been touched upon. His zeal, devotion, and courage showed conspicuously throughout his life, and but for one thing, his complete submission to the Papacy, would deserve our unqualified admiration.

Monasteries of Benedictines were founded in various places, which became the chief seats of learning. The monks proved to be great advocates for and introducers of the Roman idea of supremacy which was then beginning to be asserted, for a great change was coming over the spirit of the Bishops of Rome.

As early as the fifth century there began a course of systematic fabrications, a manufacture of forged documents for the purpose of exalting the Roman See, but it was not till the ninth century that these frauds took a wider and bolder range, and nearly a hundred pretended decrees of the earliest Bishops of Rome, with forged canons, were made up and passed oft as genuine documents in support of the new claims for universal dominion which have gone on increasing ever since until the whole Roman system has become one vast but clever imposture.

The thin end of the wedge, in this way, was introduced, and the English saw with pain

how these Benedictines were intruding their new Roman ideas, and threatening to overthrow the old Catholic doctrines and customs of their Fatherland. It is important to remember this, because, as Boniface was brought up among the Benedictines, he probably imbibed those principles during his early education, which afterwards influenced his conduct in devoting himself so entirely to the interests of the Papacy.

Born at Kirton (Crediton) in Wessex, A.D. 680, Winifrid, as he was then named, became in course of time a Benedictine monk, and was soon distinguished for piety, wisdom, and a talent for organisation. Moreover, he possessed the power of influencing and ruling others, and speedily became rector of the monastic school of Nutscelle (Knútshall).* He might have achieved great things and have risen to eminence in his native country, but from an early age he had felt within him a burning desire to carry the Gospel message to the heathen.

Accordingly he was recommended by the synod of Wessex to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a candidate for missionary work. In the year 716 he made his way to the coast of Friesland, a province now forming the north-east part of Holland. He was probably influenced in his choice of this country as the scene of his labours by two important reasons. First, from this part of Europe there had come numbers of settlers to Britain, and as very likely the stream of immigration continued he conceived the idea of attacking the Paganism of the north at its fountain-head, and thus stopping the importation of idolatry and ignorance, which must have been a great source of anxiety and perplexity to the struggling Church at home. In the second place, no difficulties presented themselves on the score of language, for he would be able to communicate with these people, from whom he was doubtless himself descended, as the low German or Frisian speech differed little, if any, from the so-called Anglo-Saxon of his time. Indeed, at the present day the Frisian dialect is in many cases so like English that it is quite startling to hear many words pronounced exactly as they are by country people in England, especially in the south-west. Thus, it may be readily imagined, there would be few obstacles in the way of his understanding the inhabitants of that country, or of his making himself understood by them, no more in fact than are found by the citizens of the United States of America coming to the old country in our own day.

At first, Winifrid met with much encouragement from Duke Rathbod, who ruled in Friesland, and this chief at length submitted to be baptised. Tradition says that when the important ceremony was about to be performed, the chieftain had already one foot in the water, when it occurred to him to ask the missionary if his forefathers were in heaven. Winifrid replied in the negative, because they had been heathens. Upon this Rathbod withdrew his foot and said, "Well then, I will also not go to heaven, but will go where my forefathers are." From this time Winifrid met with great opposition, and finding his efforts frustrated by the determined attitude of the people, he felt the time was not ripe for their conversion; besides, the wars of Charles Martel interfered with his work; so he returned to England the same year.

He was immediately elected Abbot of the monastery of Nutscelle. He accepted the office, but soon took care to have a successor appointed in his stead, and in 718 he set off to Rome with letters of recommendation from the English Bishops. He received a hearty welcome from Pope Gregory II., who invested him with full powers and commissioned him to continue the work which he felt himself called to.

This visit to Rome seems to have had a great effect upon Winfrid, whose name was now Latinised into Bonifacius. He became

* In a Saxon chronicle the spelling is "Nutscilling." There is mention of a grant, by Bishop Tunbiorht to the Refectory of Winchester, of land at Nutschilling on the river Test, co. Hants, A.D. 877. Dugdale records in his *Monasticon* that Nutschulling had to pay a "modus" of things to the Monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester. There is no evidence to connect Nutscelle with Nutley Abbey. *Knútr* is an old Norse proper name.

henceforth a zealous supporter of the claims of the Papacy to universal supremacy, which were now yearly increasing in audacity. His subsequent visits to Rome, his oath to the Pope upon the tomb of St. Peter, and his ultimate elevation to the position of Archbishop of Mayence and Primate of all Germany, are matters of history.

Wherever he found settlements of Scotch or Irish missionaries (Culdees) he never rested until he had brought them under the complete control of the Pope of Rome. He founded monasteries and established Bishoprics all over Germany.

At an advanced age he gave up his high office and made a last attempt, with his characteristic perseverance and determination, to convert the Frisians, in which he lost his life at the hands of the furious Pagans at Dokkum, near Harlingen, on the 5th June, A.D. 755. His body was reverently conveyed by those of his followers who had survived the massacre to Utrecht, and thence by the river to Mayence, where it lay in state for a time, to be carried at length to the church of his beloved monastery of Fulda. Many people are under the impression that he is buried in the cathedral at Mayence, but the recumbent effigy of the saint was not placed there till five hundred years after his death.

The visitor to Frankfort-on-Maine will find it very easy to reach Fulda and back in one day, the railway journey being between three and four hours each way. From Giessen it is three hours.

Fulda is a town in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, near the Rhöngebirge Hills, and was once the seat of a Prince-Bishop. The chief object of interest is, of course, the cathedral, formerly a church of the Benedictine monastery, founded according to the wish of St. Boniface, and in which he took the deepest interest.

It is now generally known as "die Domkirche," or "die Grab-kirche von der heilige Bonifacius." This church, which is the third erected upon the present site (the two previous ones having been destroyed by fire), is 315 feet long, and is built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome.

It was began in the year 1704 and completed in 1712, at a cost of a hundred thousand gulden, a sum less than one twelfth of the probable estimate of such a building in our day.

The organ was built in the sixteenth century, but was repaired and improved in 1718, and again in 1838.

It is placed in a gallery at the west end, and underneath are statues of Popes Gregory II. and Zacharias, and a quaint coloured statue of Charlemagne of the fourteenth century.

Under the dome is a large round stone, with four brass hands let in.

Tradition states that here the vassals of the Abbot used to stand when they took the oath of fidelity to their lord. There is nothing very remarkable about the side altars or the choir and high altar except the state chair of the Prince, under a canopy on the north side of the choir. Here and there are tombs and statues of Abbots, Bishops, and Princes. The chief object of interest is the shrine of St. Boniface, which is placed in the crypt under the choir.

This crypt is entered by a flight of steps from both the northern and southern sides, and over the latter entrance is an oil painting by Wolhaupter, representing the murder of St. Boniface.

Under the altar rest the bones of the saint. The frontal is a recumbent statue of St Boniface, executed in alabaster, in *alto relievo*,—while another oil painting over the altar again shows the manner of his death. The gorgeous and costly decorations of the tomb are not always displayed, but are generally kept locked up for greater security in the sacristy.

This half-underground chapel is lighted by an arched window on the western side, and in the niches of the side walls stand sixteen bronzed statues of Popes and Bishops. Returning to the church above, one finds on the north side the lady chapel, formerly the burying place of the Benedictines, and on the

south side the roomy sacristy, wherein, in large oaken presses running entirely down one side of the chamber, are kept the far-famed and costly treasures of the cathedral, as well as the ecclesiastical vestments.

Here, as the Sacristan unlocks case after case and exposes to view the rare and valuable articles, the effect is perfectly dazzling, and, from want of time to make a complete list of them, entirely bewildering. Precious silver and gilded monstrances with costly jewels, gold and silver chalices, solid silver statues of saints, three feet high, massive silver candelsticks, censers, and many other valuables startle the visitor.

There is, of course, a piece of the true cross and a collection of relics of Bonifacius, Sturmius, and Valentinus.

A portion of the leg bone, blackened with age, of the martyred Bonifacius is shown, his book of the Gospels, also the dagger with which he is said to have been killed, and his pastoral staff, the latter of elaborate design and workmanship considering the period. There are also the staves of the Emperor Charles IV. and the Prince-Abbot Heinrich VII. The skull of Sturmius, the first Abbot of Fulda, is decked with a magnificent crown of gold set with jewels. Abbots, Bishops, and Princes seem to have vied with each other in the splendour of their gifts.

The quantity of costly old lace is also remarkable as well as the gorgeous copes and other vestments.

Last, but not least, is the large and massive altar frontal of solid embossed silver, the gift of Adolf von Dalberg, Heinrich VIII., and Adalbert III. This is so heavy that it is made to run on strong castors. It will be readily imagined how brilliant the shrine of the saint appears on his festival when all the treasures are heaped upon the altar, or, when on other occasions the high altar is decorated for High Mass.

Near the Schloss and in front of the market-place in Fulda there is a colossal statue in bronze of St. Boniface, by Henschel of Cassel, unveiled in 1842.

The saint is depicted in long loose robes, with a noble countenance and flowing hair; in the right hand a rustic cross, in the left the Bible as he preached to the heathen. Only these words are placed on the pedestal:—

*Scts. Bonafacius*
*Germanorum Apostolus*
*Verbum Domini Manet in Æternum*
*Petri 1.25.*

The monument is a very striking and appropriate ornament to the town, and does credit to those who promoted its erection. It is noteworthy that the figure holds a cross and not a cruifix, for it would have been a great blunder indeed if the latter had been displayed, seeing that the representation of the crucified Saviour was not generally used till more than three centuries after the time of Boniface, who, with the exception of his determined support of the Papal claims to supremacy (arising out of his love of unity), was after all very different both in his doctrine and practice from the modern Ultramontane school which at present rules the Roman Catholic Church.

Winfrid adopted for his armorial bearings a wheel upon a shield which has ever since been borne by the Archbishops of Mayence.

It is supposed that his father was a wheelwright and that he was not ashamed of his origin.

## TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES. *(Continued.)*

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

IT will be observed that in 1544, 1568, 1571, Richard Savery was again mayor, and Christopher Savery again in 1556, 1572, and they are both mentioned in Queen Elizabeth's great charter granted the borough in 1596, among the fourteen masters and councillors then appointed.

In Mr. Cotton's *An Elizabethan Guild of the City of Exeter*, page 67, among the merchants

of other courts summoned to the court, June, 1583, was Christopher Saverye, of Totnes.

Christopher Savery left a son and heir, Stephen, who also resided in Totnes; and was mayor in 1580: he married the daughter and co-heir of John Servington, of Tavistock, and was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher, who purchased Shilston Estate in 1614, and was High Sheriff of Devon in 1619.

The Saverys appear in the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, to have espoused the cause of the Commons; but on the restoration of Charles II. obtained a free pardon.

In 1685 the strong Protestantism of Servington Savery, and his son Christopher, made them suspected of disaffection to the Government of James II., and they were ordered to be apprehended, and with other persons conveyed to the Fort of Plymouth; it is not, therefore, surprising to find that Christopher Savery was afterwards an active promoter of the Rebellion of 1688, and was rewarded by William III., by being made Sheriff of Devon, a Deputy Lieutenant, and Colonel of the Militia.

A descendant of this family, Captain Thomas Savery, F.R.S., claimed to be the inventor of the steam engine, or, at all events, the merit of having first applied it to any useful and effective purpose, and there seems good reason for believing that his claim was to some extent a just one.

Any history of Totnes would be incomplete without a slight sketch of a family, whose members fourteen times filled the civic chair of the borough, between 1534 and 1592, a period of 58 years.

In 1809-10 John Savery compiled a MS. history of the Savery family, to which Mr. Cotton evidently was indebted for the particulars which are given in his *History of Totnes.*

This MS. account commences with John Savery, of Halberton, Devon, in the time of Henry VIII., and was brought down to 1810; it does not appear to have ever been published, but MS. copies are preserved by various members of the Savery family. The author has a copy made from one of the MSS. lent him some years since by a member of the Savery family, this copy was lent to the late Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A., and contains a number of most valuable notes made by him, it is, however, far too lengthy to insert here. Members of this family were frequently M.P.s for Totnes, 1554—Richard Savery and Christopher Savery were M.P.s, and Christopher in 1584 and 1592-3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1538 ... ... ... | Roger Browse. |
| 1539 ... ... ... | " |
| 1540 ... ... ... | Robert Scrieke. |
| 1541 ... ... ... | " |
| 1542 ... ... ... | William Wallis. |

In this year the Priory of St. Mary, Totnes, which had existed for upwards of 500 years, was suppressed, and the site granted by Henry VIII. to Katharine Champernowne, John Ridgeway, and Walter Smith.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1543 ... ... ... | John Massey. |
| 1544 ... ... ... | Richard Savery. |
| 1545 ... ... ... | Nicholas Smith. |

Nicholas Smith is also mentioned by Sir W. Pole, as one of the "men of good ranke," who had lived in Totnes.

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|---|---|
| 1546 ... ... ... | Roger Groat. |

During this mayoralty, an organ was put up in the church, no doubt the first instrument of the kind there.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1547 ... ... ... | John Blackall. |

There is still preserved a Charter of Inspeximus granted by King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign 1547, of the charters of John, Henry VII. and Henry VIII., about one-third of the seal is lost.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1548 ... ... .. | Christopher Savery. |
| 1549 ... ... ... | Barnard Smith. |

Among the Corporation papers is one headed as follows:—

"A remembrance of the Town matter against Smyth what Patent and other conveyance the Towne have to shew ut sequitur."

From this document it appears that a Barnard Smith, or Symthe, was the occupier, and no doubt had been for some time, of the Town Mills, which then consisted of three mills, two

of which were called the Sea Mills, being the flour mill and fulling mill, up to which the tide comes, and the third the malt mill, situate on the borders of Dartington parish, near Malt Mill old turnpike gate.

At that time the Weir and Mill Leat had not been constructed, and the mills were worked by means of water ponded in mill pools, which are now the marshes and nursery in the Station road.

The date of this suit is uncertain, it would appear to have been prior to the erection of the present weir across the Dart, which tradition says was erected in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and, if so, it must have been the latter part of her reign, and it may have been that the corporation lost the suit, and the pools and consequently erected the weir.

The corporation had granted a lease of the mills and mill pools to Mr. Smith, and it seems that Smith claimed the mill pool and marsh, being the portion now adjoining the Priory grounds as his own property, he alleging it was formerly part of the dissolved Priory of St. Mary, Totnes, and that he had bought it.

A list is given of the documents the corporation could produce in support of their case, among which were Queen Mary's charter, the License to purchase Lands granted by Queen Elizabeth, an Indenture of Bargain and sale from Richard Edgecombe, and the Lord Zouch, of the Towne Borough and Manor of Totnes, and a feoffment of the mills, etc., from the said Richard Edgecombe to the mayor and burgesses of Totnes.

It is also stated that Robert Bulman, William Adams, Nicholas Norsworthy, William Cochinge, and others, could be called as witnesses to prove that Symthe said to each of them that the said mill pool or marsh did belong to the town of Totnes, and not to the Priory.

There was also to be produced on behalf of the town an agreement between the Lord of Dartington and the Lord of Totnes, for impounding of the water in the place in dispute, a rent of £17 yearly being paid by the Lord of Totnes to the Lord of Dartington, and it appeared by this agreement that the Priory of Totnes was not in any way party to it.

It was thought probable that Smith might produce a lease or leases made by the Priory of certain parcels of marsh ground, and in such a case the document goes on to say:—

"Then it is to be answered that the Priory had a certain nursery lyeinge adjoynynge on the north side of parcel of the Mill Poole, now in question, which nursery or parcel of marsh the said Smithe hath granted to Adams and others and by color thereof claymeth the said whole mill poole and marsh ground, also he hath a piece of marsh ground nere adjoining to Malt Mill."

"At the time of the dissolution of the priory so longe since this place in question was water and marsh soe as no benefits could be taken of the same."

On another scrap of paper, in the Council Chamber, is an extract evidently from a lease of the mills and mill leat, etc., by which a reservation is made of the right to all inhabitants of Totnes to bleach linen cloths, on the rack in the Rack Marsh, except that no brewer or baker not grinding their corn in the mill was to be allowed to do so.

And liberty was also reserved for all inhabitants to wash clothes at the washing place at the mill leat, and fetch water therefrom.

From another paper it appears that Mr. Prestwood brought a suit against the corporation respecting the Mills, Weare, etc., and the then mayor (Mr. Lawrence Adams) writes Mr. Allan Lyde and Mr. Robert Shaplye to come and assist at the Commission, which was to sit at the house of Gregory Bulley, Bridgetown, on the 30 December, 1633, and there is at the foot a copy of letters from these gentlemen agreeing to come. A Barnard Smythe was M.P. for Totnes 1557-8.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1550 | ... | ... | ... | John Bogan. |
| 1551 | .. | ... | ... | William Bogan. |

The Bogans were an old Totnes family, who ultimately became the owners of Gatcombe, in Littlehempston. Walter Bougins, of Totnes, Merchant, is referred to by Westcote, and in the north aisle of Totnes Church was formerly a brass to his memory with the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Walter Bougins, of Totnes, Merchant, who had to wife Prothesie Bougins, the eldest daughter of John Bodley, of London, Merchant; by whom he had issue six sons and five daughters, and departed this life the 15th April, A.D., 1591."

There was also formerly in the same aisle, on another flat stone, the following inscription on a plate of brass (evidently referring to another member of the same family):—

"Our Brother, William Bougins, hath left his body here enclosed, but his soul is departed to a far better place, which was granted unto him by the merits of Christ in the year of his age 76, of our Saviour Christ, 1680, November 27."

There is still in Bridgetown a field called "Bogan's Close," doubtless formerly the property of this family.

Colonel Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* (p. 98) gives a lengthy pedigree of the family of Bogan, of Totnes.

"Arms—*Sa., a cockatrice displayed arg., crested, membered, and jelloped gu.*"

The mayor of 1550 was the head of the family, and married Dennys, daughter of Doltinnge or Dottin, a Totnes Merchant, members of whose family were mayors. The mayor of 1551 was a younger brother, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen Hakewill, mayor in 1522-23 and 1532; this mayor was buried at Totnes, 1 December, 1580, and his wife, August, 1583. By marriage the Bogans were connected with the Totnes families of Douse, Gould, Venning, Serrett. Edward Bogan was M.P. for Totnes 1576, and Christopher Bogan 1597.

Zachary Bogan, a writer of many religious works of a Puritanical tendency in XVII. century, was a member of this family.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1552 | ... | ... | ... | John Wotton. |

The family of Wotton were the owners of Inglebourne in the adjoining parish of Harberton, which they obtained by purchase in the reign of Henry VIII. The registers of Totnes Church contain the entry under date 3 March, 1571-2, of the burial of Anne the wife of John Wotton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1553 | ... | ... | ... | Richard Savery. |
| 1554 | ... | ... | ... | Roger Crowte. |

This seems to have been the same person as was mayor in 1546 there spelt "Groat," "Crowte" seems to be the correct way of spelling. In Volume XII of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Totnes meeting 1880, is a paper by Mr. J. S. Amery giving a full account and transcript of the accounts of this mayoralty.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1555 | ... | ... | .. | John Blackhall. |
| 1556 | ... | ... | ... | Christopher Savery. |
| 1557 | ... | .. | ... | Nicholas Smith. |
| 1558 | ... | ... | ... | Leonard Yeo. |

This mayor was M.P. for Totnes 1555, and again 1557-58.

The Yeo family seem to have been connected with Totnes for some years, and in the church were formerly inscriptions to the memory of members of this family.

The first was on George Yeo and his mother, and was as follows:—

"Here lieth the tree growing approved,
Likewise her fruit of most beloved;
Here lieth the stock and branch together,
Free from all sturdy storms and weather;
Here lieth the aged and the youth
The race of all approved truth."

And on William Yeo:—

"My Life was full of misery. Of anguish grief and pain
I hope at length to live with Christ, For ever to remain."

Leonard Yeo was mayor again in 1570.

Westcote, in his *Devonshire Families*, mentions the Yeos of Hatherleigh, and refers to one Leonard Yeo, whose second wife was Dionysia, daughter of William Doteyn, of Harberton; a Dottin, or Dotteyn was mayor in 1601, and again in 1617.

Many years later a member of the same family was among the benefactors to the Charities of Totnes, one Agnes Yeo, by her will, dated January 21, 1645, gave to the Mayor and Burgesses, £20 to be employed in loan upon good security, such as the Mayor, etc., would answer for, towards binding forth of poor children, apprentices in some good trade; the overseers of other gifts to the like uses, to see the disposing of the same.

What subsequently became of this gift is not known, but in the accounts of a year or

two after, no entry of it appears.

Rev. William Yeo, M.A., who in 1662 was ejected from the Parish Church of Wolborough, Newton Abbot, under the Act of Uniformity, was evidently a member of this family; he was born at Totnes, and educated at Exeter, and at Oxford and Cambridge.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1559 ... ... .. | Richard Every. |
| 1560 ... ... .. | Walter Douse. |

The Receiver's Accounts for 1561 Luke Seyrett, Receiver, contain the following entries:—

| | |
|---|---|
| " Payd for vii yerdes of brode Cloth for ye Sergents gouns at vis. viiid. the yerd ii£ vis. viiid. | |
| Ye xv. July pd for sending awaye of one madman that killed a horse ... | 1/4d. |
| Pd Dowse for Playing on Midsummer night ... ... ... | viiid. |
| Pd for whipping a vagabonde ... | 4d. |
| Pd for ringing the Markett bell ... | 2d. |
| Paid for carriage of bell to the Church... | 3·4 |
| Paid for wryting a coppye of Master Edgecombe his patent by Master Stroud | 1/- |
| Pd for wrytinge a booke for the Towne duty ... ... .. | 1/6 |
| 1561 ... ... . | Allen Savery. |
| 1562 .. ... .. | Walter Douse. |

This mayor was a great benefactor to the borough; leaving property to the Almshouses of Totnes, and also by his will, which bore date 20 May, 1578, he gave to Jeffery Babb, the Mayor of Totnes in 1582, and two others as trustees, a house and garden in Totnes, then occupied by John Dewport, the rents and profits of which were to be devoted to the use and relief of the poor people that then were, or hereafter should be of the Magdalène of Totnes (the house of St. Mary Magdalene, formerly a leper house). He also gave to the same trustees, their executors, all his term of another house and garden in Totnes, the rents and profits to go to the Magdalene people, according to the tenor of a deed delivered into the hands of the mayor and four men of Totnes.

The registers of Totnes Church contain frequent entries referring to members of this family. They married into the families of Bogan and Babb. This mayor was buried 5 July, 1580.

*(To be continued.)*

## MARWOOD FAMILY.

BY COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS.

WITH reference to the article on Henry Marwood, of Holberton in the *Western Antiquary* (No. V., Vol. IX.) of last November, the following notes may be of interest to anyone seeking information of that family.

Additional information of the Marwoods will be found in the Pedigrees of Pollard, of Way and Harwood, and in those of "Bishop" of Choldashe

"Chichester" of Hall.
"Hengescott" of Excester.
"Holbeame."
"Squire" of Heanton-Punchardon, and
"Wychalse" of Chudleigh.

where Marwood marriages occur.*

Marwoods *(North Country Folk)* will be also found in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. I., 1874.

MARWOODS.

Searle *v.* Marwood sep SS. 152, 92.
Upton *v.* Marwood — U.U. 14, 54.
Chancery "Bills & Ans." Chas. I., Vol. VI.
Public Record Office, London

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1629 William Moore and Jane Marwoode
25th Nov. [Married]—Bideford Par. Reg.

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1580 John Gearne and Alice Marwood
23 May. [Married] Bradford Par. Reg., Devon.

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CHAPMAN PEDIGREE.

Visitation of Cornwall, 1620, p. 41—

Edwd. Chapman of Hanckford in Com. Devon descended out of the Northe = Jaquet, Da. of Marwood of Westcott, in Com. Devon.

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CHICHESTER PEDIGREE.

Visitation of Devon, 1620, p. 55—

John Chichester of Hall in Com. Devon, Esq. = Elizb. 1. d. of John Marwood of Westcott in Com. Devon, Esq. [she *d.* 1634, her husband John Chichester in 1596.]

"Marland.

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BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXON.

B. LXXVII., 162 b.

John Marwood of Westcott = Elizabeth dau. of John

* *Visitation of Devon*, 1564.

and made him master of the Mint at Paris. His name occurs on several gold coins struck at Paris in the reigns of Dagobert I. and his son Clovis II. He was very religious, and was remarkable for the zeal with which he sung the canonical office twice daily in his own house, with the assistance of his servants and dependants. Hence he was a very suitable Saint to become the patron of a domestic chapel. He was subsequently admitted to the Priesthood, and was consecrated Bishop of Noyon in 640, on the Sunday before Rogation week, at Rouen. He died of fever 1 December, 659, being over seventy years old. He was buried in the Church of St. Lupus, of Troyes, and his friend St. Owen, who wrote his life thirteen years afterward, tells us that the church was afterwards known as St. Eligius, and that many miracles followed his death. I am not aware that any church in this county is dedicated to St. Eligius, but he is sometimes confounded with St. Egidius, or Giles. The late Dr. Oliver in his list of Devonshire Dedications, Supplement to the Monasticon of the Diocese, page 451, says that Milton Abbot Church is dedicated to St. Eligius and St. Constantine. Mr. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., Devonshire Association Transactions, 1882, copies Dr. Oliver. Mr. Winslow Jones, *Western Antiquary*, Vol. VI., page 271, makes the same statement on the authority of Dr. Oliver. It is, however, not the case. Milton Abbot is dedicated, as I have remarked in *Devonshire Parishes*, Vol. I., pages 293, 295, to St. Giles and St. Constantine, and the writers I have referred to have unfortunately perpetuated a misprint in the Monasticon, which is given correctly in another portion of the same work. In the confirmation of divers churches to the Monks of Tavistock, Bishop Quivil's *Register*, Fol. 123, it is thus written, *Ecclesiam S.S. Constantini et Egidii de Middelton*. That is, the Church of St. Constantine and St. Giles of Milton.

## THE SHRINE OF ST. BONIFACE AT FULDA.

BY THE REV. H. BARBER.

ANY one who is acquainted with the little town of Crediton in Devonshire, and its fine old collegiate church, cannot fail to feel interested in the fact that it is the birthplace of the great Apostle of Germany, St. Boniface, commemorated in the calendar of the Church of England on the 5th of June, the date of his martydom.

It is not the intention of the writer to reproduce the history of this extraordinary man.

A few particulars may, however, be introduced with advantage by way of explaining some things which at first sight seem strange in the course that he took, and which have not hitherto been touched upon. His zeal, devotion, and courage showed conspicuously throughout his life, and but for one thing, his complete submission to the Papacy, would deserve our unqualified admiration.

Monasteries of Benedictines were founded in various places, which became the chief seats of learning. The monks proved to be great advocates for and introducers of the Roman idea of supremacy which was then beginning to be asserted, for a great change was coming over the spirit of the Bishops of Rome.

As early as the fifth century there began a course of systematic fabrications, a manufacture of forged documents for the purpose of exalting the Roman See, but it was not till the ninth century that these frauds took a wider and bolder range, and nearly a hundred pretended decrees of the earliest Bishops of Rome, with forged canons, were made up and passed oft as genuine documents in support of the new claims for universal dominion which have gone on increasing ever since until the whole Roman system has become one vast but clever imposture.

The thin end of the wedge, in this way, was introduced, and the English saw with pain

how these Benedictines were intruding their new Roman ideas, and threatening to overthrow the old Catholic doctrines and customs of their Fatherland. It is important to remember this, because, as Boniface was brought up among the Benedictines, he probably imbibed those principles during his early education, which afterwards influenced his conduct in devoting himself so entirely to the interests of the Papacy.

Born at Kirton (Crediton) in Wessex, A.D. 680, Winifrid, as he was then named, became in course of time a Benedictine monk, and was soon distinguished for piety, wisdom, and a talent for organisation. Moreover, he possessed the power of influencing and ruling others, and speedily became rector of the monastic school of Nutscelle (Knútshall).* He might have achieved great things and have risen to eminence in his native country, but from an early age he had felt within him a burning desire to carry the Gospel message to the heathen.

Accordingly he was recommended by the synod of Wessex to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a candidate for missionary work. In the year 716 he made his way to the coast of Friesland, a province now forming the north-east part of Holland. He was probably influenced in his choice of this country as the scene of his labours by two important reasons. First, from this part of Europe there had come numbers of settlers to Britain, and as very likely the stream of immigration continued he conceived the idea of attacking the Paganism of the north at its fountain-head, and thus stopping the importation of idolatry and ignorance, which must have been a great source of anxiety and perplexity to the struggling Church at home. In the second place, no difficulties presented themselves on the score of language, for he would be able to communicate with these people, from whom he was doubtless himself descended, as the low German or Frisian speech differed little, if any, from the so-called Anglo-Saxon of his time. Indeed, at the present day the Frisian dialect is in many cases so like English that it is quite startling to hear many words pronounced exactly as they are by country people in England, especially in the south-west. Thus, it may be readily imagined, there would be few obstacles in the way of his understanding the inhabitants of that country, or of his making himself understood by them, no more in fact than are found by the citizens of the United States of America coming to the old country in our own day.

At first, Winifrid met with much encouragement from Duke Rathbod, who ruled in Friesland, and this chief at length submitted to be baptised. Tradition says that when the important ceremony was about to be performed, the chieftain had already one foot in the water, when it occurred to him to ask the missionary if his forefathers were in heaven. Winifrid replied in the negative, because they had been heathens. Upon this Rathbod withdrew his foot and said, "Well then, I will also not go to heaven, but will go where my forefathers are." From this time Winifrid met with great opposition, and finding his efforts frustrated by the determined attitude of the people, he felt the time was not ripe for their conversion; besides, the wars of Charles Martel interfered with his work; so he returned to England the same year.

He was immediately elected Abbot of the monastery of Nutscelle. He accepted the office, but soon took care to have a successor appointed in his stead, and in 718 he set off to Rome with letters of recommendation from the English Bishops. He received a hearty welcome from Pope Gregory II., who invested him with full powers and commissioned him to continue the work which he felt himself called to.

This visit to Rome seems to have had a great effect upon Winfrid, whose name was now Latinised into Bonifacius. He became

* In a Saxon chronicle the spelling is "Nutscilling." There is mention of a grant, by Bishop Tunbiorht to the Refectory of Winchester, of land at Nutschilling on the river Test, co. Hants, A.D. 877. Dugdale records in his *Monasticon* that Nutschulling had to pay a "modus" of things to the Monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester. There is no evidence to connect Nutscelle with Nutley Abbey. *Knútr* is an old Norse proper name.

*Clifton: Sab. cinquefoiled, a lyon ramp. arg.*

Clyfton (of Bonton?): "Sa. cynquefolie and a lyon ramp. wthin a bordure arg." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Clotworthy: Arg. 3 chaplets vert.*

Azure a chevron ermine betw. 3 chaplets or. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288, 5871. V. of Devon 1620.

Azure a chevron betw. 3 garlands or. V. of Devon 1564.

Clatworthye of Rashlye: "As. a cheffron ermyn bet. 3 chapletts or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cobleigh: Gyrony of 8 sab. and gules, on bend engrailed, betw. 2 swans arg. having in their bills a rose, 3 pellets.*

Gyrony of 8 sa. and gu. on a bend eng. arg. bet. 2 swans ppr. 3 hurts. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Quarterly (gules and sa.) in 2nd and 3rd a bird holding in it beak a cross crosslet fitchée (arg.) over all on a bend engrailed (or) 3 hurts. V. of Devon 1564 (Rawlinson MS.) and V. of Devon 1620 (*sub.* Gyffard.)

Cobley: Gyrony of 8 sa. and gu. on a bend engrailed or, betw. 2 swans ppr. holding in their bills a cross crosslet fitchée arg., 3 hurts. Harl. MS. 3288.

Cobleighe of Brightbye: "A geronn of 8 sa. and g. a bend ingrayled bet. 3 swanns jesant crosses formy fitche arg. on the bend 3 pellets sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cockram: Arg. on a bend sab. a leopard or betw. 3 fleur de lys azure.*

Cockeram: Arg. on a bend sa. 3 leopards' heads or. V. of Devon 1620.

Cockeram of Collampton: "Arg. on a bend sa. 3 leopardes heades or. betwene 3 flower de luces as." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Cokeram: Arg. on a bend sa. betw. 6 fleur de lys azure, 3 leopards heads or.* } Harl. MS.
Cockeram: Arg. on a bend sa. betw. 3 fleur de lys azure, 3 leopards heads or. } 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Coffin: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 mullets pierced sab.*

Arg. a chevron betw. 3 mullets pierced sab. } Harl. MS. 3288 (*sub.* Tremayne) gives these as 1 and 2 quarters of an impaled coat.
Azure 3 besants betw. 9 cross crosslets or.

Azure 3 bezants betw. 9 cross crosslets or. V. of Devon 1620.

Azure 5 cross crosslets betw. 3 bezants. V. of Devon 1564 (Rawlinson MS.) and Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Coffyn: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 mullets pierced sab. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Coflyn: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 mullets pierced sab. Harl. MS., 1567.

Coffin of Portlage: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 mullets pierced sab. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

* "Without leopards' heads in S. Gillses without Crepillgat."

Coffen: Azure 6 cross crosslets betw. 3 bezants Harl. MS 5871 (pt. 2.)

. . . . 3 besants betw 8 cross crosslets . . . . Harl. MS. 4632.

*Cole: Arg. a bull passant sable horns and hoofs or.*

Arg. a bull passant sable horns and hoofs or. Harl. MS. 5871. "Quere a goate."

"Ar a bull passant sa. armed or. a bordure sa. charged with bezants." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Arg. a bull passant sa. armed and hoofed or within a border of the second bezantée. Harl. MSS. 1080, 3288, 1567. V. of Devon 1564 and 1620 ("hoofs" omitted in last three authorities.)

Per pale gu. Ar. a Bull passt. counter. border Sa. besanté V. of Cornwall 1620.

Partie per pale or. and gu. a bull passant counterchanged armed arg. V. of Somerset 1623.

Cole of Slade: "Arg. a bull passante within a bordure sab. besanted." Cott. MS., Faustina. E. III.

Coole: "Arg. a bull passant sa. within a bordure sa. bezanté." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.) "In Mr. Pooles booke, ar. a chev. g. bet. 3 san pies sa." (*sed vide* Code.)

*Collins: Sab. a cheveron arg. gutty gules betw. 3 ravens sable* [sic.]

Colyn: "Ar. cheveron betweene 3 cornyshe choughs prop." Harl. MS. 891, 4632.

Collyn. Colyne } Ar. a chev. sa. bet. 3 cornish choughs ppr. beaked and legged gu. Harl. MS. 5871 and pt. 2.
Collyns of Awtrye

Cowling: Ar. a chev. sa. betw. 3 cornish choughs ppr. V. of Cornwall 1620 (pt. 304.)

Cowlinge: "Ar. a castle sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Coolin: Arg. a chev. betw. 3 cootes gu. Harl. MS., 1565.

Cowley: "Ar. a cheveron sa. betwne 3 cornishe choughes." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III (pt. 2.)

Collyns of Plympton: "Sa. a cheffron arg. gutty g. bet. 3 crowes sa." [*sic.*] Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Collinges: "Sa. a cheveron semy de gouttes du sang." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Colome: Azure a chev. betw. 3 pellicans or.*

Culme: Az. a chev. ermine betw. 3 pellicans or. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288. V. of Devon 1620.

Culme: Az. a chev. ermine betw. 3 pellicans or. "vulning ppr." Harl. MSS. 1091, 5871.

Culme: Az. a chev. ermine betw. 3 swans' wings expanded or. V. of Devon 1564.

Collombe of Collacombe: "As. a cheffron ermyn bet. 3 pellicanes or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Colshill: Checquy or. and sab. a cheveron arg.*

Colshill of Devon: "Cheque arg. and sa. a cheife or. in Mr. C. B. boo." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Colthurst: Arg. a fesse betw. 2 horses passant.*

Colethurst: Arg. a fesse bet. 3 nags passant sa. V. of Somerset 1531, 1573, 1591.

Colethurst of Exon: "Arg. a fesse bet. 2 horses currant sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Colthurst: "Ar. a fesse sa bet. two horses sa." Add. MS. 12,477.

*Coplestone: Arg. a cheveron engrailed gul. betw. 3 leopards' heads azure.*

Arg. a cheveron engrailed gul. betw. 3 leopards' heads azure. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288. V. of Devon 1564 and 1620.

Arg. a chev. eng. gul. bet. 3 leopards heads azure langued gu. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Arg. on a chev. eng. gu. bet. 3 leopards heads sable a mullet for diff. Harl. MS. 5871.

Copleston of Copleston: Arg. a cheveron engrailed gul. betw. 3 leopards' heads azure. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cooke: Ermyn on a bend cotised sable 3 cats or.*

Ermine on a bend cotised sa. 3 cats passant guardant or. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 5871.

Ermine on a bend cotised gu. 3 lions passant guardant or. Harl. MS. 3288.

Ermine on a bend double cotised gu. 3 lions passant guardant or. V. of Devon 1564.

Ermine on a bend cotised sa. 3 lions passant or. Harl. MS. 1567.

Cooke of Trerice: Ermyn on a bend cotised sable 3 cats or. V. of Cornwall 1620 (p. 304.)

Cooke of Thorne. "In the Visitation, in my auntient book—Arg. a chev. betwene 3 egles heads erased sa. a border engrailed sa. In Mr. Pooles book without cotises." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Cook of Ottery: "Ermyn cotysed sa. on the bend 3 catts of the mountayne arg. passant." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Coryndon als Coryton: Arg. a saltire sab.*

Arg. a saltire sab. V. of Cornwall 1620 (p. 304.)

Coriton: Arg. a saltire sab. Harl. MS. 1079.

Corington: Arg. a saltire sab. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Cornew: Arg. a cheveron betw. 3 hunting horns sable.*

Arg. a cheveron betw. 3 hunting horns sable. Harl. MS. 3288 (*sub.* Pollarde) and Harl. MS. 5171 (pt. 2) "Cornew of Thornbury," and V. of Devon 1620 (*sub.* Pollard.)

*Coram: Arg. a cross sab. betw. 4 eagles displ. gules.*

Arg. a cross sab. betw. 4 eagles displ. gules. V. of Devon 1620.

Corham: Arg. a cross sab. betw. 4 eagles displ. gules. Harl. MS. 5871.

"Arg. a cross gu. cha. wh. 4 eagles d. 1." Harl. MS.

*Corbet: Or. a raven sable.*

*Cosworth: Azur. on a cheveron betweene 3 wings argent (or blew) 5 pellets (or bezants).*

Cosworthe: "Ar. on a cheveron betwene 3 wynges B. 5 beasants." Harl. MSS. 891, 1956.

Cosowarthe: "Ar. on a cheveron betwne 3 winges b. 5 (or 4) bezants." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Coswarth: Ar. on a chev. betw. 3 falcons' wings az. 5 bezants. V. of Cornwall 1620 (p. 304.)

Cosworth of Samford Courtney: "Arg. a cheffron bet. 3 wings as. uppon the cheffron 3 besants." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cottle: Or. a bend gules.*

Or. a bend gules. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288, 5871. V. of Devon 1564, 1620.

Cottell of North Tawton: "Or. a bend gu. uppon a quarter arg. 2 barres and a demy griffin segreant sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Courtney: Or. 3 torteaux.*

Or. 3 torteaux. Harl. MS. 1079, 1567. V. of Devon 1564 (Rawlinson MS.) and 1620. V. of Cornwall 1620, and all other MSS.

*Cruse: Az. a bend pty indented arg. and gul. betw. 6 escalops or.*

Az. a bend per bend indented arg. and gul. betw. 6 escalops or. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.) Harl. MS. 1567 and Harl. MS. 3288. (Crewse *sub.* Huckamore.) V. of Devon 1564 and 1620.

Crewes / Cruyse } Az. a bend per bend dancettée gu. and arg. betw. 2 escutcheons or. V. of Cornwall 1620 (p. 304) and Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Crewse: Az. a bend per bend indented gu. and or. betw. 6 escalops or. Harl. MSS. 3288, 5871 (*sub.* Prowse.)

Crewes of Morchard: "As. a bend p'tie indented arg. and g. bet. 2 escallops or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Croker: Arg. a cheveron engrailed gules betw. 3 ravens sable.*

Arg. a cheveron engrailed gules betw. 3 ravens sable. Harl. MSS., 1567, 3288. V. of Cornwall 1620, p. 304 (Crocker.)

Crocker: Arg. a chevron engrailed sa. betw. 3 cornish choughs ppr. Harl. MS. 5871. V. of Devon 1564.

Crocker: Arg. a chevron engrailed sa. betw. 3 cornish choughs ppr. legged gu. Harl. MS. 4632.

Crokker: Arg. a cheveron engrailed gules betw. 3 martlets sa. V. of Devon 1620.

Crocker of Lynam: "Arg. a cheffron greylie g. bet. 3 ravens sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Crocker of Lyncham: Arg. a chev. engrailed gu. bet. 3 choughs sa. Harl. MS., 5871 (pt. 2.)

*(To be continued.)*

# Original Notes.

**The Cornwall Assize.**—For several centuries Launceston was the assize-town for Cornwall, and it is not surprising to find that, long before Bodmin was given the position, efforts were made in the county to remove the assizes from a borough so near the border to a more central spot. No record, as far as I am aware, exists of any organised attempt to secure this before the Restoration, but very speedily after that event a petition regarding it was presented to the House of Commons from "the Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall." Although the reception of this was the first business of the day (June 15, 1661) not so much as the object of it is stated in the *Journals* (Vol. VIII., p. 271), and it is mentioned simply as having been "read;" but Sir John Northcote in his *Note-Book* (p. 135) states that it was "for removing Assizes from Launceston to Bodmin," and he adds that it was "laid aside." But, less than four years afterwards, a further step was taken, as will be shown by the following petitions, presented contemporaneously to the Privy Council by certain Cornish members and the Corporation of Launceston, the originals of which are now in the State archives (*Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., Vol. CXI., ff. 46-7):—

**To the Kings most Excellent Matie**

*The humble Peticon of the Gentlemen of the County of Cornwall now serving in Parliament.*

Shewing

That yor Maties Courts of Assize, Nisi prius, and Goale Delivery, for ye said County of Cornwall haue for divers yeares last past, beene held, and kept, at the Towne of Lanceston, Situate in one end of the said County; which County extends it selfe to neere ffowerscore miles in length, wch by experience they find to sort to great & publique inconvenience, inasmuch as many times it happens that Witnesses (who are aged) by reason of their infirmities cannot, and Jurors and Suitors, because of the length and Exposure of the journey, will not giue their attendance, but rather chuse to submitt to moderate ffines for their Default, and suffer their places to bee filled by ignorant & mercinary men to serve as Tales men. And it is not of the least Consideration to yor Matie that yor Maties Deputy Leiuts and others the Gentlemen of the best quallity in that (as of all countyes in England) being obliged by their dutye as Justices of Peace to giue their attendance at such publique tymes and places, should bee all of them, at any one tyme neere Eighty miles distant, from any part of their County, in case our Enemies from abroad or at home should Disturb our Peace, and more especially in this County, wch is on both sides open to the Seas; Wee doe not prsume to enumerate the many more Disadvantages, that accrue to ye people of the said County in generall by holding the said Assize at Lanceston wch haue beene oftentimes prsented by the Grand Inquest of the said County as A grievance but rather hasten to ye praier of this our humble Peticon, wch is Addressed to Implore yor Maties Grace and favour, that for the future the said Assizes may be held at Bodmin neere the Center of the said County and a Towne well Accomodated with a publique Hall & all necessaries for the reception, ease, and advantage of the said County in Generall Bee it by yor Mats Royall assent to a short Bill in Parliament, if the same shalbe humbly prsented to yor Matie; Or by what other way or meanes yor Matie in yor princely wisdome shall think fitt.

And yor Petrs shall pray &c.

[At the foot of the petition in another writing is the following]:—

At ye Court at Whitehall Jan. 26th 166⅔ His Maty being graciously desirous to determine this matter in dispute betweene these worthy Petrs & ye Towne of Lanceston, so as may be most for ye generall satisfaction & ease of ye Country, is pleased to referre this Peticon (as he hath likewise that of ye said Towne of Lanceston in ye same businesse) to Mr. Atturney Grall, to consider how farre that Towne are in possession of ye Priviledge pretended to by their Charter, & what according to law may be fitly done for ye conveniency of ye Publicke & the Petrs satisfaction. Vpon which report his Maty will declare his Royall Pleasure. HENRY BENNET.

**To the Kinges most Excellent Majesty**

*The humble peticon of yor Maties Mayor Aldermen & Burgesses of yor Borough of Lanceston In Cornewall.*

Most humbly shewinge

That by Ancient Charter Granted by yor Mats Royall Ancestors unto yor said Borough grounded upon the privy Seale and by Act of Parlamt In 20 et 30 Phillipi et Marie the Assizes & Gaole delivery for the said County of Cornwall are to bee for ever holden Att the said Borough & not else where, And the Judges of Assize for the tyme beinge are required by the Same Charter to keepe the Assizes & Gaole Delivery for the said County within the sd Borough and the same haue bin soe Constantly holden there unto this tyme, And yor said Borough are by the sd Charter Charged wth a ffeefarme rent for ever which hath bin duely payed

That now of Late Some of the Gentlemen of the sd County are endeavouringe to drawe the sd Assizes & Gaole delivery from the sd Borough unto Bodmyn a very meane Towne Lyinge neere 20 myles further wthin the sd County which by reason of ye badness of the wayes wilbee very Inconvenient for the Judges

Now for that the said Borough Is the first & Choisest Towne In ye sd County and hath noe manufacture nor Coynage of Tynne there used nor any other meanes of Suport They humbly beseech yor Matie that theire right may bee duely Considered and that the assizes & Gaole delivery may not be removed from them, which would Tende to the ruine of the sd Borough

And yor petrs will for ever pray for yor Mats longe & happy Raigne &c.

[In the same other handwriting as above noted is appended]:—

Att ye Court at Whitehall Jan. 26. 166⅞ His Maty is graciously pleased to referre this Peticon to Mr. Atturney Generall, to examine how farre ye priueledge claimed by ye Petrs is contained in their Charters, and what may be fitly done by his Maty, according to law, and suitable to publicke convenience, for determining ye dispute between ye Petrs & ye Gentlemen of Cornwall in this matter. And then his Maty will giue such further order in as shall be fitt. HENRY BENNET.

What was the Attorney-General's report is not to be found, but in 1671 "a Bill for settling the Assizes in the County of Cornwall," by the holding of the Lent Assizes at Launceston and the Summer Assizes at Bodmin, passed the Commons but failed to get through the Lords. The matter was not again raised in Parliament until 1716, when a Bill which, as originally drafted, would have taken both assizes to Bodmin, became law in the terms of the compromise of 1671; and this was adhered to, with the exception of some few years, until 1838, on August 27 of which year the last assize was held in the ancient capital of the county. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

**Epitaphs in Brent Tor Churchyard.**—The following epitaphs were transcribed on August 2, 1889, during the visit of the members of the Devonshire Association to the church at Brent Tor; and comprise the whole of the inscriptions then observable:—

1.—Beneath this Stone lie the remains of Mary Ann Willing wife of Josias Willing and daughter of George and Hannah Whidborn who died December 5th 1837. Aged 32 years.

2.—In Memory of William B. Kinsman of this Parish Son of Daniel and Elizth Kinsman who departed this life July 18, 1834. Aged 14 years.

Dear friends forbear to mourn and weep
While sweetly in the dust I sleep
My parents dear I have left behind
A crown of glory I hope to find.

3.—[Altar tomb.] Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Glanville of this parish Yeoman who died the 30th day of Aug. [?] 1856. Aged 60 years.

Grieve not dear wife it is in vain
Dear child [?] forbear to mourn
We only part to meet again
When that your glass is run.

Also William son of Thomas and Susanna Glanville of this parish who died the 6th day Feby 1855. Aged 11 years.

Also Thomas son of the above who died the 22nd day of March 1855. Aged 2 months.

Also Ellen daughter of the above who died Aug. 30th 1857. Aged 5 years.

4.—In Memory of Elizth Kinsman daughter of J —— [?] and Grace Kinsman of this parish who departed this life May 16th 1834. Aged 2 years.

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest in peaceful slumber rest
Early rescu'd from the cares
Which increase with growing years.

5.—In loving memory of Henry Rice of Blackdown, Mary Tavy, who died July 16th 1882. Aged 72 years.

Also Jane wife of the above who died Jany 14th 1867. Aged 45 years.

Thy will be done.

In memory of Jane Ann Daughter of H. & J. Rice who died Jany 16th 1868. Aged 7 years.

6.—Sacred to the Memory of Roger Rice of the parish of Launceston who died the 2nd day of April 1831. Aged 55 years.

Also Elizabeth wife of the above who died the 15th day of March 1844. Aged 67 years.

There is a paper on "St. Michael's, Brent Tor," by Mr. James Hine in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. I., pt. 5 (1866), 116-121, in which the following epitaph is recorded. (The church being under repair it was, I expect, hidden from view by building materials when I was there):—

"Heare under this stone lieth the bodie of
John Cole, jun., of Litton, who departed this
life the 23rd of November, 1694, æta: 22.
Also Johan, his sister, who was buried the 1st
of February, 1694, æta: 11!

If thou be serious (friend) peruse this stone;
If thou be not soe, pray, let it alone.
Against death's poison, vertue's the best art;
When good men seem to die, they but depart.
Live well: then at the last with us thou 'lt feele
Bare dying makes not death, but dying ill!"

Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

**"Exon Domesday."**—A curious circumstance is mentioned by the *Exeter Gazette* in connexion with the "Exon Domesday" in the Exeter Cathedral Library. In 1810 it was discovered that a single leaf of the work had been abstracted, and a note was made of the fact. Subsequently, Mr. Trevelyan called to see the book, and produced from his pocket the missing leaf; it had descended to Mr. Trevelyan from Dean Willoughby, who was Dean of Exeter in the time of Henry VIII., and who doubtless abstracted the leaf. Thus a leaf lost at the era of the Reformation has been restored in the present age.

## ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

*(Continued from page 126.)*

LXXXII.—

"KNOW all men, by these Presents, that I, Robert Davy, of Great Totnes in the County of Devon, *marchaunt*, am bound and indebted to Henry Davy, my brother, in the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling. And to the due and faithful payment thereof I hereby bind myself, my heirs, and executors. In witness whereof I have set my seal to these Presents. Dated 20 Dec., 1 Henr. VII. [1485]."

Unfortunately the seal has been lost.

LXXXIII.—"Walter Matheu grants to Nicholas Bicley, on his marriage with Anastasia his daughter, a certain tenement with a garden attached, in the Burgh of Kyngesbryge, situate between the tenement of the late David Fayrefote on the North, the tenement of the late Robert Dyer on the South, the King's High-way on the East, and the stream which runs between Norton and the Burgh of Kynggesbryge on the West. Also, he grants to the said Nicholas and Anastasia another garden in the said Burgh, situate between the tenement of John Hogge on the East, the embankment of the stream which turns the mill of the Lord of the said Burgh, on the South, the garden of the late John Worthy on the East, and Sygerland on the North; to have and to hold all the aforesaid tenements and the said gardens, with the appurtenances thereof, to the said Nicholas and Anastasia his wife and their lawful heirs, in quiet and peaceable possession, by hereditary right, for ever, rendering such rents and services as have been due from old time to the Capital Lord of the Fee. If the said Nicholas and Anastasia die and leave no lawful heirs, then the whole of the said tenements shall remain to the next heirs of the said Nicholas Matheu, for ever.—Witnesses: Peter Courteney [*sic*], Esquire, Portreeve of Kynggesbryge, Nicholas Osant, Bailiff, John Bradleyghe, George Baracke, and John Polublanke. Dated at Kynggesbryge, 20th March, 2 Henry VII. [1486-7]."

The seal is perfect, displaying the initials **I R** boldly engraved.

LXXXIV.—"Samuel Dyer grants to Walter Reynelle, Esquire, all his messuages, lands, and tenements, with all appurtenances thereof, situate within the Burghs of Doddebroke and Kyngesbrigge; to have and to hold the same, and all rents, reversions, and services thereof, to the said Walter Reynelle, his heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of those Fees, by the rents and services due therefrom and by law customary.—Witnesses: John Halewelle, Knt., Edward Courtenay, Esquire, Thomas Bouryng, William Foughelle, John Elyotte, and others. Dated 15th Dec., 5 Henr. VII. [1489]."

The Seal is perfect round, bearing the initials **C D**.

The Halewelles were an antient Family, seated at Halwell (or Holwell-Combe), near Totnes. The Sir John Halewelle who witnessed this Deed was the last of the elder branch. Lysons says that he "was a distinguished military officer, and accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497."

The Edward Courtenay, Esquire, who was the second Witness, was, doubtless, Edward, second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (by Margaret, daughter of William Lord Bonville, who married the heiress of Wotton, of Wotton in Landrake, Cornwall, and died in 1520.

There is another noteworthy name in the list, that of William Foughelle. He was of Fowellscombe in Ugborough, and, doubtless, was the William who married Elinor, daughter of Walter Reynell, of Malston, to whom Samuel Dyer granted these lands.

Who was the Peter Courtenay, Esquire, who witnessed the Deed, No. LXXXIII., as *Portreeve of Kingsbridge*, in 1486-7? Peter

Courtenay, of Trethurf, in Ladock, was grandson to the Edward Courtenay mentioned above.

*(To be continued.)*

## Queries.

99.—**Joseph Hull, Minister of Launceston, 1642 (?)-1656.**—Could any of your readers assist me with information concerning this clergyman? According to A. Clark's *Register of the University of Oxford* (1888) Vol. II., Part II., p. 326, Joseph Hull, of what county is unknown, and the son of a "pleb.," matriculated on May 22, 1612, at St. Mary Hall, at the age of seventeen. On November 14, 1614, he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (*Ibid*, Part III., p. 331), and five days later his name appears in a list of persons using the Bodleian Library (*Ibid*, Part I., p. 277). He seems to have left the University early in 1615 (*Ibid*, Part III., p. 331), and the next I have yet found concerning him is his incumbency of Launceston, nothing, if any, short of thirty years later. As to the date of his entrance thereupon, there is, however, considerable doubt. After the death of William Crompton, "minister of Launceston," in January, 1642, there is no certain indication in the parish register of a successor for several years. In a table of incumbents given on its fly-leaf, Hull comes next to Crompton, but against the name of the former is placed in pencil "1648?" and the first mention of him in the body of the work is the entry, under date 1648-9, "January. The 23th was Bap. Rubin sonne of Joseph Hull Clarke." From that time such entries for some years are frequent, the most curious being that of March, 1650-1, "The 25th was Bap. Cuckold sonne of Mr Joseph Hull Clarke," the entry clearly showing that the Christian name of the child as originally entered had been partially obliterated, and the insulting word written over it in a different hand and blacker ink. 1655, however, was the great year for Hull, a letter being written from Launceston on August 16, by John Tingcombe, of Truro, to the clerk of Cromwell's Council, declaring of him that "'Tis hoped that the man is godly. He has a very greate charge of children, neare twenty, some say more. He has had no augmentation from the committee heretofore" (Peter, *History of Launceston*, p. 319). The effect of this appeal was almost immediate, for on October 30, the Council of State approved "an augmentation of £50 certified by the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers to Jos. Hull, minister of Launceston, co. Cornwall" (*Domestic State Papers*, 1655, p. 402); and as soon afterwards as December 25 a further £50 was granted him in the same way (*Ibid*, 1655-6, p. 72). Five days before the latter grant was made, Hull had proved his devotion to the ruling powers by assisting in the celebration of the first civil marriage at Launceston, and then he disappears from view, William Oliver, who was afterwards ejected under the Act of Uniformity, being nominated to the living less than a twelvemonth later. (Peter, p. 320.) As there is no record in the parish register of Hull's death, I shall be glad to be informed what he did after leaving Oxford, and whether he held any cure subsequent to that of Launceston?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

100.—**Sir James Smith, Knight, M.P. for Camelford in 1678-9, 1679-81, and 1681.**—He had previously sat for Exeter in the Parliament of 1661-78, and was one of the six candidates returned for Bodmin at the general election of 1661—his election for that borough being declared void. In the return for Camelford he is described as "of Trehannick, co. Cornwall." Who was this knight, and when was he knighted? Mr. Courtney in his *Parliamentary History of Cornwall* describes him as "a Chelsea Knight who had married a Cornish lady and acquired property in Cornwall, on the strength of which he had contested Bodmin in 1661. Two months after his first election this canny knight conveyed to trustees a tenement called Town Tregarth, near Camelford, for the erection and endowment of a schoolhouse for the use of his constituents, and with this gift held his own against all comers at three different elections." The Cornish lady whom he married was, I take it, Bridget, daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun, Bart. and widow of John Nicholls, of Trewane. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

101.—**Arms of the Prideaux Family.**—The original bearings of this family are said to have been—*Argent, a chevron sable.* The addition of the label in chief is accounted for in the following manner in a note to Polwhele's *Civil and Military History of Cornwall*, 1806, p. 22:—

"In the 26th of King Edward First, 1298, at the battle of Salkirk [*sic.*], where according to some authors 60,000 Scots were slain, Staplehill and *De Prideaux*, being two of the English commanders, and by the Ensigns perceiving that each bore the same coate of armour, they resolved to trye by combate to whom the arms belonged. But the king being unwilling to hazard the losse of two such valiant soldiers, commanded them to cast lots, who should have the addition of the Sable [*sic.*] in chief gules. At length, the lot fell to Prideaux, which have been worn in the family ever since."

The authority for this story is given as the *Prideaux* Carew MS., at f. 145, b. Perhaps your correspondent, "Wyvern Gules," whose accurate genealogical knowledge is so often at the service of inquirers, can state where this MS. is to be found at present, and whether there is any foundation for this anecdote? I am unable to say whether it occurs in Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*, as my copy of that invaluable work is in England. I

believe some authorities allege that the bearings, *Argent, a chevron sable*, originally distinguished the Orcharton family, whose heiress married a Prideaux, whilst the old coat of *Per pale, argent and gules, three castles counter-changed*, did not, perhaps, belong to Prideaux, but to Treverbyn. The heiress of that family did not, however, marry into the Prideaux family till after 1298, and the question is, what were the arms of this family at that date? W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

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102.—"**Warizona.**"—In the *Account of the Executors of Thomas Bishop of Exeter*, published by the Camden Society in 1874, is the following bequest: "Item Roberto de Gosinton nepoti Domini versus partes suas originales iiij*s.* pro expensi Item eidem j equus pretii xx*s.* Item eidem pro warizona sua in prioratu Lancetone xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*" (p. 43). In the Introduction (p. v.) the bequest is thus explained: "Robert de Gosington, described as the bishop's nephew, had some payments made to him, the meaning of which it is difficult to discover; a horse given him, besides £13 6*s.* 8*d.* for 'warizona' on taking possession of the Priory of Launceston." It will, of course, at once be observed that there is nothing whatever in the words of the bequest to justify the gloss of the editor "on taking possession of the Priory of Launceston," but the meaning of "warizona" remains obscure. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, to whom I referred the point, consulted upon it a distinguished antiquarian friend, Mr. F. J. Baigent, of Winchester, who writes: "I consider it to have been a payment for his Board and Education. It was usual to send young men to Religious Houses for their Education." Could any reader throw any further light upon this, whether by parallel passage or otherwise?

London. R.

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103.—**Devonshire Bibliography.**—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of the following work? "Juvenile Dramas, in Three Volumes, by the author of *Summer Rambles, A Cup of Sweets, The Godmother's Tales*, etc., etc. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; by Trewman and Son, High Street, Exeter 1808." The list of subscribers contains many west-country names. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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104.—"**Impse!**"—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* correctly define the meaning of this old Devonshire expression? I take it to mean more than "yes"—it may be equivalent to the German *so!* The word, or its accidental use, seems to be nearly obsolete, being jeered at even by those who are habitually "rude in speech," who yet use, by way of assent, an inarticulate sound made by drawing in the breath between the tip of the tongue and the teeth. FRANC PLUME.

105.—**Chudleigh.**—What is the meaning and origin of the two parts of this name? Are all the leighs or leys which form so numerous a class of place-name terminations connected together as to their origin? Which is, etymologically, the more correct form? HIBYSKWE.

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106.—**The Cornish Arundels.**—The inquiry of a friend has led me to examine the indexes of your volumes from the commencement, and I am surprised that nothing seems to be found in them relating to this old Roman Catholic family, until the last number. In this, their arms are mentioned in the portion of a MS. of Armory contributed by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. May I then ask for some further particulars respecting this family. When did they come into Cornwall? What were their possessions in the county, and what is the present position of its representatives? There is a stone on a house at Bude bearing a shield on which are the remains of a charge, the nature of which it is now difficult to decide, but it appears to have been three crosses (or daggers) two over one. By the side of the shield are the letters etc., $\frac{\text{A T A}}{1589}$. From the occurrence of these letters, the shield has been attributed to the Arundel family, but this seems likely to have been a mistake, unless the Arundels of that date employed a different charge to the swallows usually borne, by the family. Any information as to the real attribution of the arms and inscriptions will also interest ECC. ANT. INQ.

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107.—**Ham Street, Plymouth.**—When was this street so called, and why? QUERERNS.

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108.—**The Rev. Nicholas Becket.**—Mr. Otho B. Peter, A.R.I.B.A., in a very interesting article he has just issued, entitled "Some Unpublished Pages of Launceston History," gives the following extract from the local municipal records, under date 1658: "On the 14th January in this yeare Mr. Nicholas Becket, clerke, complained to the Mayor that hee heard Mr. Oswald Kingdon of this Towne prophanily to sweare one oath viz: By God. And on 5th February the Mayor sent for the said Oswald and demanded of him 3*s.* 4*d.* to the use of the poore for the said oath, wch the said Oswald refused to pay, wherefore a warrent was issued to levy the 3*s.* 4*d.* by way of distres accordinge to the forme of the statute in ys behalfe lately made." Mr. Peter adds that Kingdon absented himself from the Town Courts for two years after this affair, and was then struck off the roll of aldermen, but the Restoration immediately followed, and among the borough expenses of 1660 appears an entry for "beer, and tobacco, and pipes at Mr. Smalecombe's, when Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Kingdon were restored to their places;" and Kingdon, who had been mayor in 1648-9, was again

chosen in 1661, 1670, and 1677. But who was the complaining clergyman? In *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* (p. 19) is an entry of a devotional book translated from the French by "N.B." (who is explained to be the Rev Nicholas Becket) and dedicated to "his loving Brethren, the Pastors and Ministers of Cornwall and Devon;" but this was "Imprinted at London by Thomas Creed, for Thomas Man, 1598," and it can scarcely have been the same person who sixty years after the date named took this public action. R.

London.

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109.—**The Rev. R. S. Hawker's "Poems."**—Dr. Brushfield, in a note to his interesting paper on the "Rev. R. S. Hawker and Old Ballads" (*W.A.*, IX., 41), says that "he usually signed his communications [to *Notes and Queries*] 'R. S. H.,' or 'R. S. Hawker.' In three instances his signature was 'H. of Morwenstow,' and in four 'Breachan.' . . . . Only single examples have as yet been found of 'H.' and 'H. of M.'" To this I would add that in *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, XI., 4) is a short poem of four stanzas, entitled "King Arthur's Waes-hael," which internal evidence leaves no doubt proceeded from the pen of Mr. Hawker. The poem is signed "Ben. Tamar." Whether it was inserted in the collected edition of Mr. Hawker's *Poems*, I am unable to say, as I have only at hand his earlier works—his "Ecclesia" and "Echoes from Old Cornwall." Perhaps your correspondent, Mr. W. J. Clyma, who replied to my inquiry about "A Cornish Folk-Song" in the *Western Antiquary* (IX., 39) may be able to inform me whether "King Arthur's Waes-hael" is also to be found in the edition of 1879. The meaning of the *nom de guerre* "Ben. Tamar," I am unable to fathom. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

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110.—"**Nonconformist Memorials.**"—Can any of your readers supply particulars as to the imprisonment of the Rev. —— Winterbotham for preaching "a seditious sermon" in Plymouth. It accured in the early part of the present century, or late in the past. JOHN LIBBY.

Stroud, Gloucestershire.

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111.—**Farrant Family, co. Devon.**—Information wanted concerning Humphry Farrant, who daughter Joan =Henry Collins, of Ottery St. Mary, son of Henry Collins and Joan, daughter and heiress of Richard Wells, both of Well [*sic.*] co. Somerset, *circa* 1596. H. Farrant's other daughter Mary, is believed to have married George, fourth son of John Pyne, of Meriet and Curry Malet, co. Somerset, and Juliana Touse his wife. (*Visitation Somerset*, 1573, Weaver.) Pole mentions "Farrant-Hays" in the parish of Clist-Hisdon, co. Devon, as being long in possession of the Farrants. Does the above Humphry Farrant belong to the same family? and, if so, how can the relationship be shewn?

Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. J. EDGAR FARRANT.

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112.—**Roodscreen in Bridestowe Church.**—Can any of your readers say when and by whom the roodscreen in Bridestowe Church was removed, and what became of it? E. F.

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113.—**Admiral Sir George Collier.**—Born, London, 1738, died April 6, 1795, married firstly in 1773, Miss Christiana Gwyn, by whom he had one son; secondly, Miss Elizabeth Fryer, of Exeter, by whom he had three daughters and four sons. Can anyone tell me who Miss Fryer was? VENATOR.

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114.—**Rev. Mr. Leane.**—Will anyone refer me to a parish in Cornwall or Devon of which he was vicar, in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries? He gave a Mr. John Lee a snuff-box which has been handed down to me. W. H. COTTELL.

Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

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115.—**Old Communion Table at Ilminster Church.**—The following appeared in the *Building News* of February 14:—

Wadham College, Oxford, has recently become possessed of the old Communion table at Ilminster Church, at which, in all probability, Sir Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham must have been in the habit of communicating. It is of oak, handsomely carved, and undoubtedly good Elizabethan work. A stone altar has been substituted at Ilminster, and the Communion table will now be placed in the college chapel.

Can any of your readers inform me why this communion table was allowed to leave the church?

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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116.—"**Dead Man's Coombe.**"—Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information respecting a place called "Dead Man's Coombe" in this neighbourhood? It is an outlying portion of Exminster parish on the southern slopes of the Great Haldon, between the parishes of Chudleigh and Ashton, on the confines of the grounds of Whiteway House among the Wniteway woods. There are still to be seen remains of buildings, together with garden-fruit trees. The tradition current in this neighbourhood is that it was a flourishing town formerly in the parish of Ashton; that the inhabitants were all carried off by "the Plague," and that the people of Exminster buried them as their fellow-parishioners would not, and

that the district was in consequence transferred to the parish of Exminster. An old man in my parish told me the other day that when a child, he was a proper "dallilaw" of his grandmother's, and she used to tell him how the Exminster people buried all these victims of the plague, and buried at the same time the "Golden Calf." "What Golden Calf?" "Him as they used to worship, same as the Romanists do now!" Of course I did not allow the latter remark to pass without remonstrance, but I could get no further information, except that my informant had also heard that the place was formerly called "Chidley," and that the coach from Exeter to Chudleigh used to stop there.

As I am writing to you, Mr. Editor, may I ask you if you can account for the custom of "shouting to the appletrees?" There is a practice that has existed in this parish for many years for the boys of the village to go round on the evening of the Feast of Epiphany, visiting each orchard and repeating a doggerel rhyme, calling on the trees to be fruitful in the autumn. The farmers used to attach great importance to the observance of the custom, the omission of which would be fatal to the prospects of the appletrees for the year. I shall be very thankful for any light your correspondents may throw on either of these two questions, which may probably be of interest to you and some of your readers as they are to me.

Chudleigh. OFFLY H. CARY.

## Replies.

**Sir William de Tracy.**—In the *Western Antiquary* (No. 5, November 1889, Vol. IX., Original Notes, page 83) is an article entitled "Sir William de Tracy," signed "A. H. A. H., Exeter." "Sir William de Tracy, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, is said to have retired to this lonely spot after the commission of the deed, and to have founded the church of Mortehoe . . ." A tomb ascribed to him is still shewn in the church, with the inscription :—

"Syre Gillaume de Tracy gist icy
Diu de son alme eyt mercy."

And the pitying neighbours laid him
In the stately church he had built
On the heights above the ocean,
To purge away his guilt.
A brief and a humble legend
Was carved on a brazen scroll:
"Here lies Sir William Tracy
God's mercy on his soul."

It seems a pity that the *Western Antiquary* may be a means of perpetuating mistakes and one too exploded and set at rest so long ago as 1820. (*See* an article "On the Supposed Tomb of Sir William de Tracey, The Murderer of Becket in Morthoe Church.") To the editor of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, by J. P. J., *i.e.*, the late Rev. J. P. Jones, of North Bovey, in a work entitled *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon*, being observations on many churches in Devonshire, originally published in the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, with a "Letter on the Preservation and Restoration of our Churches." Exeter: Printed by R. Woolmer, "Gazette" Office, 1828.

The late Dr. Oliver mentions "*Morthoe*" St. Mary. Here was a chantry of S. Catharine and S. Mary Magdalene founded by William de Tracy, clerk, very early in the fourteenth century; and again, *Morthoo* (105). The chauntrye called Tracyes, Founded by William Tracye, To fynde a pryste to praye for hys sowle in the paryshe churche of Morthoo. The yearlye value of the land and possessions, cxiijs. (105). This perpetual chantry at the altar of S.S. Catharine and Mary Magdalene in S. Mary's Church at Morthoe, was founded by William de Tracy, the rector, who died in 1322. (Pages 451, 482, *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*). In Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury* (pp. 437-8) is a short pedigree of the ancient family of Tracy.

St. Thomas, bishop and martyr, 29 December. Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1170.

Butler in his *Lives of the Saints* says :—

"Tracy struck at his head "*first*" with hiss word. . . As to the four murderers they retired to Charesburg, a house belonging to one of them, namely Hugh of Morvil, in the west of England."

"The other who had given "*first*" wound, deferred a little to commence his penance, and stopping at Cosenza in Calabria, there died of a miserable distemper,"

Rev. Adam Hamilton, O.S.B., in his *Buckfast Abbey* (p. 10) says :—

"Sir William de Tracy, a Devonshire man, after the part he had taken in the cruel murder of St. Thomas, fled for refuge and concealment to his manor of Skeradon in the neighbourhood of Buckfast Abbey.

An old story tells us that the Abbot of Buckfast on receiving secret intelligence of the murderer's arrival, ordered his instant arrest, and that Tracy's castle was surrounded for this purpose by the men of the abbey."

Budleigh-Salterton. C. D. HEATHCOTE.

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**Sir Hugh Pyper** (IX., 82, 109).– The Pyper family appears to have been settled at Launceston for some centuries, and the earliest connection seems to be established by the presentation on January 17, 1263-4, by the Prior and Convent of Launceston of Martin Pypard, priest, to the vicarage of Liskeard of which they were patrons. (Hingeston-Randolph, *Exeter Episcopal Registers*, Vol. I., p. 151.) In 1382 a grant was made by Richard Adam, a chaplain of Launceston, of a cellar near the Castle Ditch in that Town to Johanna, the daughter of John Piper (Peter, *History of Launceston*, p. 105); and then no further local mention is found of the name until that of "William Piper, gentilman" who in a roll of the borough tenements, made in 1532, is described as holding "a mill bi the Castell Parke, bi dede" (*Ibid*, p. 179); while "Wyllm Pyper, mayer off Lanston," in 1534 gave a receipt for the windows for the then recently erected "Cherch of Marimawelen" (*Ibid*, p. 312). To this

same "William Pipar, gentleman, our burgess" [? did this signify that he was the borough member] was granted in the following year the town's corn mill by the Mayor and Aldermen (*Ibid*, p. 180); and in 1535 likewise "Wm. Pyper, of Launceston, 58 years [of age] or thereabouts," and described in the MS. as an alderman, had interrogatories administered to him in the course of a dispute as to the election of John Shere, the last Prior of Launceston (*Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Henry VIII., p. 398, where the date is wrongly assumed to be 1532). The next of the name was Sampson Pyper, given in the charter of Philip and Mary (February 15, 1555) as the eighth of the eight aldermen therein nominated. The latter, who was subsequently four times mayor, lived until 1592, for at St. Mary Magdalene's on "August The second daie was buryed Mr. Sampson Piper gent." He was either father or brother (probably the former) of the first Arthur Piper of whom we have knowledge, that being afforded in an entry in the register that in 1574 "June. The xxjth daie was christened Hugh the sonne of Arthur Piper." Arthur, who was mayor in 1597, 1606, 1615, and 1624 (and concerning a payment by whom to the local Lazar House, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, Vol. XII., pp. 461-2) and who, as "Arthur Piper the elder gent.," was buried January 17, 1626, was father of the second Arthur (baptised June 11, 1591) as well as of the aforesaid Hugh, who was buried April 2, 1605, within a few months of his marriage.

We are now, therefore, brought to Sir Hugh's father, Arthur Pyper the younger, mayor of Launceston in 1630, 1631, and 1643. He was baptised, as had been said, at that place on June 11, 1591, and in 1612 "Maie. The xxvth daie were maryed Arthur Piper and ffrancis Hatherley." The exact date of Hugh's birth cannot be told, because the Launceston Register for some years after this point are defective, and the monumental inscription, by representing him as 76 in 1687, is apparently just as much in error as it is shown by Mr. Worthy to have been in the case of Dame Sibella. He lost his mother in December, 1630, and he was married at Lawhitton, Cornwall, on May 8, 1640, to Mary, daughter of John Estcott, of Launceston, Deputy-Herald for Devon and Cornwall, who suffered severely at the hands of the Lords in 1642 for a not particularly striking criticism of the Commons. On August 22, 1641, "Arthure the son of Hugh Piper, gent.," was baptised at Launceston, and on "August. The last day was buryed Mary wife of Hugh Piper, gen." The motherless child did not long survive, for he was buried in November of the following year.

The monumental inscription over this little one, on a flat stone now in the pathway outside the chancel-door at Launceston, is a distinct contribution to the biography sought :—

*Here lies the Body*
(The top line has been cut off.)
of Arthur the
son of Captaine
Hugh Piper gent.
and Marie his wife, who
was the daughter of
Captain John Estcott
Alderman & twice Mayor
of this Town, he was
buried the first day of
Noumber Ano 1642.

Whence either Estcott or Hugh Pyper obtained his captaincy is matter for speculation, and concerning the former it need only here be added that on September 5, 1646, an alderman for Launceston was chosen "in the place of John Estcott, gentleman, lately deceased."

It would seem as if, after the death of wife and son, Hugh Pyper settled at Exeter, where he married Sibley, or Sibella, Parr on April 17, 1644; and he was evidently living there when it surrendered to the Parliamentarians on April 13, 1646, for he declared in his petition to the House of Commons in 1650, in which he described himself as "Hugh Pyper of the Cyttie of Exeter gentleman," that "hee was comprised in the Articles of Excester" under which that city capitulated. Probably Mr. Worthy, upon further search, may be able to give some additional details of Pyper's Exeter career and the family that was born to him there. As yet, I have not ascertained the date when he was knighted, but as to his constableship of Launceston Castle it appears from a petition of "the Inhabitants of ye County of Cornwall," presented to the Commissioners of the Treasury early in 1690 (*Treasury Papers*, Vol. VII., Jan.-March, 1690, No. 28, fol. 192) that "Kinge Charles the second by Patent dated 13 Apr 300 of his raigne [1678] did grant the Constableship of the said [Launceston] Castle to Sr Hugh Pyper and Hugh Pyper his Grandson for their lives and the longest liver of them," this grant having been made consequent upon the death of Philip Pyper, Sir Hugh's son, who was buried at Lawhitton on March 22, 1678, and to whom the constableship had been given by Charles II. on July 19, 1661.

It is evident that, immediately after the Restoration, Sir Hugh re-transferred his residence from Exeter across the Tamar, for I find that, with eight other leading gentlemen of Cornwall, all of whom had proved themselves staunch Royalists during the then recent troubles, he signed a letter dated "Lanceston, 70 Febrij. 1662" [1663 *N.S.*] and addressed to the Earl of Bath (*Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., Vol. LXVIII., fol. 118, 1,) stating that there was still a spirit of disaffection in the county. To the Parliament of October, 1679, "Sir Hugh Piper, Knt., of Launceston" was returned for that borough, and he was re-elected to the Parliaments of 1681 and 1685. During his membership he was involved in a suit in the Court of Exchequer arising out of his constableship of Launceston, for in the

Record Office are several membranes of depositions, containing many interesting references, ordered by that Court on February 12, 1681, and taken at Launceston on March 28 of that year by Edmund Phillipps, Nicholas Tyacke, and Philip King (then the local Town Clerk) on the motion of the Attorney-General, upon the information of Sir Hugh, as plaintiff, against Anthony Coryn, who was alleged to have encroached upon part of the lands belonging to the Castle of Launceston, "parcel of the ancient Duchy of Cornwall, of which Philip Pyper, esq. deceased, was lately governor." (*Exchequer Depositions*, 33 Chas. II., Easter Term, No. 19.) In 1685 a crown lease was granted to "Hugon Piper mil de Agistament Parci de Launseston in Com. Cornub." for 99 years or for three lives or the longest of them, at £1 14*s.* 4*d.* per annum with a fine of £25 (*Abstracts of Crown Leases*, Jac. II., fol. 1). His last official action of which I can discover record is his signature on July 12, 1685, of a receipt at the Citadel of Plymouth for 18 prisoners, "disaffected persons," just a week later than the battle of Sedgmoor (*Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission*, 4th Report, Appendix, p. 405); and he would appear from Messrs. Peter's *History of Launceston* (p. 408) to have acted as Deputy-Recorder or Town Clerk of that place, in the same year; but the tale now soon ends, for the Lawhitton Register has in 1687 the burial entry "July. ye 26th Sr Hugh Piper Knight."

I may hope that further information concerning the worthy knight, especially as to his Exeter and Plymouth connections, will be forthcoming; meanwhile I will give reasons for adhering to the idea that Mrs. Bray's account of him "may at once be put aside." In *Warleigh* she made the following specific assertions:—

(1) That "Sir Hugh Piper in early life had been bred to commerce, and became a great Plymouth merchant, dealing largely in the commodities of the West Indies, where he held considerable property."

(2) That "by these means he acquired wealth sufficient to wed his Dame Sibylla."

(3) That "at Stratton Heights a brace of bullets whizzed through his thigh, but he held himself fully compensated by being appointed constable of Launceston Castle," and that, after being wounded at Lansdowne, he was knighted by Charles I.

(4) That "he was seized, imprisoned, and reviled, and his remaining estates confiscated."

(5) That at the date of the opening of the tale (1647) he had "a daughter grown to woman's estate."

All these I am prepared to traverse:—

(1) There is no proof whatever that he was a Plymouth merchant, great or otherwise, all the facts discoverable about his early life pointing to his residence in Launceston and Exeter alone.

(2) That from his petition to the House of Commons in 1650, and the statement of his property accompanying it, this must be held to be mythical.

(3) That the battle of Stratton was fought in 1643 and that he was certainly not appointed constable of Launceston Castle until 1678: that the battle of Lansdowne also took place in the former year, and yet in the record of his marriage at Exeter in 1644, he appears simply as "Hugh Piper, Gentm.," as he did likewise in his petition in 1650.

(4) That according to the petition named "in his fathers life hee had noe estates to Compound for, nor was ever sequestred in his fathers life tyme," the said father having died in 1647.

(5) That at the date given his daughter, if he had any, could not have been more than two years of age, while he himself could not have been more than thirty-four.

I may add that for some of the "register" information contained in the above notes, I am indebted to an article on "Pyper of Launceston and Tresmarrow, Cornwall," by the late Rev. Edward King, vicar of Werrington, which appeared in the sixth volume of the *Genealogist*, and that I have to thank Mr. Worthy for his aid from the Exeter registers. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**William Piper, or Pyper** (vol. IX., p. 109).—Mr. Worthy, in the course of his answer regarding Sir Hugh Pyper, refers to a William Piper, who had been transported to Barbadoes, and who on March 3, 1678, had licence, his time having expired to quit that place for Virginia. There may be a connection between this individual and the one mentioned (*Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., Vol. CLXXXIX., fol. 61) in a certificate, dated January 25, 1666-7, from the Victualling Office by Thos. Lewis declaring that Wm. Pyper, purser of the *Loyal Subject*, had cleared his account for victualling between April 29 and September 15, 1666. And it may be noted that in the Launceston Register, among the baptisms for 1620, is "November. The xxvj daie Willm son of Arthur Piper gent" this William, therefore, being a younger brother of Sir Hugh. The connection, of course, remains to be established. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Thomas Gewen, M.P.** (V. 86; VI., 247; VII., 43, 138).—I am beginning to hope that at last the parentage may be traced of this interesting personage. His close connection with Launceston suggests a local ancestry, and the earliest mention of the name in the immediate district is in Bishop Bytton's *Register* (Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's *Episcopal Registers of Exeter*, Vol. I., p. 420), wherein Sir Robert Guyn, priest, is recorded as having in 1309, resigned the rectory of Lawhitton, a contiguous parish to Launceston. But a closer connection is to be found in the fact that Walter Guyn, in 1413, complained to the Mayor of Launceston concerning the action of the late Provosts in a plea of debt (Peter's *History of Launceston*, p. 116). In 1542 Christopher Gewen appears

as one of the corporation to which Henry Trecarrell (who erected St. Mary Magdalene's Church) devised certain lands two years before his death (*Ibid*, p. 181). "Christoper Guyne" is named in another indenture of 1543, as an alderman, and in 1544 he was mayor (*Ibid*, pp. 182-3); and he further figures as one of the defendants in a Star Chamber action brought, at a date not stated, for forcible ejectment from a tenement at Launceston (*Star Chamber Proceedings*, Henry VIII., Vol. XI., fol. 80); but in the charter of Philp and Mary given in 1555, he was not re-nominated as alderman (Peter, p. 195). It may be that the fact that Thomas Hicks was named in that charter as mayor had something to do with this, for in the Record Office is to be found a voluminous account of a suit in the Court of Exchequer in 1564, between "Thomas Hyxte," as plaintiff, and "Christopher Guen," as defendant, "concerning two water mills and the gate of the priory of Launceston." The depositions, which were taken at Launceston on February 15, 16, and 18, of the year named, mentioned not only Christopher, but "Robert Guen," as having received a grant from John Shere, the last Prior of Launceston; and, in another membrane touching the same suit, "Thomas Gewen of Wolrington [now Werrington] in the countie of Devon" is specified (*Exchequer: Special Commissions*, 5 Eliz. 513; 6 Eliz. 514 and 564). Of Christopher and Robert Gewen I can find no further trace, but on May 31, 1589, there were depositions taken at Launceston by Commission from the Exchequer in a suit in which "Thomas Hicks, farmer of the royal manor of Launceston land" was plaintiff and "John Blighe, of St. Thomas parish, by Launceston, and Thomas Gewyn, of Werrington (Devon)" were the defendants, the cause of the action being the alleged neglect by the defendants of mills, etc. in their tenure, parcel of the manor of Launceston, contrary to the custom of the manor (*Calendar of Special Commissions of the Exchequer*: 38th Report of the Deputy-Keeper, Appendix, p. 266). It may be that this Thomas was father of the M.P., who appears to have been a student of Exeter College, Oxford. In A. Clark's *Register of the University of Oxford* (1888), Vol. II., Part III., page 247, is the entry "Exeter, Gewen (Guen) Thomas; adm. B.A. 14 June, 1604;" but a query is appended as to whether this is not the same person as a Thomas Greane or Gueane of Cumberland, aged eighteen, who had matriculated at Queen's in 1603 (*Ibid*, Vol. II., Part II., p. 263). But as Thomas Greane or Gueane was a Queen's man, and matriculated on the same day and at the same college as a Cumberland lad, and Thomas Guen or Gewen was of Exeter College, a foundation specially sought by the sons of Devon and Cornwall, I think the query may be put aside, and the opinion of Messrs. Boase and Courtney (*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, p. 170) agreed with that the T. Gewen, of Exeter College, who contributed verses to "Oxoniensis Academiæ funebre officium in Memoriam . . . Elisabethæ, Angliæ Reginæ, Oxon. 1603" was the one we seek, though no mention of him, by the way, appears in C. W. Boase's *Register of Exeter College*. It is not my intention at this point to pursue Gewen's career, for I first wish to trace his origin, and it is possible that this may be aided by the addition of information from two sources as to his wife's name. In the *Abstracts from Crown Leases, temp.* Charles I., it is recorded (fol. 28) that in 1628 a second lease of the barton of Bradridge, in Boyton, formerly part of the possessions of the Priory of Launceston, was granted to Thomas and "Maria" Gewen or Gowen; and on January 29, 1628-9, was given a decree by the Court of Exchequer in an action brought by Thomas Gewen and Mary his wife, executrix of Arthur Puckell, her late husband, against Henry Browne, concerning an account of co-partnership between the defendant and Arthur Puckell for a joint stock employed in the trade of a mercer. (*Calendar of Exchequer Decrees*, 4 Charles I., Hilary, London, Vol. III., fol. 292.) It is possible that through the wife something more about the husband may be discovered. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Archdeacon Cotton** (IX., No. 49, and p. 136).—Mr. G. C. Boase, in his reply in page 136, has confused Edward Cotton, the younger son of Dr. Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, with Edward Cotton, the second son of William Cotton, the bishop's elder son; an account of the former is given by the Rev. C. W. Boase in page 57 of his *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis*, and he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Totnes on 15 February, 1621-2, on the resignation of his elder brother William, but was never Archdeacon of Cornwall, and was born long before 1608; he died on 8 October, 1647, and was buried at Shobrooke, of which parish he had been rector, until his expulsion during the Civil War.

The younger Edward, his nephew, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall on 15 September, 1660, and retained it until his collation to the Treasurership of Exeter Cathedral on 31 August, 1672; he died on 11 November, 1675, and was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory.

His father William was married in about 1607 to Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter of John Hender, of Botreaux Castle, and this would account for the presence in Cornwall in 1628 both of William's younger brother and second son.

I should add that the christian name of Dr. Cotton, the bishop of Exeter, was William, and not Edward as given to him by Mr. G. C. Boase.

Exmouth. WINSLOW JONES.

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**Archdeacon Cotton** (IX., 49).—The Rev. Edward Cotton was Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral from 1672 till 1675. His striking memorial is in the north choir aisle behind the bishop's throne. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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**The Families of Cooke and Carwithen** (IX., 132). —The article by Mr. Worthy on some points in the relationship between the two above families, may serve as a theme on which to make a few observations. There is a large monument of John Cooke, of Thorne, in the north aisle of Ottery Church, on which his arms are twice emblazoned as described, except that the *cotised bend* is *sable* instead of *gules*. In Lysons' *Devon* (I. CXC.) we have—"Cooke, of Thorne, in the parish of Ottery, married the heiress of Thorne, and continued for several descents. John Cooke, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1632: the heiress married Misson." Upon this it may be remarked that, as this John Cooke, possessed of coat armour, died in 1632, the grant of arms to John Cooke, of Exeter in 1687, being 55 years afterwards, was made to a different and distinct family, presumably having no connection with the stock at Ottery. And I may further observe, that Lysons and others have spelt the name wrong, for on the monument, which ought to be an authority, it is written Coke. The estate of Thorn (the final *e* has now been dropped), at present a farm, lies at about half-a-mile to the west of Ottery, and on the further side of the river. When visiting the place in June 1877, for the purpose of examination, I was much disappointed in the appearance of the house. The occupier said it had been modernised, and that there was no carved oak, or other features of antiquity about it. The only thing that attracted my eye, was a small stone tablet over the south door, on which the Coke arms were sculptured, but the work was clogged with whitewash. The monument in the church consists of a Jacobean niche, high up against the north wall, flanked by Ionic columns, with a tablet underneath for the inscription. In the niche stands an imposing figure, nearly as large as life. It is dressed in loose scarlet trunk hose, buff leather boots to the knees, steel breast plate, with the arms and hips protected by plates of armour; a broad turn-down collar, edged with lace; and a crimson scarf over the left shoulder, the flowing ends being passed, one before and one behind, to meet over the right hip, where they are secured. The figure holds a baton in the right hand, and the hilt of the sword with the left. In the pediment at top there is a shield emblazoned with nine coats in three tiers. It is placed so high, and the different devices being rather small, that it was hard to be certain as to what some of them really were. They appeared to be the following:—

1. *Erm. on a bend cotised sable*, 3 *cats-a-mountain passant guardant Or*, for Coke.
2. *Ar. a fess Gu. between* 3 *Lions rampant sable*, for Thorne.
3. *Gu. a chevron between* 3 *birds Ar.* (*doubtless owls*).
4. *Ar.* 2 *balons crossed in saltier, between* 4 *lozenge-shaped objects sable.* The central character resembled *a thin saltier humetté.*
5. *Ar. a chevron Gu. between* 3 *lozenges, fusils, or leaves, sable.*
6. *Az. a Lion rampant Or.*
7. *Or, a Lion rampant Gu.*
8. *Ar. on a bend sable*, 5 *ovoid objects, Or.*
9. *Ar. on a chevron Gu.* 3 *objects of the field.*

I am sorry to be so unsatisfactory; but owing to the want of a clear light, the fading or discolouration of some of the tinctures, and from the height at which the shield was placed, it was impossible to be certain of details. This achievement is ensigned with an esquire's helmet, surmounted by the crest, *e.g.*, *A demi-leopard guardant Or, supporting a branch of oak, fructed of the first.* Besides the above, there are two shields fixed above the shoulders of the figure. The dexter one has the arms of Coke, as already described, and the sinister one bears—*Or. a Lion rampant sable, between* 3 *nettle leaves erect, vert.* This is Malherbe, with which family an alliance had taken place. A black slab below bears two inscriptions, divided by a perpendicular line. That on the dexter side records the death of "John Coke of Thorne" in 1632; and the other mentions the renovation of the monument, in these words: "This was new beautified by his grandson John Misson, Gent., July 30th, 1726." In the top sinister corner of this memorandum there is a shield bearing—*Three barn-door fowls' heads erased*, 2 & 1, *impaled with an anchor;* the colours in both being faded out. The crest is a similar head. I have no knowledge of the descendants of Misson.

And now for Redway and Hake, concerning which two families both Burke and Colby seem to be somewhat mystified. They were both of them however, long settled at Sidmouth, and at a very early age. Redway, I may observe, ought to be Radway, and this long-lived word has still a place in the local directories and parish papers surviving to the present day. The earliest mention of it that has come under my notice occurs in a grant preserved in the Cartulary of Otterton and Sidmouth, bearing date about the year 1200, or soon after that period, wherein Jordan, Abbot and superior Lord, concedes to Adam de Radway (there spelt Radeweye), the land which his father William had held before him, namely, the land of Wourelonde, etc. The words are: "J. tc. c'cessisse ade de radeweye t'ram q'm tenuit W. p'r ei' [ejus] ante eu' videlicet t'm de la Wourelonde," etc. I have recently indentified the land of Wourelonde, in later times Worland, as the spot now occupied by the Sidmouth railway station. Radway's name occurs frequently in the Cartulary. On *f.* 26—"Adam de radeweie pro v ferli' t're per c'rtam, vis" and sundry others. There was also at this time a Robert de Radeweye, who may have been a brother. He is spoken of as "persona" or parson of Otterton. But Adam had had a dispute of some continuance with the Monks of Otterton concerning the right to grind corn at the mill at Sidmouth, which they claimed, as superior lords, though the mill was within the manor of Radway. This manor of Radway extended from the river Sid on the east, away westward for half-a-mile, until it reached what is called the Station Road. It was bounded on the north by the Glebe of the vicarage, and on the south by Mill Lane, now known as All Saints' Road. The mill stood on the east side of the High Street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Chapel. I remember some of the remains, but the district is covered at present with new houses. The dispute was referred to

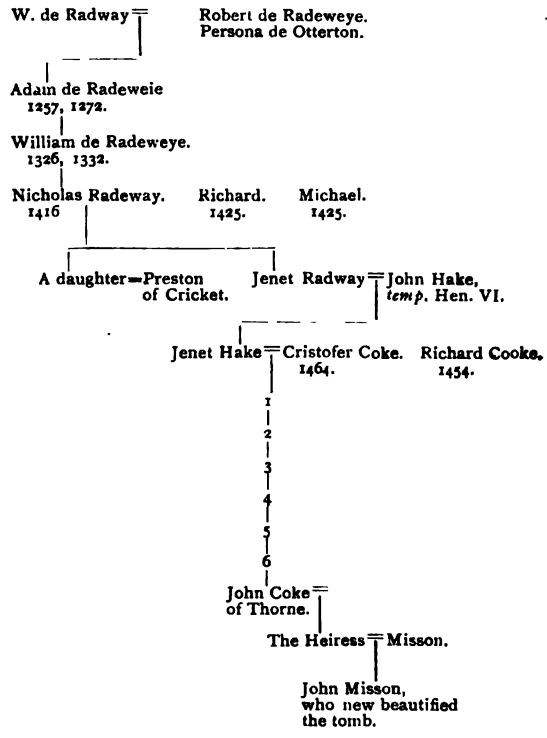
the itinerant justices in Exeter, and matters were at last accommodated by a compromise. The particulars, too long to quote, appear in a "Finalis Concordia" of 1257, on *f.* 57 of the Cartulary, from whence I transcribed them into my *MS. History of Sidmouth*, II., 58.

And at this early period the name of Radulphus Hake appears in the Cartulary, at the foot of *f.* 29, as one of the tenants under the Priory. I have copy of a deed of 1390, where John Hake is one of the attesting witnesses, and also of another of 1415. In a Compotus of Sidmouth for 1425, and in another of the succeeding year, he, or perhaps his son, appears as farmer of the mill: "Joh'em Hake nup' firmar' molend' . . . . xxxiij$^{s}$. iiijd." [*History of Sidmouth*, III., 11-20.]

As touching the Radways, I lose sight of the name after William, Adam, and Robert, in the thirteenth century, until the Subsidy Rolls of 1326 and 1332, where William de Radeweye stands along with the other inhabitants who are taxed, and the sum levied on him is xii pence, which is about the average, as compared with his neighbours. [Taxatio vicesima, I. Edw. T.G, 28599, Devon; and Rot. VI., Edw. III.. dorsum.]

In a grant of lands in Asserton, Sidmouth, of 1416, Nicholas Radway appears as one of the attesting witnesses. Fixing him there at that date, and coming nine years only to a Compotus of Sidmouth of 1425, which I copied many years ago at the old Record Office at Carlton Ride, we meet with Richard Radway, who sells some materials for the repair of the mill, *e.g.*, "Et solut' Rich'o Radeway pro maeremio ab eo empt." And lower down on the same skin Michael Radway sells other materials for the same purpose. Nicholas, Richard, and Michael were contemporaries, fellow townsmen, and probably near relatives. After this I lose sight of the name until we come to the Nicholas Radway mentioned by Sir William Pole. In his *Collections* he says:—

"Radway, or Ulbrooke Radway, was granted by N., abbot of St. Michael's Mount in Periculo Maris, unto Adam de Radway, anno Domini 1272, & continewed in ye name unto Nicholas Radway, who left a daughter married unto Preston of Cricket [and] Jenet, unto John Hake, in King Henry 6 tyme." To say "in King Henry 6 tyme," is a wide margin. I used to fancy that there were two of the name of Nicholas—father and son, or grandfather and grandson—but on reconsideration, the interval from the grant of 1416 to the end of Henry's reign in 1460, may not be too great to accommodate all the circumstances, and if so, the said two may be only one and the same person. What became of Richard and Michael, it would be impossible to say, but Nicholas is spoken of as the last male heir. John Hake and his wife Jenet, had a daughter who bore her mother's name, and she appears to have been their sole heiress. She married Christopher Cooke or Coke. Sir William further says: "Jennet, daughtr of Hake, married unto Cristofer Cook, from whom John Cooke of Otery that now is, & hath part of Radway, is lineally descended, being the 7 in degree." And lastly, as Lysons says: "the heiress married Misson." Here I arrive at the end of my materials. I may as well observe that in the Subsidy of 1326 one "Willus atte Thorne" is in the list of those who were taxed; and in a conveyance of Blower's Park in 1464, by Robert Blower of Sidmouth, to certain trustees for charitable purposes, "Cristofer Coke" stands as one of them, and "Ric'o Cooke" is one of the attesting witnesses. I have not met with any coat armour assigned to either Radway or Hake, but the third quartering in the shield on the monument—the *red chevron between* 3 *Owls*, as quoted in the last paragraph of Mr. Worthy's article—probably belongs to one or other of those families. From the above authorities I have sketched the following outline of a pedigree:—




There is a legend or tradition current in Ottery, which, though nobody confesses to believe, most people shake their heads at, and look grave. It runs to the effect that the said John Coke or Cook murdered his brother to get the estate, and that the troubled effigies which we have been considering, cannot rest in quiet, but comes down from its niche at midnight when it hears the clock strike twelve, and wanders about the aisles of the church—and I can well believe that it does so. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

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**Jasper Mayne, D.D.** (VIII., 219, 242; IX., 108).—There is a notice of "Jasper Main" and his works in Gerard Langbaine's *Account of the English Dramatick Poets*. Oxford, 1691, octavo. It is of this divine that a good story is told, to the effect that "he had a servant who had long liv'd with him, to whom he bequeathed a Trunk, and in it, *something* (as he said) *that would make him drink after his* (the Testator's) *death*. The Doctor being dead, the Trunk was speedily visited by his servant with mighty expectation, where he found this promising legacy to be nothing but a *Red Herring*."

Dr. William Strode is another Devonshire playwright (contemporary with Dr. Mayne), who wrote *The Floating Island*, 1655, quarto. Langbaine also notices John Fountain, a Devonshire gentleman, who was the author of a single play named, *The Reward of Virtue*, 1661, quarto. I take this opportunity of remarking how deeply west-country collectors are indebted to the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge for his most painstaking and unselfish contributions to local and general bibliography. Such work as he is doing in this direction will ultimately prove to be of the greatest possible value in the compilation of that much-needed *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, of which we have only the skeleton at present.

Exeter. ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.

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**Sir Priest** (vol. IX., query 94).—Mr. John Newnham, of Exeter asks, can any of your readers inform me which is the true version concerning "Sir Priest" query 94, No. 7, Vol. IX., *Western Antiquary*, January 1890. The subjoined extract is from Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury*. Longman, London 1830 (pp. 183-4, and note):—

"In several documents, in the registry at Gloucester, the name of Sir Stephen Berde,[p] occurs: in one of them, dated 1554, he is called "secondary;" in 1556 he is described as "curate;" and in another instance he is styled "vicar" of Tewkesbury.

*Note* p.—The title of *Sir* was formerly given to priests in holy orders, who had not taken their *degrees;* whilst that of *Master* was given to those who had commenced in the *arts*. Hence Fuller, in his *Church History*, quaintly says, "More Sirs than Knights," Shakespeare, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, calls a Welsh parson, *Sir* Hugh Evans; he also has a *Sir* Topas in *Twelfth Night*, and *Sir* Oliver in *As You Like It*. Spenser, in more than one instance, designates a priest *Sir* John. Bishop Percy says, that the title of *Sir* was appropriated to such of the inferior clergy as were only *readers* of the service, and not admitted to be preachers. So far, the *History of Tewkesbury*.

Budleigh-Salterton. C. D. HEATHCOTE.

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**Sir Priest** (IX., query 94, 135).—Neither of the explanations given is admissible. "Sir" denoted the scholar who having taken the degree of B.A. was designated "Dominus." If he advanced to the next degree of M.A. he would cease to be styled Sir, but would be called Master. J. INGLE DREDGE.

Buckland-Brewer.

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**Polwhele's "History of Cornwall"** (IX., query 78).—Two of your correspondents—"W. F. Prideaux" in the December (1889) number of the *Western Antiquary*, and "Dr. E. L. Penny" in the January (1890) number—have made reference to Polwhele's *History of Cornwall* as to plates and pedigrees. I thought it may be of interest to your readers to ask the insertion of the following letter of Polwhele, referring to his Devonshire book, as it also has reference to plates and printing. The original letter is in my possession directed to Messrs. Cadell and Davis, Booksellers, Strand, London. G. T.

Exeter

"Kenwyn near Truro
Cornwall
*Oct. 14th, 1806.*

"MY DEAR SIR,

I have enclosed a bill upon London for thirteen pounds which you will have the goodness to pay Mr. Bonnor, together with the remainder of his bill on his delivery to you two plates of Powderham castle with 400 impressions of each, as also of Escote. I rather think however, that one plate of Powderham has been delivered already. His bill is £36, 16. Can you conveniently settle accts with him, for he is very importunate. In this case you will have to pay him £23, 16s.
now enclosed to you 13
£36, 16.

After having done this, please to transmit to me yr acct and the balance in yr favor, if any shall be remitted to you, before Xmas. On this you may depend. The great expense attending my removal to Kenwyn (from my old residence of Manaccan) must be my excuse for this request. Kenwyn Vicarage near Truro, Cornwall, will be my future direction.

The *Devonshire History* being now finished, you will soon receive from Trewman the Copies for my London Subscribers. But I now send you by the Waggon from Truro, nine Devonshire plates, 400 impressions to be worked off from each of them. Will you oblige me by putting these plates (which are of great value) into the hands of some safe Printer? They are the plates of Shute, Tawstock, Stover, Haldon, Fleet-House, Shute-House, Warleigh, Tawstock-Gateway, Honiton-Church. I send also one plate for Cornwall, St. Austell Bay 400. In the same box are three other plates, Guildhall &c., Cromlech, and Chudleigh rock. I would have only 200 impressions of the last three. When do you intend to publish my volumes of Poems?

I remain, very sincerely
Yours
R. POLWHELE."

**Polwhele's "History of Cornwall"** (IX., query 78, 107).—I am sure that everyone who has the pleasure of Col. Prideaux's acquaintance through the happy medium of introduction which is afforded to literary people by the *Western Antiquary* and *Notes and Queries*, will be anxious to afford him the assistance for which he amiably asks at the above reference. My present ability, however, only extends to bringing before his notice the fact that the *Cornish-English Vocabulary; Vocabulary of Local Names;* and *Provincial Glossary*, were published separately in a thin quarto volume, with a title-page bearing the imprint Truro: Polyblank for Rivington, London, 1836. To this fragment is annexed an appendix of ten plates which had previously done duty in Mr. Polwhele's *Histories of Devonshire*, and *of Cornwall, viz.*, portraits of William Lemon, and of Ralph Allen, of Bath, and views of Powderham (2), Haldon (2), St. Columb, Padstow, St. Michael's Mount, and Mamhead. This volume is occasionally to be met with in the secondhand book-shops, but some of the plates are generally deficient; the views of Powderham, Mamhead, and Haldon being so often wanted for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the folio-*History of Devonshire*. The later publication of this portion of the *History of Cornwall*, in a separate form, is not recorded in Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, although it certainly comes within the scope of that tantalising piece of bibliography.

Exeter. ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.

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**The Parish Registers of Exeter: St. Pancras.**—By a note appended to the Table of Parochial Registers in Dr. Oliver's *History of Exeter* (p. 277) it appears that the oldest Register of this parish was deposited with the Cathedral Register. This note applies to St. Pancras, and not (as by mistake is indicated) to St. Paul, the Registers of which commence in 1562.

Exeter. J. D.

* * *

**John Drake** (IX., pp. 86, 136).*—I am satisfied from a mass of incontrovertible evidence that the part of the Drake pedigree as printed in my *Visitations of the County of Devon*, and alluded to by "Inquirer" is correct. Long ago one of the family used the same argument as "Inquirer" to deter his relatives in America from claiming the baronetcy, and they sent over separate proofs of the steward's birth in 1708, and explained how confusion arose because there was more than one John Drake, junior, in the parish when the steward left it to farm land near Wolborough which had been in his family for generations, a fact admitted in the written evidence of the steward's son, and substantiated by old wills.

Some controversy arose also about Crowndale, of which the Courtenays held part, which explains why John Drake was a favourite with the family with whom he was said to be connected by marriage.

"Inquirer" will see by referring to the pedigree that Gregory Drake held a part of Crowndale, and a Gregory Drake was buried in 1678 near Wolborough, in which parish Anthony Drake was married in 1607, and died in 1618. These, not common, names are peculiar to the Whitchurch Drakes. He can also see that the steward, who kept up old family customs, named his eldest daughter Christian after the wife of his uncle Anthony, and his other daughters Elizabeth, Mary, and Agnes after his mother Elizabeth Rowe, his wife and his wife's mother, while his four sons were named after four brothers, his cousins, whose great uncle held the lands near Wolborough, which the steward went to take possession of.

Space would not admit of entering all the branches.

The connection between the families of Courtenay and Rowe is shown on page 248 (*Visitation Devon*), and I have consulted the family on any doubtful point, where certainly they were the best authorities.

I perceive that "Inquirer" is an amateur by his omission of the prefix "Mr." before the steward's name, a distinguishing mark of gentry which the experienced genealogist knows how to value. Mr. and Mrs. stand before the name of the steward, his sons and their wives in the register, which helps to confirm the tradition that they were on a friendly footing with the Courtenays, Templers, and Palks.

In the copy of the register now before me there are no such words as "aged seventy-one." The entry on the 7 May, 1782 is "Mr. John Drake (71) Bailivus et Vilicus Visconti Courtenay."

Novices often fall into the error of accepting the ages on burial certificates and tombstones, which are *not only* untrustworthy but *not* admissible in law.

London. J. L. VIVIAN.

* * *

**John Drake** (IX., p. 138).—I have to thank "Wyvern Gules" for his reply to my query. There can be no doubt that John Drake, the captain's brother, was slain on the 9 October, 1572; it is clearly stated in *Drake Revived* that the brothers parted company on the 7th October and on Francis return to the Rendezvous on the 17th November, he learnt that his brother John had died *two days* after their departure from them. On again referring to the John Drake's will, I find it stated that the ship was on a voyage *to the Indies* at the time of John's death, now it appears to me that the captain's brother's ship *was at the Indies*, at anchor in "Port Plenty" in the Isle of Pinos; and on the 9th October, 1572, John Drake and his crew were busy in the pinnaces getting timber to build a platform

* [We insert the following correspondence respecting the Drake family and the claim to the Drake estates conditionally that neither of the disputants shall again re-open the subject. The matter is not of general or of public interest, it is likely to give rise to discussions of a personal character, and the subject is altogether unsuited to our pages. In publishing these letters we must distinctly disclaim any responsibility for the opinions or remarks of the writers, and trust that they will now deal with the matters by private correspondence, as we are sure that our readers have had quite enough of this phase of the Drake controversy.
EDITOR, *Western Antiquary*.]

for the Fort, when some of the men seeing a ship in the offing, persuaded John Drake (against his better judgment) to attack her, which resulted in their being driven off, John Drake and Richard Allen being mortally wounded, both of them expiring within an hour of their regaining their ship.

The will was, I believe, proved on the 12 February, 1574, by the Proctor of Francis Drake the executor, but it was not annulled and made invalid by *sententia* until 1575. By whom was it disputed, so that it was upset?

In this nuncupative will the testator is described as a mariner; now the captain's brother went out in command of the *Swan*, and as such must have been second in command to his brother; so I apprehend if it had been his will, he would have been described as of higher rank than a simple mariner. Perhaps "Wyvern Gules" will kindly give some more information on this matter? S.P.M.

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**John Drake** (IX., 86, 136).—My indisposition to enlighten "Inquirer" is easily accounted for. I am aware that I have had the misfortune to rouse the ire of two persons, at least, by a well meant endeavour to rid them of their delusions, and I have been warned that they are vindictive rather than grateful. I learn that the claimant's orthography and syntax have improved of late, and his handwriting has become painfully neat as compared with the original of the specimen (p. 17), and, as this reveals a sort of conspiracy, I think it would be well if the wise resolution expressed on page 41 were adhered to in future.

None of "Squire John Drake's" descendants aspire to rival the claimant, and as the public are not interested in the squire, there is no occasion for the claimant's officiousness. If an abundance of old documents, backed by collateral evidences, could satisfy a practised genealogist like Col. Vivian, and withstand the severer adverse scrutiny of my late father at one time, and myself at another, those immediately concerned may rest tranquil. They are welcome to see those evidences which are proof sufficient against the claimant's eccentric tactics. Without those evidences, which bear upon the Courtenay connection, the descent of the Croundale branch of the family, given by Col. Vivian, could not have been made out, for it had baffled others. The two generations which seem to perplex "Inquirer" (or the claimant which, if I mistake not, is the same thing) were recorded, before I was born, by those who spoke from personal knowledge, and, though morally certain, I considered my own additions too conjectural for publication until the Spanish document (*W.A.*, VIII., 57) confirmed them and shed new light on a Wolborough tradition.

As no one outside the family cares a straw for "Squire John," the claimant, had he been single minded, should have applied directly to Col. Vivian or to me, instead of writing innuendoes for the *Western Antiquary* and exposing to any experienced genealogist, especially to one who had studied the original registers, that he is not the sort of person to win the Drake estates.

"Mr. John Drake" (baptized in 1708) was not the only John Drake, junior, seniors and juniors of that name, small farmers and labourers, shifted from parish to parish around, in numbers enough to defy indentification if landless or intestate. The defendant's counsel could shake confidence in the claimant's testimony by the internal evidence of his very letter. Take another instance, curiosity was excited about two gentlemen who represented themselves, in Plymouth, as descendants from John (the brother of Sir Francis) Drake who died in 1572. I at once attributed the cause to the claimant, because I was at the bottom of this John Drake's story and can count up six or seven mythical descendants all issuing, like Minerva, from an active brain. By the merest chance I heard who they were, and by the merest chance I knew, better than they, whence they came. About 1777 their ancestors James and Sarah Drake migrated to Barnstaple when the older Drakes had the style of Mr. and Mrs. in the registers, like the squire's family in Wolborough. The absence of the style from James and Sarah explained that they were then of a class whose ancestry would be difficult to trace. If these gentlemen's pretensions were ridiculed they may thank the claimant, but, as my informant protested that they are too honourable to lend themselves knowingly to an imposition, the claimant is in duty bound to atone by bridging over the gap of two centuries for them.

I know that 'Squire John Drake' is a stumbling block to be got rid of by hook or by crook, but as no one intends to claim a share of the booty through him, the claimant may safely turn his attention to perfecting his title over which he has consumed twenty years already. Squire John is not a fit subject for the *Western Antiquary*, but the claimant (like Arthur Orton), has challenged public opinion through the sensational paragraphs inserted in the newspapers from time to time. H. H. DRAKE.

London.

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**Claim to the Drake Estate** (IX., 135).—Mr. Pearce was unaware of the earlier re-settlement, I knew all about 1794, as I possess printed copies of the wills he quotes. It might have been inferred from my letter (p. 87) that Francis Drake left issue. I have the trace by my side, and Mr. Pearce has forgotten that an American lawyer informed him of the fact, in my presence, at Kingsbridge whither I travelled to afford the gentleman an opportunity of judging for himself how little was the intercourse kept up among the Drakes. No doubt the family buried J. S. Drake as the last baronet in good faith, but, as I said, the uncles could not have evaporated. Prudence Drake's will proved nothing and the conjecture was wrong. I have heirlooms that we are pledged not to take out of England.

I know that the great American party, as well as the friends of Captain Francis Drake (whose pedigree I turned over this week), consulted Mr. Pearce in 1872, and three

or four other distinct American parties met me in London. My own foreign relatives, however, pursured a cautiously silent course, until, in despair, they made themselves known and sought my co-operation, alleging that my great-grandfather 'Squire John Drake,' as the claimant styled him, could have succeeded to the title had he lived longer, and that his father's and Sir Francis Drake's lands were separated by a stream of water. I imagined therefore off-hand that we might have descended from Bampfield, one of whose sons was baptized in Buckland Monachorum, but soon perceiving the error I estranged my relations by discrediting all they advanced, excepting what my own documents confirmed. Just then the claimant wrote the remarkable letter (p. 17), and I thought possibly he descended from Bampfield, but was careful not to say so. To test him I put him on the track of John Drake, the brother of Sir Francis, by passing on to him what had been submitted to me, and for this reason, *viz.*, in my childhood, when we were property hunting (not Drake property), I heard a London lawyer reprove my father for being too communicative, parties trimmed their pedigrees to suit every thing he told them and created difficulties. Campbell's statute has stopped those manœuvres.

I argued that if the claimant was not under hallucination, and I generally assumed that he was, by searching honestly for John, he must come to Bampfield. The more recent American statement (p. 87) proved that it would have been better if I had taken no notice of him. A claimant not knowing from what parish his father came, nor the christian name of his grandfather, nor whether the estates are reclaimable, can scarcely be deemed rational.

When Devonshire, and more especially Cornish, people meet at a distance from home they frequently hail as cousins, I am so styled by a Devonian in a letter received this month—and perhaps some pseudo—cousin of his father turned the claimant's attention to East Devon, where he framed a descent from a Mark Drake (p. 87), whose family, however, differed in status from the squire's, as their wills testify. Mark Drake leaves 5*s.* each to his six children, to be paid on their coming of age, and 5*s.* to his executor (Will prob. Exeter, 1763). The squire left freeholds and leaseholds (Will prob. Exeter, 1782). He had mills in different parishes and farmed an estate of £1,200 a year, four and a half miles in circuit. He had forty-two indoor and outdoor servants, and kept open table in the old English fashion, with an iron rail across, the salt separating guests from servants. Lord Courtenay entered without ceremony whenever the squire's dinner hour suited better than his own. Their gardens adjoined and a gate gave access from one to the other. Lord Courtenay and he paid nearly all the parish rates between them, and he was styled 'Mr. John Drake' in the rate books of two or more parishes.

If the claimant's ancestor was Mark Drake, then some story has got mixed, and the relation said to have been visited by the claimant's father, was, probably, a servant of the squire, called Drake, say the butler (p. 17). The American lawyer crossed the Atlantic three or four times, the last time accompanied by one of the smartest counsel in America and the claimant avoided the interview they sought. He asserts that he has first rate counsel behind him, I have repeatedly offered, in vain, to meet his counsel with whom I would deal frankly on this topic. Some who met him first by mischance, regretted that they were deterred by him from coming to me. Others who directed him to me were told I was his greatest enemy, on the contrary, I act as his best friend in telling him that if the right heir, by blood, has no chance, Mark Drake's line has not the ghost of a chance, not even of establishing a remote connection with Sir Francis Drake's line, and, that in courting public notice he is making a mistake.

London. H. H. DRAKE.

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**The Rev. R. S. Hawker and Old Ballads.**—Dr. Brushfield does not convince me that the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow, wrote the Trelawny ballad. It appears that the reverend gentleman did not claim the refrain, we must, therefore, conclude that the refrain was handed down from the days of Bishop Trelawny, 1688, to Hawker's time, without a ballad or song attached to it. I did not know Mr. Hawker, but in the case of the Trelawny ballad and the "Old Mynshull of Erdeswick," a comparison with them and what Hawker really wrote, is quite enough to convince me that Hawker in both cases was no better than a plagiarist. W. F. C.

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**Digey.**—In your issue of the *Western Antiquary* for December, 1889, the question is asked of the origin of the term "Digey." In Nathan Bailey's *Dictionary*, 1724, the word *Diganway* occurs—"hidden"—a bay or bank, because it runs calmly between two banks; it probably means a way-road or water-way hidden between banks.

*Ladies' Treasury*, London. E. WARREN.

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**Peter Foulkes, D.D.** (*W.A.*, IX., p. 134).—Andrew Davy, of Medland, in the parish of Cheriton Bishop, Devon, by his will dated 26 June, 1720, left all his estates in Devon and elsewhere, to Peter Foulkes, Doctor of Divinity, and one of the Canons residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, and Henry Gandy of the City of Exeter, gentlemen in trust, to the use of his dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Davy and her assigns for the term of her life, and at her death to the use of "William Foulkes son of my very great friend Peter Foulkes aforesaid" his heirs and assigns for ever etc. The nature of this bequest would almost point to a family connection. Peter Foulkes died before 1727, as the will was produced in the Court of Chancery on the 24 May, 1727, in a suit brought by William Foulkes a minor, by his friend and guardian, *v.* Robert Bere, Genl., and others.

London. J. L. VIVIAN.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

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*Peterborough* (*English Men of Action*). By WILLIAM STEBBING. London: Macmillan, 1890.

HERE we have a monograph upon a very remarkable man, one who puzzled his contemporaries, and has continued to puzzle historians up to the present time. Some have considered him a hero, others have ranked him as almost an imposter, but Mr. Stebbing has taken an independent view of the character and deeds of the man who played so important a part in English history in the reign of Queen Anne. The recital of the Earl of Peterborough's services in Spain occupy a large portion of this book, and the author has done his best to vindicate his military character from recent criticisms. The book is full of interesting passages, amusing anecdotes, and romantic episodes, and it is only fair to say that Mr. Stebbing has written one of the most interesting volumes in this most acceptable series—"English Men of Action."

*Captain Cook* (*English Men of Action*). By WALTER BESANT. London: Macmillan, 1890.

There are few more attractive subjects to English people and especially the boys of England, than the lives and deeds of our great sea-captains, and in the front rank of navigators and discoverers stands the redoubtable Captain James Cook, one of the early explorers of unknown seas. The publishers have done wisely in entrusting the preparation of this volume to so well-known and popular a writer as Walter Besant, who has given his work quite a touch of the romantic, while strictly adhering to historical facts. But Cook's exploits were so far above those of ordinary mortals, and he himself so prominent amongst the great seamen of his time, that the mere facts of his life have a remarkable charm about them, and when those facts are described and embellished by so skilful a writer as our popular novelist, the incidents appear exceptional indeed.

*Literary and General Lectures and Essays.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1890.

These essays of Charles Kingsley bring before us another phase of his versatile genius. They deal chiefly with literature and drama; in the opening chapter he gives us a picture of "The Stage as it was once," and follows it up by "Thoughts on Shelley and Byron," Tennyson, Burns, and others, and some chapters of English composition, English literature, and other kindred subjects.

THE latest additions to the admirable series of short biographies—*English Men of Letters*—published by Macmillan, are *Sidney*, by John A. Symonds; and *Keats*, by Sidney Colvin. A more valuable and ably written collection of biographies of eminent men can scarcely be found in English literature, and their low price (one shilling per volume) brings the series within the reach of all classes of book-buyers.

MR. J. S. A. HERFORD sends us a very interesting pamphlet reprinted from the *New Englander and Zale Review* for October, 1889. It is entitled *Joseph and his Brethren: a Modern Yorkshire Mistery.* It is an account (including the text,) of a sort of Modern Miracle Play performed at several places in Yorkshire about twenty years ago, and met with great success. It is of interest to note that Miracle Plays have been thus performed so recently so much nearer home than at Oberammergau. Mr. Herford has for years been collecting materials for a comprehensive work on "Miracle Plays," and has lately studied Italian, French, and German Sacred Dramas. The Cornish "Miracle Plays" have had a great fascination for him, and he will be glad to receive any information on the subject from any of our readers who may care to communicate with him at 39 Brompton Crescent, S.W.

*Yorkshire Legends and Traditions, as told by her ancient chroniclers, her poets, and journalists.* (Second Series). By REV. THOMAS PARKINSON, F.R.H.S. London: Stock, 1889.

The writer of this work has made a very interesting contribution to the literature of Yorkshire. In common with the western counties, Yorkshire abounds in curious time-honoured legends and superstitions, and in the volume before us the Rev. T. Parkinson has brought together some that are commonplace, many that are but little known, and not a few that are here gathered for the first time. Of course some of the stories are purely imaginative, but the majority of them are based upon a sub-stratum of solid truth, and we are indebted to the author for a very entertaining volume which we are sure will be read with interest and pleasure by many readers whose tastes are not peculiarly antiquarian. We trust that other series will follow from the same source.

*Index to the First Volume of the Parish Registers of Gainford in the County of Durham.* Part II. *Marriages* 1569, 1761. London: Stock, 1889.

We are glad to note the satisfactory progress of this praiseworthy work. There is no particular fact or feature of this volume calling for special comment, we can only therefore wish the compiler success in the completion of his labours, which we trust he may find remunerative, as it is a task which posterity will thank him for, even though the present generation may regard it as a superfluity.

*Records of Yarlington: Being the History of a Country Village.* By T. E. ROGERS, M.A. London: Stock, 1890.

In a handsome quarto volume of about one hundred pages, Mr. Rogers has told the story of an out-of-the way Somersetshire village, and has, as he says in his dedication, made an "attempt to resuscitate, for the purposes of a Parish History, the dry bones of sundry old deeds and muniments of title." In this he has admirably succeeded, and despite the dictum of the *Saturday Review* that "the dullest of all dull books is a conscientiously compiled parochial history," he has produced a volume which abounds in matters of interest, not the least of which is that portion which relates to the connection of the Berkeleys with the manor of Yarlington. We wish that every old village which can boast of a history, could also find such a painstaking and reliable historian.

*The King's Book of Sports: A History of the Declarations of King James I. and King Charles I., as to the use of Lawful Sports on Sundays, with a reprint of the Declarations and a Description of the Sports then popular.* By L. A. GOVETT, M.A. London: Stock, 1890.

This very interesting volume throws a great deal of light upon the manners and customs of Englishmen in the days of the Stuarts, and is also valuable as a treatise on the Sunday question. *The King's Book of Sports* was a royal proclamation, first issued by James the First in 1618, and afterwards reissued by Charles the First in 1633, giving authority for the people to indulge in certain kinds of sports on Sundays, after evening service. Amongst the lawful sports were dancing, archery, May-day sports, fairs, wakes, etc., morrice dances, bull and bear-baitings, interludes and plays, bowling, and others. The author has added much to the interest and value of his book by the judicious use of extracts from writers of the time, both for and against these Sunday practices.

*A Buddhist Catechism: An Outline of the Doctrine of the Buddha Gotama in the form of Question and Answer, compiled from the Sacred Writings of the Southern Buddhists for the use of Europeans with Explanatory Notes.* By Subhadra Bhikshu. London: Redway, 1890.

The fact that there is a demand for a book of this kind is a sufficient indication of the increasing interest taken by Europeans in the religions of the East, and especially the ancient religions of India. In the Catechism we have a very clear and concise history of Buddhism, a full and particular account of the doctrine of the Buddhists and the tenets of the believers. Appended is a series of verses from the *Dhammapada*, containing a number of good and highly moral injunctions and proverbial expressions, forming a code of morals not by any means to be despised by Christians. The book is most instructive.

*The Indian Religions or Results of the Mysterious Buddhism concerning that also which is to be understood in the Divinity of Fire.* By HARGRAVE JENNINGS. London: Redway, 1890.

The author of the above work has travelled over a wide field in describing the many religious systems of our Indian Empire. It may be termed a most abstruse work, and its perusal will involve the deepest thought on the part of those who seek to master its profundities. It is, in fact, a treatise for thinkers, and for them alone, and it is such that the writer mainly addresses. For ourselves, we must confess to a disinclination to plunge into the intricacies of so philosophical and metaphysical a work, and we, therefore, do not pretend to weigh its merits or describe its peculiarities, satisfying ourselves with the bare statement that it bears evidence of very deep research, wide reading, and extensive knowledge.

*Reggie Abbott.* By NELSON POWER. London: Redway, 1890.

This is a stirring story of the life of Reggie Abbott, an officer whose official duties brought him adventures—many and varied—in many countries. On the staff of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, our hero, who was the son of an English gentleman naturalised in that country, saw court, as well as military life, in all its aspects; and highly entertaining is the perusal of his doings, very skilful are the descriptions of incidents connected with the war of Charles with Russia, as are those where his diplomatic power was exercised at Constantinople.

*In Tennyson-Land.* By JOHN CUMING WALTERS. London: Redway, 1890.

This volume, is charming alike in letterpress, illustration, and dainty dress of white and gold, the kind of book indeed, which having once seen, one longs to possess. The author is in fullest sympathy with his subject, and the copious and apt quotations show him to be a warm admirer of the Laureate, while his descriptions of the natural beauties of Lincolnshire prove him a deep student of Dame Nature. One feels, in looking through the illustrations, a want of light and shade—a certain sameness, but apart from this, there is nothing to criticise adversely. Tennyson's birthplace, the Moated Grange, Somersby, Langton Hall, the supposed original of Locksley Hall, Stockworth Mill, the home of "The Miller's Daughter" and the various views of Somersby Church, are the most interesting among the illustrations. Mr. Walters has aimed at showing how the early surroundings of the poet—in his Lincolnshire home, influenced his work in after life—and endeavours to identify the scenes described so perfectly and melodiously as to charm the royal ear, as well as delighting the thousands of the English speaking race, at home and beyond the seas.

*Lal.* By LORIN LATHROP AND ANNIE WAKEMAN. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1890.

San Francisco is the *locale* of this, the latest edition to Mr. Arrowsmith's two shilling series. It has plenty of incident and adventure; the tale is well and tersely told, and is not without a certain element of pathos, notably in the commencement, where the loving patient wife finds her vacillating husband dying in a gambling den. We must not tell the story, even in brief, but would recommend it to the reading of those who are interested in the growth of new cities, as it gives a graphic picture of the wild doings, the municipal abuses, mining, and other speculations, which marked San Francisco in its early years.

*The Three Midshipmen.* By the late W. H. G. KINGSTON. London: Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co., 1890.

The cheap reprint of this capital series of boys books will be heartily welcomed by young England. Well printed, bound in attractive paper covers, and retailed at the low price of sixpence it should command a large sale. The tale is too well-known to need any comment, as are companion volumes which will doubtless appear soon.

*The Duty of the State towards Higher Education; the case for the Endowment of a National University.* By H. MACAN, M.A.

In this pamphlet (published by Pollard and Co., Exeter) we have a powerful appeal for a more comprehensive system of higher education than that now available to the mass of the people. It is a practical application of the principles of education now being fostered by the University Extension Scheme which has been so popular and so successful in the West of England. All educationists should read this paper, for it puts the matter, in small compass and in plain words, and great good must result from its circulation.

MESSRS. COPE AND CO., Tobacconists of Liverpool, have placed smokers under another debt of gratitude by the publication of several more "Smoke Room Booklets." No. 1. *The Smoker's Text Book*, by J. Hamer, F.R.S.L. No. 2. *The Smoker's Garland.* No 3. *Selections from Original Contributions by James Thomson to Cope's Tobacco Plant.* These little works are exceedingly interesting, and are well worth the modest threepence charged for them.

*Hampshire Notes and Queries.* Reprinted from the *Hampshire Observer*, and *Winchester News*. Vol. IV. Winchester, 1889.

This work is good as to quality, but in our opinion there ought to be more in quantity for such a large, important, and historically interesting county as Hampshire. It is a modest, unpretending little volume of 118 pages, containing a large amount of valuable material, but we trust the editor and publisher will be encouraged to extend their operations in the wide field which is before them, especially as the interest in this kind of research is so rapidly spreading.

*Æsop Redivivus.* By MARK BOYLE. London: Field and Tuer, 1890.

"Old cuts are here wedded to Fables new,
But I'd skip the Morals if I were you."

This couplet forms the only preface to this highly entertaining little volume in which Messrs. Field and Tuer have reproduced a number of the old blocks which have done duty in various editions of Æsop, and are brought in very appropriately in this new volume of Fables. The Fables themselves are quaint and full of merry conceits and prove that the inspiration to write fables is not altogether a thing of the past, and that the mantle of Æsop, Gay, La Fontaine, and others, is not quite worn out. We need scarcely add that the style of the volume is characteristic of Ye Leadenhall Press.

*Pages in Facsimile from a Layman's Prayer-Book in English about 1400 A.D., containing Mediæval Versions of the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum, Magnificat, etc., edited from the Original in the British Museum, MS. 27,592.* By HENRY LITTLEHALES. London: Rivingtons, MDCCCXC. 3/6.

This interesting relic of the days before printing is from a manuscript Prymer of vellum, written on both sides, and in modern binding of brown leather, and although imperfect sufficient remains to show the valuable character of the original. Its chief point of interest is the fact that it is one of the forms of prayer, in English, in private use by the laity, before the days of the Book of Common Prayer. When we remember that on the introduction of the Prayer-Book, all other service-books were declared illegal, and their destruction ordered by several successive sovereigns, we shall be able to appreciate more fully this valuable fragment of a book, which from its appearance and history, must have been in general use in the family of a person of quality nearly five hundred years ago.

*Herr Cherrytree's Prose and Poetry.* By "HERR CHERRYTREE" (E. T. Kirchbaum). New York: Alden, 1889.

This little book, which has reached us from the other side of the Atlantic, has been well received in the author's own country, and is in its second edition. The poetry contains some original thoughts and pleasing verses, but it is somewhat marred by crudities and incongruities, and by occasional defective rhymes. The prose pieces are so few and slight that they may be passed over without comment. It is just such a book as an amateur author would be tempted to publish for his own pleasure and the gratification of his friends, but we fear would scarcely find favour with the English reading public, and English reviewers are inundated with similar literary efforts. We wish we could speak more encouragingly, but the author has sought for a candid criticism, and we cannot in justice commend his work, because of the defects in style and composition which abound in its pages. Were we to attempt to give instances of defective rhymes we should be compelled to take exception to a very large number, as the writer has the mistaken notion that the final syllables of words may be rhymed, whether the previous syllables have the same sound or not; thus "end*ing*" and "preach*ing*," "tir*ing*" and "rhym*ing*," "hung*er*" and "anoth*er*," "com*ing*," "flow*ing*," are each and all made to rhyme, because the words end in *ing* or *er* respectively. At the same time the writer has ability and fertility of ideas, although his notions of English composition are somewhat crude. We should advise him to cease writing or else to polish his verses more, before submitting them to a critical public, and in any case to study carefully the works of writers of repute in his own and this country.

## Correspondence.

DEAR SIR,—I have to-day received the December part of the *Western Antiquary*, and find that in my query on Polwhele's *Cornwall* (p. 108), the name "Lowndes" is invariably misprinted "Saunder." This is of course due to my bad handwriting, but as Mr. *Saunder* is unknown to bibliographers, and the name might perhaps mislead your readers, will you kindly have the mistake corrected in your *errata*, and oblige

Yours sincerely,

The Residency, Jaipur. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

## THE BOOK PLATE COLLECTORS NOTE-BOOK.

THE Editor is making arrangements for the publication in connection with the *Western Antiquary* of a Supplement containing articles, notes, and general information on *Ex Libris*, as he believes that many collectors will welcome such a serial and give it their support. The project has the approval of several well-known collectors, and as there seems an opening for such a literary effort, the Editor proposes to start it in the next (April) number of the *Western Antiquary*. The book-plate supplement will consist of at least four extra pages, and one additional plate, each month, it will have a separate pagination, so that it may in course of time make an independent volume. A preliminary article is being prepared, entitled "The Bibliography of Book Plates," and this will be followed by general and special articles from some able writers who have devoted their attention to the subject. Fuller particulars as to mode of publication, terms, etc., will be given in our next number, in the meanwhile we shall be glad to receive the names of any new subscribers who may be willing to support our little enterprise. The Editor (being a collector) will be glad to receive the plates of any of his subscribers, or to exchange with other collectors.

## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

IN our next number we shall publish the first portion of a further instalment of bibliographical notes by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, under the title of "Devon Booksellers and Printers in the 17th and 18th centuries;" this forming Supplement Paper, No. 3 of this valuable and interesting series. Our next number will also contain an article on "Wembury Church, near Plymouth;" by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, with illustrative sketches. Also a second paper on "Extinct Devonshire Periodicals—The Plymouth Magazine, 1758." by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, and "The Selector, 1809." We also hope to publish a continuation of Mr. Crossing's paper on "Crockern Tor, and the Ancient Stannary Parliament;" Mr. Windeatt's notes on "Totnes Mayors;" and the "Devon Armory." An illustrated paper is also promised on "The Tudor Exhibition."

STAVERTON BRIDGE, ON THE DART.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 10-11. APRIL-MAY, 1890. Vol. IX.

# WEMBURY CHURCH.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

OF out-of-the world churches, Wembury is, perhaps, one of the most secluded, and is probably known to few of the readers of the *Western Antiquary;* though some who have indulged in one of those delightful marine excursions, a trip up the Yealm by steamer from Plymouth, and whose enjoyment of the scenery during the passage has not been marred by the roll of the sea, may have noticed this charming little church perched almost on the edge of the beach in Wembury bay, and while admiring its wild and romantic situation, would hardly have thought of going there to look for anything of interest, at least in the way of monumental remains, even if it did not involve the long and hilly walk which lies between this church and the nearest point reached by any public conveyance. Yet, that there is (or, at least, was a few years since), if our readers will bear with us, these notes will demonstrate. Let any who can face twelve or fourteen miles walking put a sip and a snack in their wallet with these notes, and with fine weather they can scarcely fail to find enjoyment in the church and on the road. Entering the church by the south porch, the subdued roar of the ceaseless waves, helps to strengthen that sense of closeness to the past which an unrestored church always gives.

Passing up the aisle our attention is quickly attracted to the most imposing, and as it proves, the oldest monument in the church; it is an altar tomb surmounted by an arched canopy resting on pillars, on the table rest the recumbent figures of the deceased and his wife, there are also figures of eight sons, two daughters and an infant sitting in a chair. The whole is coloured and gilt, the inscription below is in a tablet against the wall, and there are five shields of arms, namely, over the centre of the canopy, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gu. a bend lozengy erm., in chief a mullet arg.* Hele, 2 and 3, *Arg. a fess az. fretty of the first betw., three fleur de lys of the second.* Warwick, Crest—*On a cap of maintenance gu. turned up erm. a falcon belled, rising, ppr.* The crest is set on a helmet and a mantling hangs at the back. Two smaller shields have the same quartered coat, while two others have the first quartering alone. The inscription brief and to the point is as follows:—

*Hic Jacet Johês Hele*
*miles serviens ad*
*legemræ Dnæ*
*Elizth Reg. Ang. &*
*Jacobi Regis Mag.*
*Brit. ovi obiit*
*4 die Juni An. Dom. 1608*
*Ætatis suæ 66.*

The Sir John Hele whose burial here is thus commemorated, was sergeant-at-law, sixth son of Nicholas Hele, of South Hele, third son of William Hele, of Hele. Sir John married first Mary, daughter and co-heir of Ellis Warwick, of Wembury, by whom he had issue. (1) Sir Warwick Hele, High Sheriff of Devon, M.P. for Plymouth, Plympton, and Plympton East, who married first Mary, daughter of John Halse, of Kenedon, Esq., and secondly Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham. He died *s.p.*, and she remarried Sir John Chudleigh. (2) John died *s.p.* (3) Thomas died *s.p.* (4) Sir Francis who left issue. (5) Ellis, or Elezius died *s.p.* (6) Nicholas married and left two daughters. (7) Walter, of Spridlestone, who married and had a son Walter. (8) George, of Bennetts, married and left issue. (9) Benjamin died *s.p.* (10) Phillippa married Reinald Mohun. (11) Another daughter, not named in the pedigree, unless the "Grenville" named in the MS. pedigree. Sir John married a second wife Margaret, who is

named in the Inquisition taken on Sir John's death. It is possible the name Margaret is a mistake in the Inquisition; there is no trace of a second wife on the monument, which is rather strange, as the coats are repeated. The mode of quartering the arms of husband and wife when the latter was an heiress, was common before the introduction of placing the wife's arms on an *escutcheon of pretence.*

The above monument stands against the north wall of the chancel; on the south side a large black marble sarcophagus within iron rails is almost equally conspicuous; repeated on the rails and marble in all five times are these arms: *Gu. a chief erm.* Narlborough, imp. *Az. a chev. betw. three pears or.* Calmady. An inscription records that it is in memory of Dame Elizabeth Narborough wife of Sir John Narborough, Knight, one of His Majesties flag officers at sea; and daughter of Josias Calmady, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife; she was married to Sir John Narborough, 9 April, 1677, and died 1 January, 1677-8, aged twenty.

This sculptured marble tells us little beyond the fact of the young life cut short so soon after the marriage, but its costly massiveness adds a strong pathos to the rest of the story which we gather from other sources, how the widowed heart thus quickly bereaved found no other comforter, and after nearly thirty years found a grave beneath the waves on which he had so long served his country.

The lady was a daughter of Josias Calmady by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Coffin, of Portledge, and baptised at Wembury, 25 March, 1657; her husband, Sir John Narborough, was the eldest son of Sir John Narborough, of Knowlton, co. Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Hill, Esq., a Commissioner in the Navy (and who remarried Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel), he was knighted 30 September, 1673, he was a Commissioner of the Navy, and was created a Baronet, 15 November, 1688, with remainder, failing his own male issue, to his only brother James, but both were drowned with their stepfather off the rocks of Scilly, 22 October, 1707. Their sister and heir, Elizabeth Narborough married Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Baronet.

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A SMALL mural monument commemorates

Elizabeth, wife of Josias Calmady, Esq., and daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, of London, who died 27 February, 1694, aged 33. On it are these two shields of arms, first, *Az. a chev. betw. three pears or.* Calmady, second, *Or. a bend az. betw. three leopards faces gu.* Waldo.

This lady was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Edward Waldo, Knight, of Cheapside, London, and Pinner, co. Middlesex, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Tobias Potter, of Iddesley, co. Devon. This Sir Edward Waldo was a mercer, and had purchased from his brother Daniel the site of the Black Bull, Cardinal's Hat, and Black Boy, adjoining houses which had been burnt in the Great Fire, and here he built himself a "great messuage" taking a new lease from the Mercer's company, dated 11 April, 1672. This house was No. 108 Cheapside, taken down in 1861. By Elizabeth Waldo, Josias Calmady had several sons and daughters who all died *s.p.*, except Elizabeth who married John Pollexfen, of Mothecombe, their descendant and heiress Elizabeth Pollexfen, married Francis Vincent Calmady, by whom she was mother of Pollexfen, a daughter and eventually sole heiress, who married Admiral Charles Holmes Everett, of Headley Park, Hants, who in 1788 took the name and arms of Calmady; their eldest son Charles Biggs Calmady married Emily, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, of Brookwood Park, Hants, by whom he had the present Vincent Pollexfen Calmady, Esq. Emily; Laura Ann; Honora Mary, married Sir John Augustus Boyd, Bart., of Ballycastle, co. Antrim; Cycill Christiana married to William Charles Collier, of Plymouth, brother of the first Lord Monkswell; Gertrude Elizabeth died *unm.* This is the earliest Calmady monument in the church except two or three plain floor-slabs. That the Calmady monuments should be so few and late is rather singular, since Langdon was purchased by them in 1555.

A mural tablet records :—

Pollexfen Calmady, widow of Admiral Charles Holmes Calmady, and daughter of Francis Vincent Calmady, Esq., of Combeshead, Cornwall, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Pollexfen, Esq., of Mothecombe, co. Devon. She was born 12 August, 1755, and died 1 March, 1828.

This is the lady named above as having married Admiral C. H. Everett, who himself has a mural tablet to his memory on which he is described as

Charles Holmes Calmady, Esq., Admiral of the Blue [*sic*] who died 15 March, 1807, aged 54, leaving a wife and children. Arms—(*az.*) *A chev. betw. three pears* (*or.*) Crest—*A pegasus ramp. arg.* No colours on the monument.

The Calmady pedigree in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, calls him Admiral of the Red; but the *Gentlemen's Magazine* 1807 says: "at Langdon Court, C. H. E. Calmady, Esq., Admiral of the Blue." Near this another tablet records :—

Charles Biggs Calmady, of Langdon Court, Esq., son of Admiral Charles Homes Everett Calmady and Pollexfen his wife. He was born 5 February, 1791, and died 8 January, 1855. Also his wife Emily, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, Esq., of Brookwood Park, Hants, born 1 April, 1794, and died 1 January, 1855. Arms—(*az.*) *A chev. betw. three pears* (*or.*), imp. (*sa.*) *a chev.* (*erm.*) *betw. three saltires* (*arg.*) No colours are given on the monument. Crest—*A pegasus ramp.*

A ledger-stone on the floor has an inscription for

Shilston Calmady, gent., who died . . November, 1668.

Another records :—

Josias Calmady, died 11 March, 1667, aged 12 years.

These were the only sons of Josias Calmady, of Langdon, by his second wife Elizabeth Coffin, and brothers of Lady Narborough. Shilstone was baptised at Wembury, 26 July, 1659, and Josias was baptised there 16 December, 1656, and buried 12 March, 1667-8.

A partly obliterated floor-slab has the name of

Waldo, fourth and youngest son of Josias Calmady, Esq., of Langdon, who died 25, the remainder being gone.

He was son of Josias Calmady and Elizabeth Waldo, and was baptised 23 February, 1689-90, he married at Plympton St. Mary, 29 January, 1731-2, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Doidge, of Elfordsleigh, but had no issue, dying 25 November, and buried 4 December, 1755 at Wembury.

Next in point of date an unobstrusive tablet records the death of

Dorothy, daughter of Francis Rider, gent., she died 21 June, 1711, aged 28. Arms (in a lozenge)—*Az. three crescents or.* The same inscription and arms are repeated on a floorslab.

She was baptised at St. Stephen's by Saltash, 28 March, 1683; her father having been married at that church 6 July, 1676, as Francis Rider, gent., to Mrs. Ann Read, probably a granddaughter of Edward Read (or Rede), of Wembury, who entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1624, and whose mother was Grace, daughter of Vincent Calmady, of Langdon. Francis Read had several other children baptised at St. Stephen's by Saltash.

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A LARGE marble tablet is inscribed to the memory of

Thomas Lockyer, Esq., of Wembury House in this parish, who died 9 August, 1806, aged 49. Ann, his wife, died 8 December, 1820, aged 65. Orlando, their fifth son, a Captain in the 5th Regiment, Infantry, died in the West Indies in the Summer of 1819, aged 32. Arms—*Az. on a chev. arg. betw. three lions ramp. or., as many ants sa. in chief a crescent for difference of a second son.* Crest—*On waves of the sea a ship of war with three masts on each the lower square sail spread all ppr.; on the main sail a lion ramp. or., on the fore and mizen sails an ant of the last.* Motto—*Sedule et secunde.* This inscription is repeated on a floor-slab.

The following is from another mural tablet to this family :—

Thomas Lockyer, Esq., of Wembury House in this parish, died 1 March, 1854, aged 74. Jane, his wife, died 29 April, 1859, aged 76.

The persons named on these two tablets to the Lockyer family were Thomas, ninth son of Nicholas Lockyer, son of the Rev. Nicholas Lockyer, Vicar of Luppitt, co. Devon. He had issue Thomas, named on the second of these tablets; James L . . .; William, who died 18 January, 1858, aged 74; George; Orlando, named on the first of the two monuments as dying in 1819; another son, Charles Christopher, seventh son, who died November,

1825, aged 34; Caroline, died *unm;* Jane, died *unm;* Ellen Mary, died *unm.* Edmund Lockyer, elder brother of the first Thomas, settled in Plymouth and left descendants who removed into Oxfordshire.

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A PLAIN tablet commemorates

Courtenay Connell, Esq., who died 24 April, 1774, aged 51. Also John Connell, Esq., of Plymouth, his eldest son died 15 March, 1793, aged 38. Mary Prance, granddaughter of Courtenay Connell, and only child of William Prance and Anna his wife, died 3 October, 1785, aged 6 months

The William Prance named on the monument, was of Buckwell Street, Plymouth (son of Robert Prance, of Swansea, captain of a merchant ship, and Sarah Biseck his wife), and they subsequently had further issue, *viz.*, Anna, died *unm;* James Connell Prance, of Maidstone, Surgeon, who married and had two sons who died *s.p.* and a daughter Louisa; and William who by his wife Sarah, daughter of Henry Gribble, of Barnstaple, Banker, had issue William Henry Prance, of Plymouth, Solicitor, who married Elizabeth Penrose Coode and had issue; Courtenay Connell Prance, Solicitor, married Matilda, daughter of . . . Gerrard, of Evesham and has issue; Charles Rooke Prance, M.D. of Plymouth, married Catherine, daughter of . . . Goldsmith and has issue.

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THE following are from three plain marble tablets:—

(1) The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, Count of Cassilhas, P.C., K.G.C.B., T. and S. of Portugal, and of the Polar Star of Sweden, died at Wembury House 3 July, 1852, aged 86.

(2) Henry Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, born 29 March, 1809, and died 3 March, 1831, aged 22. Also Madalena Wilhelmina Amelia, wife of Sir Edward Thornton, Knight, born 23 November, 1786, died 22 January, 1832, aged 46.

(3) Alexander, third son of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, of Wembury House, born 1 March, 1815, and died 11 January, 1827.

The Right Hon. Edward Thornton, G.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of Sweden, was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath 3 March, 1822. He received from the King of Sweden the Order of the Polar Star, and for his diplomatic services at the Court of the King of Portugal was made a Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword, a Count of Cassilhas in that kingdom.

His second son Charles William, was born at Stockholm 12 December, 1812, and died 14 November, 1827, at sea on board H.M.S. *Tweed* at sea, he being a midshipman in the royal navy. His arms are not on the monument, but are here supplied from his own carriage panel:—

Two shields, first, *Erm. a chev. sa. betw. three thorn trees eradicated ppr. on a canton or, a grouse ppr. Upon the chev. an escutcheon of pretence of the fourth, thereon an arm emb. vested az. the hand of the third holding a staff with a flag arg. charged with a shield of the last bearing five towers of the fifth within a bord. gu., surmounted by the imperial crown and encircled by a gold collar.* Being the arms of Castile. Over the escutcheon of pretence the coronet of a Count of Portugal, for honourable augmentation. The whole enclosed within the motto and collar of the Order of the Bath. Second shield, the same arms, imp. *Arg. a wild man holding in his right hand a stem of a tree eradicated all ppr. round his loins a cloth of the first.* Being the arms of Lady Thornton's family. Crests (first for augmentation)—*From a coronet of a Count of Portugal, an arm embowed holding a flag as in the arms.* Second crest—*From a celestial coronet gold, a dragon's head betw. two wings of the same erm., langued gu. and gorged with a crest coronet of the first.* Supporters (as a K.G.C.B.)—*two grouse ppr.* Motto—*Fit manus aliena sua.*

There only remain three mural tablets to notice, the first for

Thomas, son of Thomas Mogridge of this parish, died 3 November, 1722, aged 19.

The next for

Charles Boyles, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, died November, 1816, aged 62.

The third is in memory of

William Hook, Surgeon, of Longbrook House, Plympton, who died 11 January, 1844, aged 44; erected by his widow.

Who was this William Hook, and why is he buried here? The name does not belong to the neighbourhood, and there is reason to think he belonged to the family of Hooke seated at Bramshot in Hampshire. At the Heraldic Visitation of that county taken in

1634 there was a Francis Hooke, of Chichester, third son of Henry Hooke, of Bramshot, having then a daughter Mary, aged three months, while his uncle Francis Hook, was a captain in the royal navy. From Le Neve's *Pedigrees of Knights*, we learn that Sir Thomas Hardy, knighted at Windsor in October, 1702, for bringing news of the burning of the French fleet in the bay of Vigo, married a daughter of . . . Hooke, of Portsmouth, storekeeper. This latter information is to a certain extent confirmed by the following extracts from the Parish Register of St. Andrew, Plymouth, which also shows when and how the family of Hooke became connected with this town.

Amongst those records we find the marriage on the 19 December, 1681, of Mr. Henry Hooke and Mrs. Deborah Carter.

She was a daughter of John and Constance Carter, of Plymouth, her sister Mrs. Constance Carter, died 3 May, 1674, aged 23 years, and is commemorated by a monument in St. Andrew's Church, on which are these arms: *Az. a talbot pass. betw. three round buckles or.* Constance, daughter of Lieutenant Henry Hooke and Madam Deborah his wife, was baptised 29 December, 1682, and was married 20 February, 1702-3 to Sir Thomas Hardy, Knight. Henry Hooke, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, buried 29 November, 1718; Mrs. Deborah Hooke, buried 30 July, 1708.

The following are from floor-slabs, partly obliterated :—

John Ley, died 9 August, 1781, aged 72.

Ester, his wife, died 16 June, 1795, aged 56.

Priscilla, wife of John Ley, died 12 December, 1775, aged 70. John, son of John and Priscilla Ley, died 12 March, 1776, aged 30.

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Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Love, died 26 October, 179 . , aged 6 months. The Rev. Benjamin Love, Clerk, M.A., minister of this parish, died 22 September, 1797, aged 39.

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Josias Herwood, died . . . 1744. Mary Ann, wife of William Perry, curate of this parish, died . . . 1780.

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In the yard are a number of memorials among which an altar tomb for

Thomas Rowle, 1570, and adorned with *two lozenges* within which are cut a fret-shaped ornament with a *wavy bordure and fleur de lys at the angles.*

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A stone for

Henry Henleigh, gent., of this parish, buried . . . April, 1722. Also Elizabeth, his wife, and seven of their children, *viz.*, Henry, Edward, John, Thomas, Nicholas, Elizabeth, and Isote.

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Another is a memorial of

Gertrude Elizabeth Calmady, youngest daughter of Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., and of Emily, his wife, of Langdon Court, born 22 April, 1836, and died 2 January, 1879.

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A large granite tomb has carved on it the crest of Cory—*A griffin's head couped betw. two wings*—and is inscribed :—

CORY
Langdon Court
1879.

Barbara Tinney Cory, born 24 July, 1822, died 4 September, 1879.

There are a few floor-slabs in the church the inscriptions upon which are quite gone, and while it would have been well to put on record *all* the memorials in the churchyard as well as in the church itself, want of time prevented it, and in closing we can only express the hope this paper will show how much that is interesting may be gathered from a visit to an out-of-the way church.

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## EXTINCT DEVONSHIRE PERIODICALS.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

### *II. THE PLYMOUTH MAGAZINE.*

In the *Western Antiquary*, v. (1886), 300, the full title of this magazine was given by Mr. Wright, with some particulars of its contents. It also appeared in the article on "Devon Booksellers," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, with appended remarks in the same periodical, vi. (1887), 153-4.

The sole copy at present known to be in existence is in the possession of Mr. Wright, and consists of the first number only. It is not mentioned in any bibliographical work, and inquiries in public and private libraries have failed to elicit, thus far, any other. The title runs thus :—

"The Plymouth Magazine: or, the Universal Intelligencer. Number I.
For October 23, 1758. To be continued once a Fortnight.
[List of Contents]
PLYMOUTH : Printed by O. Adams ; and sold by most Booksellers in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, 1758. (Price only Two-pence.)"

It is of small octavo size, and consists of sixteen unpaged leaves. Of these, the first are devoted to the magazine proper ; one to the "Memoirs of Frederick III., King of Prussia ;" and eight to Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." The two latter were literary supplements, to be continued from number to number—a common practice with the newspapers and periodicals of that period.

The first eight leaves contain no signature, while the second eight has A. and B. ; and as this portion (containing "Romeo and Juliet") has a separate title-page, with a London imprint, it is not improbable that the whole magazine was printed in the latter place. The name of the Plymouth printer (O. Adams) is not mentioned in Mr. Worth's "Notes on the History of Printing in Devon" [*Trans. of Devon. Association*, XI. (1879), 497-515.]

The principal portion of its contents is devoted to ordinary newspaper intelligence, state of markets, list of bankrupts, etc., with the words of new songs, sung respectively at Vauxhall and at Ranelagh.

There are four auction advertisements, in each case headed "For Sale by the Candle." Three of them are at the back of the title, and record that two prize ships and 400 Barrels of Tar were to be Sold, at the Star Tavern Great Room, South-Side-Street, Plymouth on October 25. The fourth, to be sold at the same place on November 1, consisted of a large quantity of miscellaneous prize goods, "part of the *Catiche's* Cargo taken from the French, on her Voyage to Quebec."

There are three items of local news on October 7, of which the two following are worth transcribing :—

"*Plymouth, October* 23. Last Sunday morning the prisoners in the French prison at Biddeford (in number 1050) attempted to make their escapes; but being discover'd, and fired on, by the soldiers on duty, one was kill'd on the spot, and several others were much wounded. They have attempted to escape twice before, but were timely discover'd.

"On Monday last a dreadful Fire happened at Crediton, about 7 miles from Exeter ; it began at a Malt-house in the Eastern part of the town, which entirely consumed the same and 17 other houses."

The same page contains this notice :—

"The Letter signed *C. G.* from *Tavistock*, is come to hand, and shall be inserted in our next *Magazine*."

whether a second number was issued, is beyond our present knowledge.

## *III. THE SELECTOR.*

THE third on our list is comprised in a small octavo volume, with the following title-page :—

"The Selector, or Magazine of useful and Literary Information.
From May 30th to September 1st, 1809.
Plymouth : Printed and Published by T. Bowden, and sold by Lackington and Co., London, 1809." 202.

Five numbers were issued: the first on May 30, 1809; the second and third at intervals of a fortnight (June 13 and 27); the fourth was not published till August 1 ; and the last on September 1. The first four on Tuesdays; the last on a Friday. The first three contained twenty-four pages each; the fourth and the fifth with two pages of index—64. Each had a half-title, specifying the name, number, and date of publication.

In its complete form it is probably rare, as Mr. Worth [*History of Plymouth*, (1871), 327] had seen but three of its numbers.

According to the same author it was "edited by Bidlake." This would be the Rev. John Bidlake, D.D., of Stonehouse, of whom there is a short memoir by Mr. W. P. Courtney in the *Dictionary of National Biography* [V. (1886), 18]. In this the statement that "with the

third number it [the Selector] expired," is repeated. (It contains a long list of his works.)

As implied by its name, a large proportion of its pages consist of selections from works, literary anecdotes, etc. The following are all that can be discovered in its contents as possessing, from the subject, or from the place whence dated, any local interest. None of them contain the names of the writer. Whether any of the authors can be identified is a matter for consideration by some of your local readers :—

1. "A." "Remarks on Gray, the Poet." Signed "A. Plymouth, May 27th, 1809." 13-16.
2. "D." Translation of Psalm 58 "from the Hebrew," with notes. Signed "D. Plymouth, July 25th, 1809." 85-6.
3. "Juvenis." Copy of a letter written by "Thomas de Harleie," a monk of Evesham Abbey, with an introductory note. Signed "Juvenis. Plymouth, June 8, 1809." 83-4.
4. "L." "Memoirs of the Life and Mechanical Labours of the late Mr. Thomas Mudge," by "L." no place or date.

   Son of the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, of Exeter, and father of the Rev. John Mudge, Rector of Lustleigh. (For an account of this family, see the *Mudge Memoirs* by S. R. Flint, published in 1883.)
5. "* * *." Letter so signed introductory to a Copy of one by J. Smeaton, dated "London, 14th March, 1778," giving advice to an unfortunate projector. 27-30.

   "Memoirs of Mr. [John] Smeaton." 36-38, 51-54, 75-78, with introductory note.

   An account of the Cohos tree. 44.

   All three communications are signed "* * *," without mention of place or date.
6. [Unsigned.] "The Siege of Plymouth," 1643. 110-116, 139-164.

   This is a reprint of two of the Civil War Tracts giving an account of the Siege. The first, "A True Narration, etc.," from September 15, 1643, to December 25, of the same year. The second, "A Continuation," to May 10, 1644.

   It terminates with "A copy of an order of council relating to the town of Plymouth made in the time of Queen Elizabeth."

Before closing this article, I take the opportunity of calling attention (in this era of dictionaries and glossaries), to the desirability of collecting into a small volume, lists of works issued under the same title. Such a collection has not, within my recollection, been published. In illustration of my meaning, I take the title of the work, *The Selector*, that has just been described, evidently a favourite one at the commencement of this century, as the following examples may serve to show :—

1. "The Selector or Sunday Reporter," 8 pp., folio, price sixpence. Was being published in 1803.
2. "The Selector, a Periodical Paper, consisting of Familiar Essays on Men, Manners, and Literature. Vol. 1.

   Manchester : Printed for J. Royle and J. Leigh. etc. 1816." 12 mo.

   Mr. C. W. Sutton (the Chief Librarian of the Manchester Free Library) informs me, the volume consisted of twelve numbers, and was not continued.
3. "The Selector or Cornish Magazine," 4 vols., 1826-29. 8 vo. Appeared in monthly numbers of 16 pages at 3d. ; increased to 4d. with vol. 3, and the title altered to "The Cornish Magazine." Was edited by Mr. Johnson, of Falmouth. Printed by and for Jas. Philp of the same place, who assisted to edit the first two volumes. (*Bibl. Cornub.*, 278, 491.)
4. "The Selector ; a Collection of Tales" by Elizabeth Griffin. 12 mo., no date. (Watts' *Bibl. Brit.*)

   In Allibone's *Dictionary*, the entry is "Juvenile Tales, etc. 1799, etc."
5. "The Selector" (no date.)

   "William Maver, Auctioneer in Glasgow . . . conducted two periodical publications printed at Glasgow, the one entitled the Gleaner, and the other the Selector." (Watts' *Bibl. Brit.*)
6. "The Selector," 12 mo., by Susanna Watts (no date). Other works by the same writer range from 1784 to 1804. (Watts' *Bibl. Brit.*)

The last two are mentioned also in Allibone's *Dictionary*. No other bibliographical work appears to notice the last three named.

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## AN ARMORY OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. SABINE BARING-GOULD, M.A., AND R. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

### "Coats of Arms borne in the Western Pts of England." *(Continued)*

*Crockhorne : Arg. a chev. gules betw. 3 hunting horns sab. upon the cheveron 3 crosses flory fitchy of the first.*

Crokehorn : Arg. on a chev. gules betw. 3 hunting horns sab. 3 crosses flory fitchée of the first. Harl. MS. 3288.

Crewkerne: Arg. a chev. sa. charged with 3 crosses fitchée of the first betw. 3 bugle horns of the same. V. of Devon 1620 (*sub.* Monk.)

*Crudge: Arg. a bend azure betw. 3 greyhounds sab. upon the bend . . . .*

Crudg: Arg. on a bend azure, betw. 2 greyhounds courant in bend Sa. 3 larks or. Harl. MS. 1538.

Crudge: Arg. on a bend azure bet. 2 greyhounds courant in bend sa. 3 birds or. Harl. MS. 5861 (pt. 2.) "In the Guild Hall in Exon. 3 trefoiles slipped or. on the bend."

Crudge of Exon: "Arg. a bend of as. bet. 2 greyhoundes cursant Sa. uppon the bend 3 Crowes or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Crudge: "Ar. on a bend b 3 (martlets) or and 2 lions (passant guardant) sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

*Cutts: Sab. a bend and 2 bendlets betw. 3 fleur de lys or.*

Critte: Sa. 3 fleur de lys in bend betw. 2 bendlets or. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Code: Arg. a cheveron gules betw. 3 crows proper.*

Arg. a cheveron gules betw. 3 crows proper. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Arg. a chevron betw. 3 crowes (also fowles) sa. Harl. MS. 3288.

Arg. a chev. gu. betw. 3 cowtes proper. Harl. MS. 1956.

Arg. a chev. gu. betw. 3 cocks sa. crested gu. Harl. MS. 4632, and Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.) "Coode of Cornwall" and "Cooktre *q.* by Weekes."

Coade of Throngley: "Arg. a cheffron g. bet. 3 cowtes sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Code: Arg. a chev. gu. bet. 3 birds sa. ye bills and leggs. g. "Mr. Pooles book." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Cory: Arg. a saltire sab. on a chief gules 3 cinquefoils or.*

Corye: Arg. a saltire sa. on a chief azure 3 cinquefoils or. V. of Devon 1620.

Correy: Arg. a saltire sa. on a chief azure 3 cinquefoils or. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Cory: Arg. a saltire sa. on a chief azure 3 cinquefoils or. V. of Cornwall 1620 (p. 304.)

Cory: "Sa. (a chevron) or. crossebarred g. betwne 3 griffins' heads eraised or." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

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ADDENDA FROM THE "GENERAL ARMORY" IN THE SAME VOLUME ENTERED AS OF CORNWALL OR DEVON, UNDER LETTER C.

*Dev. Cawoodleigh: Gu. a pair of wings arg. on a fesse az. 3 O or.*

Cawoodley: Azure a pair of wings conjoined arg. over all on a fesse gu. 3 bezants. V. of Devon 1564 and 1620. Harl. MSS. 1567, 3288 and 5871. "In S. Sidwell's and S. Thomas Exon, without the bezants; and in Brodcliff church the fesse is B." Harl. MS 5871.

Calwodley: Az. a pair of winges conjoined Arg. over all a fesse gu. Harl. MS. 4632.

Calverley als Cawoodlie of Calwoodlye: "As. a ffaucons winge arg. and a fesse g." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cornw. Carlminacke: Arg. on a fesse betw. 3 boars' heads erased azure a cross crosslet fitchée or.*

Carlmynak: Sa. a fesse or. betw. 3 boars' heads and 6 cross crosslets fitchée of the second. Harl. MS. 4632.

*Cornw. Cappes: Sa. on a bend cotised or. 3 O sa.*

Cape: Sa. on a bend cotised or. 3 pellets. Harl. MS. 4632.

*Dev. Carslake: Arg. 3 bulls' heads sable.* Again *Arg. 3 escallops or.*

. . . a bucks' heads erased sa. V. of Devon 1564 (*sub.* Atwood.)

Arg. an ox's heads erased sa. V. of Devon 1620 (*sub.* Wood) and Harl. MS. 1567.

*Dev. Cagan: Arg. 7 lozenges gules 3, 2, 1.*

"In Mr. C. B. b.—Cogan of Devon. Arg. 7 mascalls "g.—of Mr. Hoker's—g. 6 lozenges arg.—also Sa. "3 pineapples arg." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Dev. Camoys: Gul. a cross ermyn.*

Arg. on a chief gu. 3 bezants. Harl. MS. 3288. V. of Devon 1564 (*sub.* Gorges.)

*Dev. Carisiet: Gul. a bend arg. betw. 6 O or.*

Carissett: Gul. a bend arg. betw. 6 bezants. Harl. MS. 1538.

Carysyt: Gul. a bend arg. betw. 6 bezants Harl. MS. 4632.

Caryset: Gul. a bend arg. betw. 6 bezants. V. of Devon 1564.

*Cornw. Castle: Arg. a cheveron sable betw. 3 falcons tenny fessed a billet.*

Also *Castle: Gules on the base, or transveix the porte of a tripple turreted tower, a lyon passant sable armd and langd gules.*

Castell: Ar. a chevr. bet. 3 cornyshe chonghes volant sa., beaked and legged gu. Harl. MS. 891.

Castle: "Arg. a cheffron bet. 3 Kavens sa." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Cornw. Cornaton: Az. 3 cups argt.*

Corvartun: Az. 3 covered cups or. Harl. MS. 4632.

Carnather: "B. 3 coupes coverd arg." Harl. MS. 891.

Carnarthen: "B. 3 cuppes covered A." Harl. MS. 1956.

*Cornw. and Dev. Cornwall: Arg. on a cresse patée sab. 5 O argt.*

. . . a lion ramp . . . within a border gu. bezantée. Harl. MS. 1567 (*sub.* Monke.)

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Cocoa-Nut Cup, or Nut, with Silver-Gilt Mounts, 1580.

Arg. a lion ramp. gu. within a border sa. bezantée. Harl. MS. 1567 (*sub.* Trevilian.)

Arg. a lion ramp. gu. within a border sa. bezantée. V. of Devon 1620 (*sub.* Monk) and Harl. MSS. 3288, 5871 (*sub.* Monk.)

Cornewall: Arg. a lion ramp. gu. within a border engrailed sa. bezantée. Harl. MS. 1079 (*sub.* Tanner.)

Cornewall: Or. a lion ramp. gu. within a border sa. bezantée. Quarter on Grenville shield. V. of Cornwall 1620.

*Cornw. Colville: Or. 6 billets g. 3, 2, 1.*

*Devon. Coleshill: Or. on a fesse gules 3 cross crosslets arg.*

Coleswill: Arg. a fesse fessways indented or. and gu. in chief 3 trefoils sa. V. of Devon 1564 (*sub.* Hext.) Harl. MS. 5871. "*q.* by Hext; *q.* by Fortescue "in Staverton church, but the trefoils sa., *q.* by "Wadham; of Mr. Poole this coat by ye name "of Till."

*Cornw. Colleshill: Checky or. and sab. a chief argt. guttée gules.*

Colshill of Cornwall: Checky or. and sab. a chief argt. guttée gules. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

Colecil: Chequé or. and sa. a chief arg. guttée de sang. Harl. MS. 1538.

Collcell: Chequé or. and sa. a chief arg. guttée de sang. Harl. MS. 4632.

Colshull: Chequé or. and sa. a chief arg. guttée de sang. Harl. MS. 3288.

Coleshull: Chequé or. and sa. a chief arg. guttée de sang. Harl. MS. 891.

Coleshull of Exon: Checqué or. and sa. a chief arg. guttée de sang. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Dev. Colles: Gules a chev. 2 gemelles Or.*

Gu. on a chev. betw. 3 leopards' heads arg. an ermine spot. V. of Somerset 1531, 1573, 1591.

Colles of London: Arg. a cheffron bet. 3 snakes ennoyed Sa. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Dev. Cobiston: Or. a chev. betw. 3 griphons' heads erased sab.*

Cobylston: Or. a chev. betw. 3 griphons' heads erased sab. Harl. MS. 4632.

*Dev. Colinborne: Arg. a saltire checquy or. and az. betw. 3 columbines azure.*

*Dev. Chauntrell: Arg. 3 hounds passant sa.*

Chantrell: Arg. 3 hounds passant sa. *q.* by Docton. V. of Devon 1620.

*Dev. Columbers: G. a bend or.*

*Dev. Cotterells: Arg. bend undee sa.*

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*Delabere: Azure a bend cotised arg. betweene 6 martlets or.*

Delabere de Shirborn: Azure a bend cotised arg. between 6 martlets or. Harl. MS. 3288.

Delabery of Sherburn: Azure a bend arg. cot. or bet. 6 martlets or. Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Davels: Arg. a chevron embattled ermyn betw. 3 fleur de lys sab.*

Daviles: Arg. a chevron embattled ermine betw. 3 fleur de lys sab. Harl. MS. 1567, 5871.

Davells of Petrocke Stowe: Arg. a chevron embattled ermyn betw. 3 fleur de lys sab. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

Daviles: Arg. a chev. embattled erminois bet. 3 fleur de lys sa. or azure. V. of Devon 1564.

Davyles: Arg. a chev. embattled ermynois betw. 3 fleur de lys gu. Harl. MS. 3288.

Davells: Arg. a chev. embattled counterembattled ermine bet. 3 fleur de lys sa. "4 Edw. II. his "armes were Or. a fesse g. 6 fleur de lys counter-"changed. I have a leffe of an old masse booke that "shews Davells bore—Arg. on a fesse bet. 3 fleur de "lys g. 2 of the first." Harl. MS. 5871 (pt. 2.)

*Deane: Arg. a lyon rampt purpure.*

Arg. a lion rampant purpure. V. of Devon 1564.

Dene: Arg. a lion rampant purpure. V. of Devon 1620.

"Deane of Newton Petrock: Arg. a lyon ramp. purpure." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

*Denys of Holcombe: Ermyn 3 gallow-glasse-axes gules.*

G.M. *Danis of Devon: Erm. 3 halberts gu. within a bordure engrailed gul.*

Ermyn 3 bills gu. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MSS. 1567, 5871.

Ermine 3 battle-axes gu. V. of Cornwall 1620.

Dennys: Or. 3 bills gu. Harl. MS. 3288.

Dennys: Arg. 3 battle axes gules. Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III. (pt. 2.)

Denis of Holcom: Ermine 3 battleaxes azure hafted gu. within a border engrailed gules. Harl. MS. 4632.

"Denys of Holecombe: Ermyn 3 dane-axes g." Cott. MS., Faustina, E. III.

(*To be continued.*)

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## THE HOUSE OF TUDOR, AT THE NEW GALLERY, LONDON, 1890.

BY P. H. PRIDHAM WIPPELL, LL.M., B.A.,
*Barrister at Law.*

IT would be impossible in the space allotted to do more than very scant justice to the rare and marvellous collection of antiquities which was lately on view at the New Gallery, Regent Street. I shall not attempt it, but will simply endeavour to describe a few of those exhibits which struck me as being among the most interesting where

*all* are interesting; paying more particular attention to those which are in any way connected with the West of England.

On entering the Gallery from Regent Street you find yourself in the Central Hall, and are confronted with a splendid trophy of armour, in the shape of three complete suits. The one facing the entrance was worn by the first Earl of Pembroke, and the others are those of two of his prisoners—the unfortunate Duc de Montmorency, Constable of France—of whom history relates that he never fought without being captured—and the Duc de Montpensier.

The exhibition is tastefully arranged—the grouping of the armour in the Central Hall being particularly happy,—and, unless the visitor has much spare time on his hands, and desires to become completely bewildered, he will betake himself at once to the West Gallery, and placing himself under the guidance of the admirably arranged catalogue, will religiously go through the exhibits from No. 1 to 1410, *not* omitting the supplement.

Speaking roughly, the exhibition is made up of pictures, relics, miniatures, armour, vestments, books and coins; but it is the collection of pictures to which we must turn to fully appreciate its importance, and, among the painters of the period, Holbein justly stands out pre-eminent.

Indeed, the Holbein collection is *the* artistic feature of the exhibition, there being no less than seventy-seven paintings and eighty-two drawings by this master. Of these, the latter (Nos. 491 to 573), lent by Her Majesty from the Royal Library at Windsor, are nearly all of them undoubtedly genuine; but of the paintings probably not more than one-third ever came under the touch of the great German master's brush. Be that as it may, this we may safely affirm, that never before in this country, has such a large collection of the artist's works been got together; the only instance in which a large number of "Holbeins" having been exhibited was in 1866, when at the first National Portrait Exhibition, sixty-five pictures bore his name; although, probably, not more than a dozen had any claim to it. The Holbein drawings were discovered by Queen Caroline in a bureau at Kensington Palace; and are exhibited together with the reproductions made of them by Bartolozzi and Chamberlayne.

It is the West Gallery which contains the pictures illustrative of the reign of Henry VII.

There are eleven portraits of this monarch, from neither of which do we gather that he was by any means an attractive looking man, in each, and all, the limner having given us the same sharp, fox-like look of the eyes, the cruel mouth, and the generally ill-favoured expression. Perhaps the most striking is No. 12, "The Marriage of Henry with Elizabeth," the "White Rose of York," in which the monarch is represented in royal robes, with crown and sceptre; on his right hand Cardinal Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who also officiated at the coronation. The picture is attributed to Jan de Mabuse, and formerly belonged to Walpole.

All who are familiar with the story of the ill-starred Sir Henry Wyatt and his cat, should notice No. 7, lent by the Earl of Romney. Sir Henry is represented as imprisoned in the Tower, where he was sent by Richard III. for his adhesion to the cause of the Earl of Richmond; while pussy—as shown in the picture, a most benevolent looking creature seemingly quite capable of doing such a good action—is dragging through the bars a plump-looking pigeon.

An inscription on the picture runs :—

> "This knight with hunger, cold and care, were starv 'd, pincht, pyn'de away
> I sillie Beast did feed, treate, chuse, with dyett warmth and playe."

No. 13 is an interesting portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London; and No. 15 a handsome one, inscribed "Jhon Howard firste Duke of Norfolk of that name," of whom Shakespeare in his *Richard III.* makes his friends warn him the night before he met his death on Bosworth Field, by placing the following distich on his gates :—

"Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

No. 30, lent by Her Majesty, is almost the only authentic portrait of Arthur, Prince of Wales we now possess. He was the husband of Katherine of Aragon, who, after his death in 1502, married in 1509 his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry VIII., in whose catalogue the picture is mentioned. The artist is unknown.

We now come to the reign of Henry VIII. (1509-1547); a period rich in paintings and particularly of specimens of the Court painter Holbein. Of his works, first and foremost stands No. 42, the cartoon done by him for the fresco in the Privy Chamber at Whitehall, which perished in the fire of January 7, 1698. The bluff monarch is represented in an attitude which appears to have been a very favourite one with him—the arms akimbo, and the legs wide apart;—indeed, the picture seems to give a more correct presentment of his personality than even the more finished portraits by the same artist. It is lent by Lord Hartington.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the blacksmith's son (No. 39); Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (No. 38); and Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, are not particularly good specimens of Holbein's art; but "Gertrude, Lady Petre" (No. 46); Henry VIII. (No. 55); and the "Christina, Duchess of Milan (No. 92), are in his best style. Of this last portrait, Wornum in his *Life and Works of Holbein*, says: "We have few young ladies painted by Holbein, and but for this picture could scarcely form a sound opinion on his capability of portraying female beauty in its prime, but this shows that he can do anything ....., well might Zucchero say he had never seen anything like it in Rome." This younger daughter of Charles II. of Denmark, and Elizabeth of Austria, is certainly a sprightly-looking damsel, and one may well conceive that she uttered the remark with which she is credited (on hearing that Henry, the English king, sought her in marriage): "That she had but one head; if she had two, one should be at his Highness's service."

Interesting to West-countrymen will be No. 60, Sir George Carew, son of William Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, and Joan, daughter of Hugh Courtenay—who went down in the *Mary Rose;* also John Reskemer, of Cornwall, by Holbein (No. 72); and Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter (No. 144).

No. 65 is the best portrait of Henry's sixth Queen Katherine Parr, herself four times wedded, to Edward, afterward Lord Borough, Lord Latimer, the King, and lastly to her quondam lover Sir Thomas Seymour. Truly a formidable lady!

Before leaving this period another Holbein demands attention; it is the largest canvas of all, but is probably only in part from Holbein's hand. It is a picture about twenty feet by ten, representing the King granting the Charter to the Barber-Surgeons' Company in 1541.

An imposing looking personage is the King, seated in the centre beneath a rich cloth of estate, crowned, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left the new Charter, with royal seal attached, which he is in the act of presenting to Thomas Vycary, the master, who receives it kneeling. There are no less than twenty-one figures of the "professors of the healing art" on the canvass, and in the majority of cases their names are painted on them.

We next proceed to the South Gallery where we find no less than fourteen portraits of the young King Edward VI., the best being No. 174 and 189 (Holbeins) respectively lent by the Earl of Yarborough and the Duke of Northumberland, and No. 175 (unknown) lent by Mr. Molyneux.

And so we wander on somewhat listlessly through this period, until the dark, swarthy, forbidding face of the King of Spain tells us that we have arrived at the reign of "Bloody Mary." In the portraits of this sovereign all agree in depicting her without the smallest pretensions to beauty—thin lips, mild eyes,

and bad figure—the least repulsive-looking being, perhaps, that lent by the Society of Antiquaries; and painted by Lucas de Heere. A very different looking personage is the dove-like Lady Jane Grey (No. 220), the "twelfth-day" Queen, whose beauty was only surpassed by her learning.

Another picture by the same artist which possesses considerable merit hangs near, portraying the manly form of Sir George Penruddocke, Knight, of Ivy Church, Wilts, M.P. for the County, and standard bearer under the Earl of Pembroke at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557.

There are no less than one hundred and seventy-eight pictures of Queen Elizabeth's time; forty of them being of the "Virgin Queen" herself. And while going through these I was much struck with a remark which fell from the lips of the ever courteous secretary—the Hon. H. Dillon—to the effect that, "there are 40 *paintings* of the Queen here, but only 8 *portraits*." It would be somewhat invidious to enumerate them here, although I took the trouble to ascertain—suffice it to say that if those which escaped the relentlessness of scathing criticism, were the Zucchero portrait (No. 271), lent by Mr. Spencer Lucy; Lord Hothfield (No. 266); Lord de L'Isle; and, well that is enough!—let the other exhibitors each fondly cherish the idea that their picture is one of the remaining five.

One literally revels in this period: here we have the stately Dudley, Earl of Leicester (No. 250), the Queen's "Sweet Robin":—there the beautiful and unfortunate Amy Robsart, before which we stand a moment and think over her sad story; here, again, the ill-starred Essex (No. 308); there the first Earl of Salisbury, distinguished ancestor of a still more distinguished descendant; here Sir Christopher Hatton, Elizabeth's Chancellor, lent by his descendant, the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, in whose features there is a resemblance to the portrait which is scarcely fanciful.

Then we come to the old "sea-dogs" of the time of "good Queen Bess"; a splendid portrait is No. 327, of Sir Martin Frobisher, Knight, lent by the Bodleian Library; and painted by Cornelius Ketel, a full-length, life-size, dressed in a buff leather jerkin over a white doublet, the right hand holding a wheel-lock pistol, and the left resting on the hilt of his sword; here, again, is our old friend Sir Francis Drake (No. 322), a gallant son of Devon; but looking, as usual both in portraits and miniatures (of which there is a very fine specimen on the screen) as unlike a sailor as possible. Very *grand seigneur* is Richard Drake, his cousin, (No. 315), aged forty-two, son of John Drake of Ashe, by his wife Amy, daughter of Sir Richard Grenville, of Stowe; he is a swarthy looking man, and with a differently trimmed beard, might be easily taken for one of his own Spanish prisoners.

We have some magnificent portraits of another "Devon Worthy," Sir Walter Ralegh, notably No. 353, lent by Sir John Farnaby Lennard; which also shows us his eldest son Walter, who was killed by the Spaniards at St. Thome. It is worthy of note that all the portraits of Ralegh are wonderfully alike, and represent him as "a man of noble presence, tall, well shaped, and not too slender, his hair of a dark colour, and pale."

Among a host of delightful pictures remaining there stand out pre-eminently portraits of Sir Philip and Sir Robert Sidney (No. 388); Shakespeare's "Felton Portrait"; and last but not least, the portrait of a seemingly most beautiful woman Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford; painted by G. Honthurst, and lent by the Marquess of Hartington. She is represented with her head leaning on her hand in a contemplative attitude, nose slightly aquiline, beautiful complexion, very bright eyes, and the lower lip slightly protruding, giving rather an arch expression to the countenance.

From this vision of beauty after a hasty run through the balcony, we turn to the contemplation of the glass cases and armour. The greater part of the armour is in the Central

Silver-Gilt Standing Cup and Cover, *circa* 1580.

Two Silver-Mounted Black Jacks.

Hall. In case *A*. there are two English swords of sixteenth century workmanship, and a rapier with pommel and basket richly ornamented with silver. all lent by Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.; and in cases *B*. and *C*. are some very beautiful war and town swords and daggers from the collection of the Baron de Cosson, the greater part of which were recently on view at the Armada Exhibition held at Drury Lane, of which Sir Duncan Campbell was chairman.

No. 689, a Milanese suit of armour, supposed to be the work of Buardino de Negroli, is the property of the same gentleman.

But the gem of the collection is the identical shield (No. 911); presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII., lent by Her Majesty, and reputed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini, and most probably by him; a splendid portrayal in metal of historical scenes: battles, pageants, poetry and painting; a *chef d'œuvre* —to be studied by all lovers of the beautiful in art.

More particularly interesting to the fair sex will be the vestments. Here we find the canvas coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby, worn in his expedition to the North Seas (No. 789); Henry VIII.'s christening mantle of red velvet (No. 792), lent by Mr. Parry Cooke; the same monarch's hat, and the shoes of Anne Boleyn (Nos. 864, 865); both presented to Nicholas Bristowe as evidence of the gift of the Manor of Ayot S. Laurence, with which estate they still pass; the somewhat ghastly blood-stained tippet worn by Anne Boleyn at her execution (No. 870); the shoes worn by Henry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold (No. 871), lent by Colonel Fraser; the baby-linen made by the Princess Elizabeth for the expected child of her sister Mary which never arrived; and the silk stockings of the former lady lent by the Marquess of Salisbury (1410 *E*).

Very interesting, too, is No. 1031, being the gold and sardonyx ring which Elizabeth gave to Essex, and which the faithless Lady Nottingham never re-delivered to his royal mistress, and thereby gave the hapless Earl to death.

Numismatists will find abundant means of gratifying their tastes at the Tudor Exhibition; there are over three hundred medals and coins, the latter lent and described by Mr. Montague, F.S.A., including the Philip and Mary shilling (No. 120), on which they appear face to face

> "Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
> Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

Some of the manuscripts—there are over one hundred—are puzzles to decipher; most neat and legible however, is, the signature "Fra. Drake"; and the Virgin Queen writes in very tolerable French to Henry IV, of France, thanking him for the gift of his portrait, and signing herself, "*votre tres affectionnée sœur*." The famous Losely manuscripts are here, lent by Mr. More Molyneux, and contain letters to which are affixed the signatures of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Burghley, Sir Walter Ralegh (note the spelling), and a host of other celebrities of the time.

There are some splendid specimens of plate: the Duke of Norfolk sends the Ivory "Grace Cup" mounted in silver-gilt which belonged to Thomas à Becket (No. 815); Sir Francis Fuller-Elliott-Drake, two magnificent silver cups—the "cocoa-nut" (No. 832) cup, and a "silver-gilt standing cup and cover" (No. 873), *circa* 1580, both given by Elizabeth to Drake; and the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich contribute the crystal and silver-gilt mace, presented to the city in 1550 by the St. George's Company, and made for them by a certain Augustine Stywarde of that city; and a communion cup made by Jons of Exeter in the year 1573 (No. 863).

Among a heterogeneous collection of other curios we have some of Katherine Parr's hair (No. 882), and one of her teeth (No. 886); the familiar collection of Drake tobacco boxes (which, by the way, were never handled by the great sea-rover, and are of much later date), his sticks, and his dial or "astrolabe"

from Greenwich Hospital (No. 1004), (for a description of which see *Western Antiquary*, Vol. VIII., p. 36); Elizabeth's kirtle or petticoat (No. 1058); the violin presented by her to Leicester (No. 1001); a portion of "rare Ben Jonson's" coffin; some so-called Spanish treasure-chests; and a host of valuable miniatures, watches, and other curiosities.

There are books and missals galore, indeed, the New Gallery, Regent Street, was quite recently a very happy hunting-ground for all lovers of the antique.

## TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES. *(Continued.)*

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

1563 ... ... ... Thomas Martin.

THIS mayor married Christiana Savery. The Barony of Dartington, formerly belonged to the Martin family, who were a family of some note in the county, and frequently occupied posts of position in Exeter, several members of the family being mayors of that city, also holding the recordership.

A William Martin, who was mayor of Exeter, married Katharine, daughter of William Bogan, of Totnes. In later years this family were leading members of the Corporation of Totnes, and will be referred to again.

1564 ... ... ... Henry Carswill.

A family of this name owned Carswell in Holbeton. In the Totnes Register 1605, 11 August, is the entry of the burial of

"Mistress Joan Carswell widdow."

1565 ... ... ... Barnard Smith.
1566 ... ... ... William Bogan.
1567 ... ... ... Edward Blackhall.
1568 ... .. ... Richard Savery.
1569 ... ... ... John Blackhall.
1570 ... ... ... Leonard Yeo.
1571 ... ... ... Richard Savery.

25 August, 1672, John Wise Gefferye Babb and Nicholas Babb were a deputation to confer with Exeter merchants as to proposed Commercial Treaty with France.

1572 ... ... ... Christopher Savery.
1573 ... ... ... Allen Savery.
1574 ... ... ... John Wise.
1575 ... ... ... Thomas Martin.
1576 ... ... ... Henry Carswill.
1577 ... ... ... Nicholas Brooking.

Several members of this family filled the Civic Chair.

1578 ... ... ... Barnard Smith.
1579 ... ... ... Luke Seyrett.

This mayor was a Totnes merchant, and in 1590, when the plague was in Totnes, he lost a servant and apprentice; the entries are:—

"2 Aug., 1590, Janne Servant unto Luke Serrett in the plague."

"19 Dec., 1590, John Tuder prentis unto Mr. Luke Serit in the plague."

Mr. Serritt's wife was buried 26 September, 1597, and he on 21 April, 1598. A member of his family Anne Serritt, married, 28 February, 1598, Christopher Bogan.

This mayor, by his will gave to the mayor, and six burgesses of the town of Totnes, £20; to be lent for one year to any decayed merchant adventurer of the said town, on bond, without interest, or consideration, except 12*d.* for making of the bond.

This, with a number of similar bequests, does not appear in the accounts after 1679.

1580 ... ... ... Stephen Savery.

Cotton's *Elizabethan Guild of Exeter* (1873, p. 129) contains a letter from the merchants of Totnes to the merchants of Exeter, as to persons trading and not living in a City or Corporate Town. It is signed by John Wise, John Martin, Nicholas Ball, Christopher Savery, Walter Bogyns, Richard Everie, the elder Richard Everie, the younger Henrye Everie.

1581 ... ... ... Edward Blackhall.

During this mayoralty, Sir Piers Edgecombe, the owner of the Barony of Totnes, sold the same to Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Castle, and among the Corporation papers is the following notice he sent the mayor, informing him of the sale:—

"Havinge departed in sale the ffee ferme rent of Totnes, as also the annuyte of Lodswyll and Hewsh, with my Lorde Edwarde Seymour have thought good to advertyze you thereof to the end you may accordingly pay your rent unto my saide Lorde, as the same shal be dewe, and as I hope you will doo. And so with my right heartye commendations doe beed you farewell. Cuttayle the 10th day of October, 1581. Your lovinge frinde assured

"P. Edgecumbe.

"To the Worshipfull The Mayor of Totnes and his brethren be these delivered."

In the Receiver's accounts for 1561, appears an entry of the Lord's rent, and of South Huish and Loddiswell, being the ones above referred to, and these rents are still paid to the Duke of Somerset, the Totnes rent being charged on the mill property. Among the accounts are receipts by the Seymours, and their stewards for the rent.

1582 ... ... ... Jeffery Babb.

Mr. Babb married, 11 September, 1558, Margaret Dowst, and the same day a Richard Dowst married Elizabeth Boggyns. 15 April, 1583, Mr. Voysey, William Blackaller and Richard Blackaller went to Exeter to confer with the Exeter Merchants' Guild on a French suit, and 11 June, 1583, Christopher Savery, Nicholas Ball, Luke Seyrett, Harry Everie, Nicholas Newman, Nicholas Hayman and William Ducke formed a similar deputation.

1583 ... ... ... Christopher Wallis.
1584 ... ... ... Walter Bogans.
1585 ... ... ... Nicholas Ball.

1585-6. In the accounts of John Voysey, Receiver, are the following payments:—

"Pd for vii yards and 1 qr. Brode Cloth for ye Sargants gounds at 7*s.* 8*d.* the yard ... £2 16 0
Pd unto Mr. Richard Wilte of Exeter for one year's rente for the prisoners at the Gaill at Exeter ... ... ... 4*s.* 4*d.*

Nicholas Ball was M.P. for Totnes, 1584. He died March, 1586, during his mayoralty; the entry of this burial is:—

"30 March, 1586, Mr. Nyco Ball, Maior of Totnes" on 19 July, 1586 Mr. Thomas Bodlye married "Mystris An Ball."

A Henry Ball, by his will, bearing date 22 January, 1608, gave an annuity of 23 marks or £13 6*s.* 8*d.*, payable out of houses and lands in Whitechapel, London, for the relief of the poor people of Totnes on the feast days of St. Andrew, the Apostle, and St. Philip, and St. James.

In April, 1586, a number of merchants subscribed a sum of £1,175 to assist Mr. Adrian Gilbert and Mr. John Davis in a voyage for the discovery of China. The Merchants of Totnes gave £375, only £100 less than Exeter, and more than £200 more than London. Mr. Christopher Godridge, of Totnes, also gave £12 10*s.* *(vide Elizabethan Guild of Exeter)*.

This must refer to Davis's third Arctic voyage, the idea being to find a shorter way to China. Davis being a native and resident on the Dart, near Stoke Gabriel, led Totnes merchants to help him nobly *(vide* Markham's *Life of Davis*, 1889, p. 53).

1586 ... ... ... Nicholas Godridge.

Among the Corporation papers is a Powder and Match Rate for 1586.

1587 ... ... ... John Wise.

There are in the registers in the latter half of the XVI. and commencement of the XVII. centuries more entries of Wises than of any other family except, perhaps, the Saverys.

1573, May 13, "Willmett the wife of Mr. John Wysse" was buried, and on 6 November, of same year, Mr. Wise marries Elizabeth Smythe, widow, and during his mayoralty in 1574, his daughter Elizabeth was baptised.

Westcote gives the epitaphs as being formerly in the church to the memory of members of this family, several members of which, as will be subsequently seen, filled the chair.

On Mr. John Wise, the elder:—

"Christ is to me as Life on earth,
And death to me as gain,
Because I trust through him alone,
Salvation to attain.
So brittle is the state of man,
Soon it doth decay,
So all the glory of the world
Must fade and pass away."

On William Wise, a merchant:—

"Sith many merchants leave their trade
And merchandize is poor men's aid
Now whither shall the poor man fly
When trade decays, and merchants die?"

On John Wise, and his wife:—

"Married on earth we each to other were
But now to heaven's high King we coupled are."

The Wise family appears to be descended from Thomas Wise, son of John Wise, Sheriff of Devon, 5, Henry IV. (*vide Western Antiquary*, Vol. I., p. 61).

During the mayoralty of John Wise, 1587-88, the Spanish Armada descended on our coasts, and the following Totnes men subscribed towards the defence of the country:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leonard Yeo | ... £25 | ... | 9 April. |
| Geffrey Babb | ... £50 | ... | 10 ,, |
| Walter Buggens | ... £50 | ... | 17 ,, |
| Nicholas Goodridge | ... £50 | ... | 19 ,, |
| Christopher Savery | ... £25 | ... | 25 ,, |
| Nicholas Hayman | .. £25 | ... | ,, ,, |
| And this mayor himself John Wise | ... £25 | ... | ,, ,, |

Totnes also paid towards the fitting out of the *Cresent* and the *Harte*, two vessels fitted out at Dartmouth against the Armada £736, being charged for lands £96, and goods £640. A personal interest was also taken by the Totnes people for the accounts of the fitting out these two ships contain the entry:—

"Item for Tottenes men charges ryding to Plymothe sundry tymes, and to Dartmouthe and reymayning at Dartmouthe to sett the ships forthe. ... 05 06 08."

The full account of the cost of fitting out the *Cresent* and the *Harte* will be found in Vol. XII. of the *Devonshire Association Transactions*, 1880.

(*To be continued.*)

## CORNISHMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

THE largest and most representative gathering of Cornishmen, which has taken place in Australia, assembled recently in Adelaide on the occasion of the Inaugural Banquet of the South Australian-Cornish Association. The President, his Excellency the acting-Governor (Mr. Justice Boucaut), occupied the chair. The attendance included the Premier of the colony (Dr. Cockburn); the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Henry Ayer); the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Sir J. C. Bray); and other distinguished people. The proceedings were most successful and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The toast of the evening was "The Old Home," and the speeches made deserve preservation in the *Western Antiquary*:—

Mr. J. L. BONYTHON, J. P., who was received with applause, said—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I have been asked, and I feel it a great honor to undertake the duty, to propose the toast of "The Old Home." I should have hesitated to allow my name to be associated with so important a toast had I not realised that any shortcomings on my part will be amply made good by our President, who is to respond. You will agree with me that the response could not possibly have been placed in better hands. (Cheers.) "The Old Home!" These words ought to kindle the enthusiasm of Cornishmen. (Cheers.) They refer to the part of England where our forefathers lived away back into the far distant past, and of which we are so justly proud. (Cheers.) In the opinion of Cornishmen there is one county which stands distinctly in the forefront of English counties, and that of course is Cornwall. (Here, hear.) Cut off from the rest of England, it is no wonder it has characteristics which are peculiarly its own. With the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the British Channel on the other, Cornwall is a peninsula possessing a charm which attaches to no other part of England, except it may be a portion of Devonshire, and that county, as you are aware, was once a part of Cornwall. It has a coastline unsurpassed anywhere—a coastline which presents an almost endless panorama of scenery, grand in its sublimity, or delightful in its picturesqueness—effects which Art admires but fails adequately to transfer to canvas. (Cheers.) It is a land of contrasts and surprises. In some parts it is wonderful for its fertility; in others extraordinary for its barrenness. It is apparent that physical surroundings have played no unimportant part in moulding Cornish character. (Cheers.) Almost every part of the county is within sound of the never-resting sea. It is therefore not surprising that in the murmur or roar of the ocean there has been a message telling Cornishmen, as it told the Phœnicians of old, that their mission is not confined to the tract of country in which they live, but that it is limited only by the extent of the world. (Loud cheers.) This reference to the Phœnicians reminds me that Cornwall was known to them, and it is even said that Cornishmen supplied them with the material out of which they made their god. (Laughter.) Whatever may be the truth of that tradition there is no doubt that the Phœnicians kept up constant communication

with Cornwall, and it is more than possible that Phœnician blood flows to-day in Cornish veins. (Cheers.) Against such very modern people as the Romans the "foreigners of the horn-shaped land"—for as such the Cornishman were known—were able to hold their own. (Cheers.) The same may be said as regards the Saxons—indeed, there are those who, upon this fact, maintain that the Anglican Church is not an offshoot of the Church of Rome. Be that as it may, this is certain—that Cornwall continued Christian when the Saxons carried England back again to paganism. (Loud cheers.) The Norman Duke parcelled out the land in the county amongst his friends and the Church; but the Normans made no great impression. Since then, however, Cornwall has become more distinctly a part of England, and the county's history has been that of the country. What a long list of illustrious names—of ecclesiastics, statesmen, warriors, lawyers, authors, and artists—Cornwall has contributed to the honor-roll of England! (Cheers.) As members of the Adelaide Cornish Association we are all proud to know that Cornwall includes in its record of illustrious names the name of the acting-Governor of South Australia. (Continued cheers.) There are people who boast of a great and glorious future. (Laughter.) Cornishmen can boast of a great and glorious past, and, depend upon it, it is the past which moulds the future. (Cheers.) But Cornwall is not merely a land of facts. It is a land of romance—romance which has so blended itself with the truth that they are inseparable, and have had perhaps equal influence on the national life. (Cheers.) Do we not know that the Land's End district was anciently the chosen land of the giants—above all other lands their favorite abode? The Bible tells us that there were giants in those days, and the giants of Cornwall, judging by what they have left us, were giants to be proud of. (Laughter and cheers.) They were men who

> Would have taken
> Achilles by the hair and bent his neck,
> Or with a finger stayed Ixion's wheel.

(Cheers.) Then there is the elfin creed of Cornwall—a perfectly fascinating subject. If a traveller lost his way he immediately concluded that he was piksie [pixie] or fairy led. (Laughter.) But I must not go on. If I did I should have to refer to mermaids and ghosts. (Laughter and cheers.) They were everywhere, and if the Board schools have to a large extent abolished them, have the Board schools been an unmixed good? (Laughter and No.) But who does not know that

> Between Land's End and Scilly rocks,
> Sunk lies a town that ocean mocks?

Much more than that. This was the famous Lyonesse country; and the Lyonesse country suggests King Arthur and his noble deeds. (Loud cheers.) At Tintagel Arthur was born, and at Camelford he was mortally wounded. What Cornishmen can think of Tintagel without having his imagination excited and his enthusiasm fired. (Cheers.) Was not this the meeting place of

> The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
> Whereof this world holds record?

(Cheers.) Was it not here that

> Every morning brought a noble chance,
> And every chance brought out a noble knight?

(Loud cheers.) These were the days of chivalry, and the great Cornishman was its best exponent. No wonder men mourned his death, and said—He comes again. (Cheers.) Cornishmen are content that King Arthur should be regarded as typical of the race. He is certainly their ideal. (Cheers.) It was Queen Elizabeth who said the Cornish gentlemen were all born courtiers with a becoming confidence. (Laughter.) This is substantially the statement which has been made by every writer on Cornwall since the days of the Romans. All have borne testimony to the many excellent qualities which go to make up the Cornish character, and which give to Cornishmen their individuality. (Cheers.) It has been stated that their Celtic blood makes them ardent and vivacious, and that their almost isolated position makes them self-reliant and versatile. To the Cornishman there is no scene too distant from his home—no enterprise too difficult, provided there is a reasonable prospect of success and of sufficient reward. (Cheers.) Descended probably from the Phœnicians, like the Phœnicians Cornishmen are everywhere; but, unlike the Phœnicians, not so much to push the commerce of the world as to develop its natural resources. (Cheers.) And what a work they have done! Their monuments are in every continent, and no people have done more to build up the British Empire than the people of Cornwall. (Loud cheers.) We talk about hands across the sea uniting the various portions of the British Empire, and making federation possible, but whose hands are they but the hands of Cornishmen, who in their pride of race never forget that they are citizens of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) To paraphrase a famous saying—Doubtless God might have made a better county, but doubtless He never did. (Continued cheers.)

His Excellency, who received an ovation on rising to reply, said—Brother Cornishmen: I have been told that it is not only expected but required of me that I shall say a few words in honor of this subject, notwithstanding the eloquent address of Mr. Bonython, and he would be a recreant Cornishman who could not say something on behalf of his country no matter how eloquent the speaker who had preceded him, or how dull of speech he himself might be. For the information of those who have enquired I will mention an additional object that the founders of this association have in view, viz., the ability to help and relieve any of our sick or distressed countrymen who may come to this colony without friends. (Cheers.) I apprehend that that is no unworthy object. (Cheers.) Enquiry was not unnatural. Very few people know anything about Cornishmen. Queen Elizabeth added to what she said, as quoted by Mr. Bonython, that the Cornish were modest people. (Laughter and cheers.) We lack the obtrusiveness of the foreigners east of the Tamar and unlike certain southern people to whom Anthony Trollope has referred,

we are not given to blow. (Laughter and cheers.) This ignorance about Cornishmen is demonstrated by the fact that a day or two ago after this banquet was announced a leading South Australian statesman told me that he never knew before that I was a Welshman! That was perhaps a natural mistake, because we and the Welsh are a kindred people, although man for man I believe we weigh more pounds and measure more inches. (Cheers.) Cornwall has an ancient and a creditable history. (Cheers.) I will not dwell on that given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, who makes the grandson of the pious Æneas marry the daughter of the Duke of Cornwall soon after the siege of Troy. (Laughter.) Modern historians put that alongside the Welsh pedigree, which about half way down had a marginal note: "N.B.—About this time the world was created." (Laughter.) But this much is pretty certain that long before Cæsar's time, when the foreigners east of the Tamar were clothing themselves with skins in winter and were content with woad in summer, the Cornishmen were doing business with the Phœnicians in respect of their tin. Our hereditary skill in mining had proved useful in many parts of the world, not excluding South Australia, as the Moonta and Burra will testify. (Hear, hear.) The enemy has said that Cornish captains have just as much skill in working the public as in working the mines. (Laughter.) That was a discreditable libel, but it is no disparagement of the Cornish intellect. (Laughter and cheers.) Our modern history has been always honorable. (Cheers.) We resisted the Romans to the last, but parts of the country were overrun by the hordes of Saxons and other robbers who had conquered England, although we kept even them at bay nearly till the time of William the Norman. (Cheers.) Nevertheless Cornishmen are still Cornishmen, Cornish names still Cornish names, and the Cornish race is still the Cornish race, and by no means Sassenach. We long maintained our own language. (Cheers.) In the seventeenth century sermons were delivered in Cornish, and in the present century men lived who had spoken it, and I have known people who have told me that they have heard the Cornish language spoken. We only abandoned it, the prettiest of all the Armoric dialects, for the vulgar tongue of the Sassenach so as the better to get at him. (Laughter.) Coming to still more modern times, we Cornishmen are more or less interested in the Portuguese embroglio, because in the twelfth century we helped the Portuguese against the Moors, and in the fifteenth century we helped them to turn the Spaniards out of Lisbon. We maintained our own laws—and they still exist in some respects in our Stannary Courts—and Mr. J. B. Neales introduced these Cornish laws into South Australia in 1865. The Cornish laws were made at Truro in a Parliament at which the miners were represented by stannaters. And if it happens that the British Empire should be broken into fragments, which God forfend—(loud cheers.)—there is no part of the United Kingdom which has a better claim to a local Parliament than Cornwall has. (Cheers.) We have been twitted about our moors, but the heaths of the Cornish moors are the most beautiful in the world, and all England knows the use of the Cornish granite. But the valleys running down from the moors to the sea cannot be excelled in beauty and fruitfulness. (Cheers.) I have seen hydrangeas, myrtles, fuchsias, geraniums, and camelias growing most luxuriantly, almost into trees—certainly they never grow so large beyond the Tamar. (Laughter and cheers.)

> I remember, I remember
> The place where I was born,
> The little window where the sun
> Came peeping in at morn,

because round that same window were trellised the branches of an excellent vine which bore capital grapes, which I used to think it my duty to taste to know if they were ripening, always being particularly careful to see that no one was looking. (Laughter and cheers.) We have one disadvantage, we cannot skate—at least we couldn't down in my part—because there is not ice sufficient, but we are compensated for that by supplying the foreigner with the early products of the earth, and so by getting his tin we benefit our pockets. (Cheers.) I won't detain you talking of our fisheries, our copper and tin industries, our porcelain clay, our antiquities, the cromlechs, the monoliths, the circles, and other remains of primeval times, far more interesting than any other in the island. I won't even dilate on the pluck and endurance of the Saltash women rowers. It was a pretty sight to see half a dozen boats start in a regatta with the women all in snow-white frilled caps, frilled jackets. One crew of which Ann Glanville was stroke, and which I have seen row would beat any crew of men living of the same number of rowers, and would not, I believe, have thought it anything very wonderful to beat a crew of men with a couple of men extra. (Cheers.) I read in the *Times* that Ann Glanville, then an old woman and upwards of eighty, was introduced to the Duke of Cornwall when he was down west about three or four years ago, and I have often heard that she used to row round the captains' man-of-war gigs in Hamoaze and in the Sound and chaff the blue-jackets. I will, however, boast of the Cornish piksies [pixies]—far more lovable gentle creatures than the coarser fairies over the Tamar. (Laughter and cheers.) Our ghosts were terrors. (Laughter.) I well remember on my way home from school often after dark passing through old Mylor churchyard, with its yews and its ivy alive with owls and swarming with ghosts, against which I used to protect myself by dragging after me a bush tied by a string, being all the while in an agony of apprehension lest the string should break and the ghosts fly away with me. (Loud laughter and cheers.) We Cornish love fair play. We do not kick in wrestling—at least we did not in my time, although I have been told that since then we have been somewhat corrupted by the Devon people. (Laughter and cheers.) It has been even said that a congregation intent on wreckage would wait for the parson so that he might have a fair start. (Loud laughter.) I have only time to refer to some of the Cornish worthies.

There is Sir Humphry Davy, who has been spoken of as almost the father of modern chemistry; and Trewithick, the inventor of the locomotive, and rival with Watt in inventing the steam engine. And now we have Tangye. There is Opie the painter, and Sam Foote the actor; and even good lawyers have come out of Cornwall. Buller, one of the ablest of common law Judges, was a Cornishman, as was also Noy of the Maxims, a still greater lawyer. So were Sir John Eliot and the Earl of Chatham. There is no roll on earth more glorious. (Cheers.) We can talk of our families—the Arundels, the Godolphins, the Trelawneys, the Pitts, the Trefusises, the Boscawens, the Grenvilles, and many others, the names of some of them lost in the Peerage, and of others, alas, lost for ever.

Their bodies are dust,
And their good swords are rust,
And their souls are with the saints, we trust.

(Continued cheering.) The skill of the Cornish housewives in cooking is universally recognised. I dearly loved a squab pie, a parsley pie, and a potato pasty. (Laughter and cheers.) And it has been asserted that our many good qualities are owing to the skill of our housewives, which makes the devil fearful of going down into Cornwall lest he should be put into a pie! (Loud laughter.) In these days of universal love and brotherhood it may be perhaps wrong of me to talk of fighting. I myself would sooner run for two hours than fight for one. But whenever it has come to fighting, Cornishmen have always been there when wanted. (Cheer.) I have shown how we kept the Romans and the Saxons at bay. We had some good fighters in the Crusades. The knight who took King John prisoner at Cressy was a Cornishman. (Cheers.) Fowey and Looe sent more men and ships to the siege of Calais than Plymouth did. Does not even every Englishman know how Sir Richard Grenville with his crew principally of Cornishmen, many ashore dying and half of those on board sick, fought for hours the whole Spanish fleet of upwards of fifty sail, killing four or five times his own number before he was finally beaten? (Continued cheering.) Sir Edward Pellew went out of Falmouth harbour in the *La Nymphe* with a crew, of which two-thirds were raw Cornish miners, and fought the first sea fight of the revolutionary war, and in a week or two brought back into Falmouth the *Cleopatra*, a heavier French frigate. (Cheers.) The historian Camden, a Northumbrian I believe, and therefore, a foreigner, not prejudiced in our favour, wrote:—"The Cornish are generally made to form the reserve, from their many valiant qualities, and often turn the fate of the battle." And Guizot, a Frenchmen—so doubly a foreigner—in his history of the English revolution points out how terribly the Cornish peasants hammered the Parliamentarians. If the English had fought as well for Charles the First as the Cornishmen did the fate of the Civil war would have been very different. (Cheers.) Charles recognised this in a letter which would honor any country written by any ruler:—"To the inhabitants of the county of Cornwall. We are so highly sensible of the merit of our county of Cornwall; of their zeal in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence or to their assistance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience, against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provisions of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some most eminent persons) to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despite of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so we cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end we do hereby render our loyal thanks to that our county in the most public and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies thereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the same, that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited from us and our crown may be devised with it to posterity. Given at our camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th of September, 1543." (Cheers.) There is one thing more. The Cornish are a small population—about the same as that of South Australia—and they occupy a small portion of the earth's surface; and I say that which I believe to be provable, that on the face of God's earth there does not exist, there never did exist, and judging by the present tendencies and circumstances of the human race, there never can exist a nation so sparse in population and with such a limited country having so long continued and so glorious a history as that of Cornwall. (Prolonged cheers.)

## Original Notes.

**Jonas Coaker, the Dartmoor Poet.**—Jonas Coaker, the Dartmoor poet, died at Ring Hill, Post Bridge, on the 12th of February last, and his remains were carried in the olden style to Widecombe, and buried on Sunday the 16th following. He was born at Hartland, Post Bridge, on the 23rd February, 1801, so that he had almost reached his eighty-ninth year. His family came from Holne; his grandfather John Coaker was born in this interesting border village.

Jonas began life as a servant-boy to Parson Rendle, of Widecombe, and remained in his service until he was fifteen, when he went to reside with a farmer named Man, who lived at Blacklade, in the same parish. Here he remained for about ten years, and then returned to Post Bridge, where he picked up a living as a labourer. His favourite occupation was building newtake walls, and he

reckoned he had a talent for this in addition to the faculty he possessed of verse-making.

Later on he became mine host of the New House, or Warren House Inn. This dreary spot was much livelier then, for Vitifer, and the other mines around, were in full swing. Jonas used to get some rough customers at times; for on one occasion a crowd of miners helped themselves to his liquor, and the landlord had to take to the moor to "hidey-peep," as the old man termed it, until matters cooled down a little. On another occasion, two miners fought with a fatal result for one of them, but the survivor was let off with three weeks' imprisonment, mainly on Jonas's evidence, for he was able to establish gross provocation. The old man could tell some stories of the dangers of the moor. He remembered in November, 1822, a pauper from Plymouth Workhouse passing through Post Bridge on his way to Chagford. The poor man never reached his destination, and it was not until the following March that some men tracking foxes in the snow found his remains.

Jonas was a man of fine physique, and in his youth was a good long distance runner; he was proud of an exploit of his at the age of thirty, when he ran from Post Bridge to Exeter, a distance of twenty miles, in a little over four hours. No mean feat when the hilly character of the country is taken into consideration.

The last time the writer saw him was in October, 1888, the old man was then almost blind, but his intellect was active, for, on hearing my name, he immediately remembered an episode connected with it, which had occurred twenty-three years before. He, however, complained of his failing memory, accounting for it by saying that as he had always possessed a genius for poetry, he supposed he had overwhelmed his brain with over much studying. Latterly Jonas was the rate-collector for the parish of Lydford, and when he became too infirm for this he resided at Ring Hill, where kind and considerate attention soothed the few remaining years of the Dartmoor poet.

His verses which have been printed in fragments, disclose a poetic spirit, and, had he possessed the advantages given by education they would have attracted some attention.

Describing himself in his poem on Dartmoor, he says:—

> "I drew my breath first on this moor;
> There my forefathers dwell'd;
> Its hills and dales I've traversed o'er
> Its desert parts beheld."

His most ambitious effort is entitled *A Sketch of the several Denominations of Religion in the Christian World, with a short account of Atheism, Deism, Judaism and Mahometanism*, published at Tavistock in 1871.

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

* * *

**Gilbert and Hawkins.**—It may perhaps be of use to put on record that a memoir of Sir Humphrey Gilbert with a portrait is in the *Universal Magazine*, LXIV., 20-23 (1779); in the same volume (pp. 337-42) is a notice of Sir John Hawkins, also with a likeness. An illustration of a tower of Rougemont Castle, Exeter (which, probably, no longer exists), is likewise given on page ninety-eight.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.

* * *

**William Coryton, M.P.**—One of the most interesting, though, on the whole, the least admirable, of the many Cornishmen who took part in the troubles leading to and connected with the Great Rebellion, was William Coryton, of Newton, member at various periods for Cornwall, Liskeard, Grampound, and Launceston. Despite the fact that his tombstone at St. Mellion assures us that

> Words may not set his Prayses foorth,
> Noe Prayses comprehend his Worth,

he was as shifty a politician as even that troubled period saw. Everything by turns and nothing long, he entered public life as a violent supporter of Eliot; he escaped the Tower by leaving his friend and submitting to the king; he temporised at the beginning of the Civil War; became actively Royalist as it proceeded; and then asked the clemency of the Parliament on the ground that at the critical moment he had deserted his allies. Coryton's biography has yet to be written; but the following document, now in the *Royalist Composition Papers* (2nd Series, Vol. XXVII., fol. 634), throws an interesting light upon his character:—

**To the Right Honoble the Comisonrs for Compounding with Delinquents**

*The humble Petition of Willm Coriton of Newton in the County of Cornwall Esq*

Sheweth

That yor Pettr. out of Error in Judgmt did adhere unto the Kings pty in this warre agst the Parliamt but being sensible of the Error did with the hazard of his life endeavour the reducinge the County of Cornwall to the obedience of the Parliament; which by Gods assistance took A blessed & happy success.

That he hath taken the Covent. and Negative oath *and is to compound at A tenth by virtue of an order of the honble hous of Comons of the 15th of ffebruary 1646* * [1647 N.S.]

Yor Pettr. therefore humbly prayeth that he may be admitted to A ffavorable Compositon and paying his fyne may have his estate dischardged from Sequestration and may be revd. the protecton of the Parliamt.

And yor Pettr shall ever pray &c

William Coriton

Acceptd this 6 of March 1646 [1647 N.S.]

One fashion in which Coryton had sought to make himself pecuniarily safe is illustrated in a further document (*Ibid.*, fol. 628):—

I Thomas Dodsworth doe make oath that William Coryton of the County of Cornewall Esqr did before ever those troubles began make over his whole estate unto his sonne and heire John where unto I was A Witnesse

Tho. Dodsworth

*Jur. 30 die Martij 1647*

*John Page* *

For their historical interest, I may add the certificates confirmatory of a portion of Coryton's petition (*Ibid.*, fol. 615) :—

*(a)* Julij 230 1646 These are to certify those whom it may concern Mr William Coryton Esq hath taken the National Covenant and subscribed thereunto in witness wherefore I have set to my hand

Sa. Gibson Minr

at Margrts Westminster

*(b)* The 8th of August 1646 William Coryton Esq did the day above written take the negative oath of not adhering or assisting the King in this warre agt the Parliamt or any fforces raised wthout the Consent of the two Houses of Parliament in this Cause or warre bearing date the 5th of Aprill 1645, I being then prsent Charles Herle

Prolocutor to the assembly of

divynes at Westminster

It may be noted that this Charles Herle was himself a Cornishman, being the second son of Edward Herle, of Prideaux in Luxulyan, and a leading Puritan of his time.

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* The words in italics are in another writing.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Curious Epitaph.**—The following may be regarded as a remarkable instance of the manner in which a commemorative tablet can be made to glorify the erector, rather than the ostensible object of the inscription. It reads thus :—

" In Loving Memory

of C——, B——, and —— &c.

Interred in Beaudock (*sic.*) Churchyard, near Falmouth. This stone was erected by their son (Samuel) after serving his time in H.M. Navy, was the best shot in the Navy at Wimbledon (1869) and the first Torpedo instructor ever made in Her Majesty's Navy." H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Sir John Temple, Knight, M.P. for Tregony 1660.**—The identity of this member of the Temple family has hitherto, I think, not been satisfactorily determined. The designation " of Stowe " which is generally given to him, must be inaccurate, inasmuch as the head of the Temples of Stowe in 1660 was Sir Richard the third baronet. A reference to Metcalf's *Book of Knights* will show that there were three John Temples knighted in the seventeenth century. (1) Sir John Temple knighted at Royston 21 March, 1612-13. (2) Sir John Temple " one of the Gentleman Pensioners who received Knighthood at Anderweek in Scotland in Master James Maxwells House " on 16 July, 1633. (3) Sir John Temple knighted in Dublin 15 August, 1663. This last would, of course, be too late for our purpose. The first-named Sir John knighted in 1613 was, without doubt, the second son of Sir Thomas, first baronet of Stowe. He was seated at Stanton-Barry in Bucks; and died on the 23 September, 1632; being ancestor, maternally, of the late Duke of Buckingham. We are thus left to the knight of Anderweek in 1633, who seems to have been the only Sir John Temple living between 1632 and 1663. That he was the Tregony M.P. in 1660 cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted; also, it may safely be conjectured that he was the Sir John Temple, Knight, elected for Chichester in September, 1645; and who, though inclined to the Parliament side, was not sufficiently anti-Royalist to retain his seat after the Purge of December, 1648. To the first Parliament of the Protectorate he was returned for the counties of Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim, but did not sit again in the House until March, 1660, when he returned to Westminster with the rest of the secluded members of December, 1648. In the first Parliament of Charles II.—as we have seen—he represented Tregony.

The identity of this knight hardly admits of a doubt. The only Sir John Temple living throughout this period was the Irish Master of the Rolls, son of Sir William Temple, the secretary and friend of the illustrious Sir Philip Sidney. He was thus third cousin to the baronet of Stowe. Sir John Temple held the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, during the long period from 1640 till his death in 1677, when he was followed by his son the still more celebrated Sir William Temple. He wife was a daughter of Dr. John Hammond, physician to James I., and sister of the learned Henry Hammond the theologian. She died and was buried at Penshurst in 1638. This and his friendship with the Sidneys, will indicate Sir John Temple's connection with the South of England; and possibly furnish a reason for his election for Chichester in 1645. Besides his eldest son Sir William he had a second son Sir John, the knight of 1663, and who was father of the first Viscount Palmerston. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Important Sale of Land.**—We learn that the Gratton's estate, late the property of Mr. W. H. Kelland, has recently entirely changed hands. The portion in Bow parish was a long time ago sold to the tenant, Mr. W. Lane. The other portion has just been sold to Mr. W. Pope, jun., of Okefield, Crediton, his cousin. We understand the price realized for the whole averaged about £85 to £90 an acre—a very satisfactory price, it is to be presumed, on the part of the vendor, and a little beyond the reserve price fixed by the owner and his valuers, Messrs. J. and H. Drew, of Exeter. We learn that Mr. Kelland has purchased estates near Cullompton, adjoining Sir J.

Kennaway's property, and near General Drewes. Sir John Kennaway owns the manor of Tale, in Payhembury, which manor was owned by Mr. Kelland's mother's family —the Saunder family—in the time of James I., and whence the Heralds' College granted their coat-of-arms. General Drewe possesses a handsome picture of Mr. Charles Kelland, M.P. for Totnes, 1680, and whose family had frequently intermarried with the Drewes. This picture is unique of its kind, and has been valued at over 1,000 guineas.

## Queries.

117.—**Haslecombe, Devonshire.**—In the Register of Charminster, Dorset, appears the following entry: "1648, 26 Dec. Mr. John Mathew, Vicar of Haslecombe in Devon, married to Mrs. Honor Fry dau of Mr. Thomas Fry of Dunyatt in Wiltshire." I shall be much obliged if any one could inform where Haslecombe is, as I cannot find a place of that name. There is Haselbury Brian in Dorset and a Haslebury in Wiltshire, and a hamlet of Haselgrove in part of Queen Camel in Somerset, but in neither of these places do I find a Vicar of the name of Mathew. Dunyatt is probably intended for Dunhead St. Mary, at which place about the date indicated, there was a Thomas Fry. Date of death of Rev. John Mathew would be of use to me if known. E. A. FRY.

King's Norton.

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118.—**Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, and Werrington.**—Clarendon, in his *History of the Rebellion*, states (IX., 61) that "when the earl of Essex's forces were dissolved [after their defeat in Cornwall in the autumn of 1644] . . . before the king left the country [county] he granted him [Sir Richard Grenville] the sequestration of all the estate of the earl of Bedford in Devonshire, all the estate of sir Francis Drake (by which he had Buckland Monachorum, which was his quarter while he blocked Plymouth, and Worrington by Launceston) in Devon, and the lord Roberte's estate in Cornwall"; and (*Ibid*, 65) he again notes that, after an interview with Charles, Prince of Wales, at Liskeard in the autumn of 1645, Sir Richard "returned to his house to Worrington, one of those places he had by sequestration ([it] belonged to Sir Francis Drake), where he lived privately for the space of a fortnight, or thereabouts, without interposing in the public business." Can any of your readers state the date at which Drake was deprived of his property, and that at which it was restored to him? R.

* * *

119.—**Cornish M.Ps.**—I shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who can help me to the identity of the following M.Ps. of the name of Thomas.

*John Thomas*, M.P., Truro, 1529-36 (? possibly of Crowan). *John Thomas*, M.P., St. Michael, 1555 (? John Thomas, of Lelant, father of John Thomas, of Cory, living in 1620. *Vide* Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*). *Edward Thomas*, Esq., M.P., West Looe, 1625; Grampound, 1626; West Looe, 1628-29.

It is all but certain that this last was the Edward Thomas elected to the Long Parliament for Okehampton, and who was included among the members kept out of the House by Col. Pride in December, 1684, after which I find no trace of him. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

120.—**The Strode Family.**—What members of this family were connected with Plymouth in former times? Had they any property in or around the town itself? HIBYSKWE.

* * *

121.—**The New Prison, Plymouth.**—This is mentioned in a document of 1695. Where was it erected? Was it the place now used as Barracks at Millbay, close to the railway station? HIBYSKWE.

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122.—**Nathaniel Dowrish.**—I have met with the name of this individual as in some way connected with Stonehouse, about 200 years since. Was he a Nonconformist minister, or what position did he hold? How long did he live there, and where was he buried? QUERENS.

* * *

123.—**Pixie Whorting.**—I do not know if the above is correctly spelt, nor am I aware of its derivation. But on the borders of Devon and Dorset after the fruit (such as strawberries) has been picked for market, etc., children and others are allowed access to the gardens to glean any fruit that may remain. This is called "pixie whorting." Is it a common west-country expression; and, if so, how should it be spelt, and what may be its derivation? L. C. T.

Blackheath.

* * *

124.—**Stanton Drew, Somerset.**—I do not know whether the subject has been ventilated in your columns, but, if it has not, I should very much like to hear from some of your contributors, who are learned in such matters, what is the accepted theory about the remarkable collection of stones at Stanton Drew in Somersetshire? I suppose that they are Druidic; but what possible purpose can they have served in such a position?

London. CHARLES WELSH.

* * *

125.—"**John Pyper, Attainted.**"—In Mr. King's article on the Pyper family in the *Genealogist*, previously

quoted (*W.A.*, IX., p. 166) is the following: "In Harleian MS. 3288, fol. 163, the marriage of Sampson Piper gen. with Elianor dau. of William Stowford, is given; again in 3281, fol. 25, in the pedigree of Charles of Plymouth are three generations of a younger son

ELIANORAM (STOWFORD) NUPTAM SAMPSONI
Pyper de Launceston, genr.
=
|
Johem. Piper =
Attaynted |
|
Elizabetham Piper, Inft.
*circ.* 8 annor. 1611."

This would appear to indicate that John Pyper, son of Sampson, was attainted in the reign of James I., but I can trace no reference to the fact in the State Papers, and I should be glad of assistance concerning it. There is incidental confirmation of the correctness of the pedigree in the Launceston parish register, for in 1576, was baptised "March. The xiiijth daie John sonne of Sampson Piper, gent" (a previous son John, baptised June 14, 1561, having been buried May 21, 1562), while it may be noted that the mother's Christian name was given to another child, "Elner daughter of Sampson Piper" having been baptised March 31, 1574; but she, like the first John, died when only a few months old. Although, however, I am not yet able to trace the career of the attainted John, an elder brother of his would seem to have had something to do with public affairs. In 1559, the very first year that the Launceston register was kept, one entry among the baptisms is "December. The xxxth daye Digory the sonne of Sampson Pyper gent"; and it does not seem difficult to identify him with the Digory Piper mentioned several times in the *Calendar of Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth, 1581-90*, as concerned as a sea captain in the capture of various Spanish ships (October 17, 1585); as being directed by the Vice-Admiral of Cornwall to appear before the Council and answer for certain grain sold by him (February 9, 1586), which appears to have been taken from a Danish ship "spoiled on the seas by Pyper" (March 26, 1586); and touching which the Council was given high legal opinion that "the taking of a Danish vessel by Diggory Piper under colour of letters of reprisal against Spain, was by the civil law plain piracy, notwithstanding those letters" (July 7, 1586). At this point Digory disappears, and whether he was hanged for his piracy remains in doubt. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

126.—**Witches Burnt in Cornwall.**—When witch-burning was in vogue, did the Cornish join in the prevalent delusion? I have heard it claimed, as a virtue of Western barbarianism, that the annals of the county are not soiled by such proceedings; but, as it was held at the same time that the Cornish were "*not guilty of luring vessels to destruction by means of false lights*," the statement seems to require confirmation or disproof. If true, what was the most westerly place where so called witches really suffered?

DEVS, JUN.

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127.—**The Trelawney Ballad.**—Will any reader who has a copy of Rev. R. S. Hawker's *Ecclesia* kindly refer to pages 91-93 and inform me, what he there says about the publication (*i.e.*, as to name of paper, time, and place) of *his* original version of the ballad now so called? I cannot find the book in either of our local libraries.

Plymouth. H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

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128.—**Lady-Day and Easter Vestries.**—What is the distinction, legal or otherwise, between the Lady-day and the Easter Vestries? By the reports of the former, now current, I find that in some cases, Churchwardens elected, and the parish accounts presented, as at Chagford, Brentor, etc.; but in others, while Overseers and Waywardens were chosen, there were no election of Churchwardens. Is it a matter of custom that these meetings should be held in some places at Lady-day and in others at Easter? or, on what principle is the distinction based?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

129.—**The Eddystone Lighthouse.**—A friend has just shewn me a silver coin or token, which bears upon one side a representation of the Eddystone Lighthouse, and the legend "Value One Shilling," and on the other "Devon Silver Token" surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. I shall be glad to know when and by whom this token was issued, and if there is any significance in the fact of this famous light-tower figuring upon it.

NUMISMATIST.

* * *

130.—**Gay's Chair.**—I should be glad to know the present resting-place of Gay's Chair, which has been mentioned on several occasions in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. It was, I believe, sold for some thirty odd pounds, a few years ago, when the extraordinary collection of chairs, made by the late Mr. Godwin, was dispersed. As I have some of the Gay MSS., said to have been found in this chair, I am more than ordinarily desirous of obtaining information on this point. JULIAN MARSHALL.

London.

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131.—**Edward Sheffield, LL.D.**—Will you kindly allow me to ask a question through the pages of the *Western Antiquary*? I am writing for the Vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, a little history of his church, and amongst the vicars is the name of Edward Sheffield, LL.D, who besides being Vicar of Luton, 1502-26; Canon of Lichfield, 1508; and Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire, was

Rector of Camborne, Cornwall. I cannot meet with any book which gives a list of the Rectors of Cornwall, and as I presume there is such a list somewhere, I venture to ask you if you can tell me the date of his institution, and anything further about him. He was a * near relative of Sir R. Sheffield, Speaker of the House of Commons and Recorder of London. He had his brass inlaid in a gravestone in Luton Church, with the date unfilled, and it has never been inserted ; but, as his will is dated 9 December, 1525, and was proved 7 February, 1526, the time of his death can be ascertained near enough.

Maulden Rectory, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. HENRY COBBE.

[Our correspondent also sends the following notes concerning Dr. Sheffield, which we think of sufficient interest to append to his query.—EDITOR.]

**Brass of Edward Sheffield, LL.D., in Luton Church.**—Hic jacet Edwardus Sheffield utriusq juris Doctor, Canonicus Eccl'ie Cathedralis Leichfelden' et vicarius istius Eccl'ie, ac Rector Eccl'ie p'och'is de Camborne in Com'. Cornub. & Yatt in Com'. Glocestr', qui obiit . . . die, mens' . . . anno D'ui Mc Dc . . . cuj' die p'picietur Deus. From his mouth, on a label, "Miserere mei Deus." The figure is twenty-one inches long. He wears the tippet or almuce of a Canon over a surplice, and the cap of a Master or Doctor of Theology.

At each corner of the stone, in which the brass is inserted, is a shield bearing *Arg. a chev. betw. 3 garbes gu.* (Sheffield) quartered with *Az. a fret arg.* (Lowndes).

The following is a copy of his will. 2 Porch, Prerog-Court (Somerset House) :—

"In dei nomine, Amen. The year of our Lord God M.V.XXV., 17 daye of Dec. I Edward Sheffelde, prest, beyng hole & of parfite memory, make my testament & last wille in maner & fourme folowing. ffirst, I wille my soule to Almighty God, to our lady Saint Mary & to all the holy company of hevyn. And my body to be buried in the chaunsell of Luton before our Lady. Item, I will to Cristofer my brother xl.s. Item to Dorothy my sister, 26.s. & 9 pence. Also I will to Cristofer my brother my scarlet gown furryd. And to Dorothie my sister my crymsyn gown. Item, I will to eche of my ser'ts 6.s. & 7.d. & a brasse potte. The residue of my goodes, not bequest, after my body be brought to earth & my moneth's mynde kept, I wille then to my brother Cristofer & to Master Roger Bawdwyn whom I make my executors, they to receive my detts & to paye my detts & after to disparse my goods among my servāts at their discrecion. Witnesses hereof Thomas Parker, Edward Taplyf, Xtofer Pygot & John Hudson."

Probatim sirt test superscripti defuncti coram pfet Com. 7 day Feb. 1525. Jur. Xtofer Sheffeld Exor.

* That he was a *near relative* of Sir Robert is to be inferred both from the fact of the latter, with the consent of the Abbot and C. of S. Alban's, presenting him to Luton and also from his own arms and its quartering (Lowndes); if he had been his *son*, he would have quartered also *Delves*.

132.—**Ferris's, or Ferrers' Family.**—I am collecting materials for the writing of the Devon and Cornwall Ferris's, or Ferrers' family history. There are many interesting facts connected with our own branch I want to search out. One, Oliver Ferris, of Truro, 1680, evidently named after the Protector, whose connection with the Earl of Essex suggests an interesting relationship somewhere to the Derbyshire Ferrers. And the many naval officers of Devon and Cornwall of the name I am anxious to fit into the family tree—all our records being burnt in the mutiny by the Sepoys. My grandfather Paul Ferris was editor of the principal Calcutta paper, but who his father was, and when he went to India, I am unable to discover—all we know is they were "a Devonshire family."

Cheltenham. D'ARCY DE FERRARS.

## Replies.

**Rev. R. S. Hawker and Old Ballads** (IX., 73).—As Mr. Hawker's authorship of the Trelawny ballad is called in question it may be well to place on permanent record what he himself has said on the subject. "W. F. C." says he did not know Mr. Hawker. I did. Being a native of Morwenstow, I have a vivid recollection of his coming into the parish as vicar, and I grew up a lad under his friendly care. I well remember his building the vicarage-house, and his early vicar-life in Morwenstow, and I know the exact spot where he had sat when he wrote the Trelawny ballad. In long after years, and down to his later days, we corresponded with each other, and on one occasion the subject of the Trelawny ballad came up. In a letter from him (now lying before me) dated Morwenstow, February 8, 1869, when speaking of various critiques in the public journals on his new book, he says :—

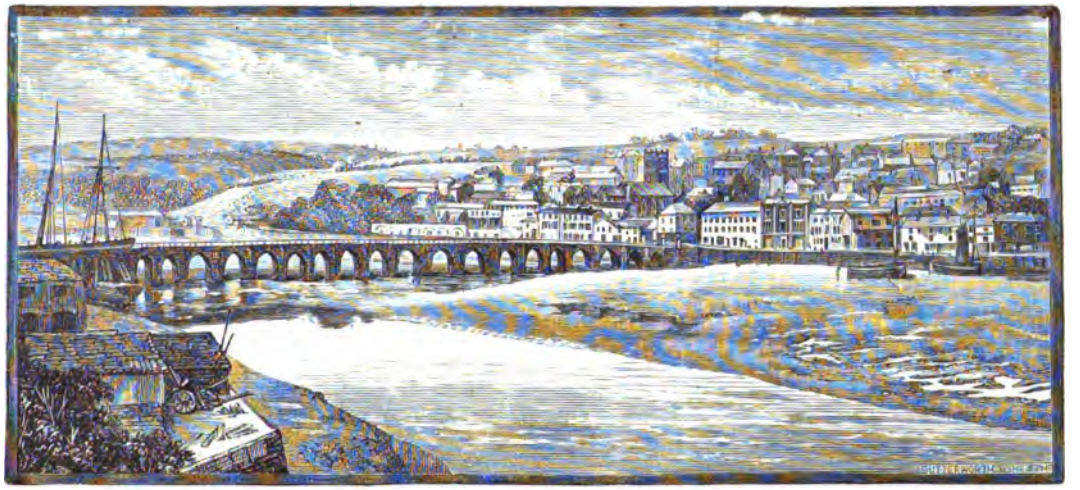
"The letter in the *Western Morning News* from a Cornishman meant badly but did good : it elicited an excellent reply from the Reviewer. The carping Writer did not understand the wide difference between the Chorus which I did not write or claim and the Song itself, of which I wrote every word, except the Chorus. I hold a letter from Macaulay acknowledging his mistake and full of compliment to me."

It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Brushfield has ample grounds for his contention that Mr. Hawker is the author of the Trelawny ballad. JOHN KINSMAN.

Millbay Road, Plymouth.

* * *

**The Rev. Samuel Oliver** (*W.A.*, IX., 134).—In A. Clark's *Register of the University of Oxford* are the following entries, which may assist identification :—"Matriculations. 1619 15 Oct. Exeter. Oliver, Samuel, Cornw. pleb. f. 19" (he being one of seven who matriculated that day at Exeter College, six of whom were from Cornwall ; Vol. II., part ii., p. 376) : "Degrees. Exeter.



BIDEFORD BRIDGE.

Oliver, Samuel; adm. B.A. 20 Feb. 1622-3, Oct. 1622-3, lic. M.A. 2 June 1627, inc. 1627" (Vol. II., part iii., p. 417).

R.

* * *

**The Families of Cooke and Carwithen** (IX. 168). —Mr. Hutchinson's long article, in reply to my very scanty note as to the Cookes of Exeter, published in the previous number, has induced me to look further into the matter. The Cookes mentioned in the short pedigree I published page 132, appear to have been Registrars of the Diocese of Exeter, and to have come there in the train of Bishop Cary. I merely conjectured that they were of the family of Cooke of Thorne, and the fact that the second John Cooke, of Exeter, obtained a "fresh" grant of arms, would not, alone, upset that conjecture.

These Cookes of Exeter however, had nothing at all to do with the Thorne family.

They were a branch of the "Cokes" of Trusley, co. Derby, and the first, of Exeter, was probably the Rev. John Coke, Prebendary of Moreton-Magna, Diocese of Hereford, who was the second son of Dr. George Coke, Bishop of Bristol, translated to Hereford 4 September, 1637. The Bishop of Hereford was the brother of Dorothy Coke, wife of Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, 18 November, 1621.

The elder brother of the Bishop of Hereford, was Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley—born 1561—and the arms of Coke of Trusley, are—*Gu. 3 crescents and a Canton or.* It will be seen that the grant to "John Cooke" of Exeter 1687, was precisely similar, save that a *chief* was then substituted for the *Canton*, and thus the arms differenced. The name "Coke" was, and is, pronounced Cooke, just as Redway was pronounced "Radway," hence the discrepancy in the spelling.

Mr. Hutchinson quotes Lysons' account of the Cookes of Thorne, but the statement in the *Magna Britannia* is incorrect. John Cooke, who died in 1632, was not the "last of the family" as there stated; by his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Sherman, he had four children, *viz.*, Richard, son and heir, mentioned in the *Visitation* of 1620. He administered to his father's estate, who died intestate, P.C.C. 5th Jany 163$\frac{2}{3}$. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Trosse, and died without issue. Jane and Joane, one of whom, I presume, from the monument at Ottery, was the mother of John Misson, and William Cooke, youngest son, also mentioned in the *Visitation*, who married and had issue two sons, *viz.*, John Cooke, baptised at Ottery, 30th May, 1642, and Christopher Cooke, who was also baptised there 16th May, 1644.

As to the arms and quarterings in Ottery Church.

The first and second are Cooke and Thorne as stated by Mr. Hutchinson. The third is Radway or Redway brought in by Hake, the latter being omitted—*Gu. a chevron between 3 Owls arg.* These arms are assigned to Radway in the *Visitation Record.*

Christopher Cooke, son and heir of Henry Cooke, and Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas Thorne, of Thorne, married Jenetha, daughter and heir of John Hake and Jenetta his wife, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Radway.

The fourth coat should be blazoned—*Arg. 2 Glaziers (or Grosing Irons) in Saltire Sa. betw. 4 pears pendant or.*, and is the well known coat of Kellaway, afterwards assumed by Stowford. William Cooke, of Thorne, great grandson of Christopher and Janet Hake, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Kellaway, of Cullompton, by Jane his wife, daughter and co-heir of Tregartyn, of Bremwell, co. Cornwall, which accounts for the fifth quartering, *viz.*, Tregartyn brought in by Kellaway—*Arg. a chevron Gu. betw. 3 escallops sa.*

The sixth quartering is evidently Holland Earl of Kent; the seventh, as evidently Charlton Lord Powis; the eighth seems to be an old coat of Grey, before the succession to Powys; and the ninth is apparently Kynaston.

6, 7, 8, 9, were all brought in by Tregarthyn but the primary quarterings, showing the connection with Holland, are improperly marshalled. Thomas Holland, half brother to Richard II., had six daughters, ultimately co-heirs. Of these, Eleanor the eldest, was first the wife of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and married secondly Edward Charlton Lord Powis, by whom she had issue two daughters co-heirs. Of these, Joan became the wife of Sir John Grey, and her grandson, at the termination of the Abeyance in 1470, had summons to Parliament as Lord Grey of Powis. His sister Elizabeth Grey married Sir Roger Kynaston, whose descendants in elder line were ultimately claimants to the barony in the sixteenth century. These quarterings, of course, show a royal descent from Edward I., through Joan "the fair maid of Kent" and mother of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.

In Branscombe Church is, or was, the following inscription:—

"Here lieth intombed the Body of a virtuous and antient Gentlewoman descended of the antient house of the Plantagenets, sometime of Cornwall, viz., Joan, one of the Daughters & Heirs unto John Tregarthin in the the County of Cornwall Esq$^{r}$; She was first married unto John Kelleway Esq$^{r}$ who had by her much issue: After his death she was married to John Wadham of Meryfield in the County of Somerset Esq$^{r}$ & by him had children. She lived a virtuous & godly life and died in an honourable age Septm. in the year of Christ 1581."

The bend in the coat of Thorne is given *Gules* in the *Visitations*, but, I believe, that it is correctly tinctured *Sable* at Ottery, and that *Gules* is a mistake.

It is given *Sable* in the arms of Cooke of South Molton, descended from Walter Cooke, of Exeter (*Visitation* 1620). This Walter Cooke, alive 10th, Richard II. was probably, as suggested by Col. Vivian, a son of Christopher Cooke, and Janet Hake, already referred to.

And now I am going to call Mr. Hutchinson seriously to account.

Why does he blazon the impaled coat over the tomb at Ottery, as *Or. a lion rampant Sa. between 3 nettle leaves erect vert?* And why does he say so positively "this is Malherbe, with which family an alliance had taken place?" There is no evidence of any such marriage, and I recognize the coat as that of *Sherman—Or. a Lion rampant Sa. betw. 3 Oak leaves vert.* The arms of the wife of the deceased, *viz.*, Margaret, daughter of Richard Sherman, of Ottery St. Mary.

Mr. Hutchinson's further notes from records as to Hake and Radway are both interesting and valuable, and I am glad to be able to upset his concluding remarks as to the legend current in Ottery, that John Cooke "murdered his brother to get the estate." According to the *Visitation Pedigree*, John Cooke, of Thorne, alive 1620, died 1632, was the only child of Christopher Cooke, of Thorne and Joane his wife, daughter of Richard Coplestone, and, therefore, he had no brother to murder.

With respect to the tradition, that the figure descends from its niche and walks about the church when the clock strikes twelve. One of my earliest recollections is, being taken to see the figure of St. Peter at the corner of North Street, Exeter, when I was gravely told by the old family servant, who had charge of me, that the figure always turned over a leaf of its book when it heard the Cathedral clock strike, so a tradition of this nature is not peculiar to Ottery St. Mary, and was, very probably, borrowed from Exeter. CHARLES WORTHY.

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**The Amadas Family** (*W.A.*, IX., 60, 113, 137).—The following references to John and William Amadas in the recently published *Acts of the Privy Council of England* 1542-47, will prove of interest:—

(pp. 74-5) "Att Hampton Court, the ixth day off Januarie [1542-3] . . . Three severall commissions wer passed by the stampe, the oone for Thomas Broke being appoynted to be capitayne of the Swepetake, to take uppe soldiours, mariners and vittailles for the same. The other to William Horssewell, Mayour off Plymouth, —— Amadas, Custumer off the same, —— Buller, esquier, and —— Barth, capitayne off the Trinite Harry, to take uppe soldiours, marryners and vittayles, aswell for the furniture off two shippes off Plymouth appoynted to the see, as for other purposes. The third to —— Muffett to take upp soldiours, mariners and vittailles at Bristow, &c. A letter was sent to William Horrsewell, Jhon Amadas, and —— Buller, &c., declaring to them the Kinges Highnes plesor that off suche marriners and soldiours as they sholde take uppe by vertue off theyre commission they sholde bestow viii$^{xx}$ in the Trinite Harry, and one hundreth in George Bonaventure, and to see both the sayde shippes fully *(sic.)* for two monthes from the yere and day off the setting furth off the same to the see. And furthermore to assign over and above all this xl. marriners to Jhon Piers to [be] sent uppe hither by him wyth all diligence."

(p. 530) "Att Oking, *viii. Septembris*, 1546 . . . Alleyne Fassher, merchaunt of Britayne, declaring by supplicacion that a barke with certeyne wynes and other marchaundises, taken sithens the Peax, were brought to Plymouth, and as appered by deposicions delyvered to Henry Goldinges servaunt, had letters to Henry Fortescue, Nicholas Fortescu, William Hawkyns, William Amadas and John Copleston, for restitucion in cace the contents of the Supplicacion were true."

Another striking local reference to John Amadas in the State Records is of earlier date. In the *Calendar of the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.* (Vol. X., p. 509), appears the summary of a letter addressed at Tavistock on June 30, 1536, by John Amadas, Serjeant, to Thomas Cromwell, and passed, according to the endorsement, from "Mr. Secretary unto the King." In this Amadas reported the disaffection shown by the Abbot of Tavistock, who, when Sir Thomas Arundel visited the abbey in his journey on the King's business, used these words sitting at table: "Lo, the King sends about to suppress many houses of religion, which is a piteous case; and so did the Cardinal in his time, but what became of him and what end he made for his so doing, I report me unto you; all men knows": and it was added that Thomas Cole, whom he addressed, called all present to witness his words. No special punishment appears to have fallen for this upon the Abbot, who in the same month had been recorded as one of the peers of Parliament (*Ibid*, p. 461); but in the following October, his name and that of John Amadas were again linked, though this time in different fashion, they being two of the seventy-seven persons to whom were sent letters under the privy signet, dated Windsor Castle, October 12, 1536, desiring them to keep watch to apprehend seditious persons and strong vagabonds who might be scattered abroad by the defeat of the Lincolnshire rebels (*Ibid*, Vol. XI., p. 261). Amadas, it may be added, at the outbreak of that rising had been directed to supply forty men against the insurgents (*Ibid*, p. 233). R.

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**Royal Descents.**—Among the families claiming royal descents, representatives of which are living in the West of England, are the Wingfields. Their descent from the Plantagenets seems to be double, *i.e.*, from Elizabeth Gonsell who married Sir Robert Wingfield (M.P. for Suffolk in 1427 *ob.* 1452). His mother was a daughter of the Earl of Arundel, great grandson of Edmund Plantagenet the son of King Henry III. This Earl of Arundel married his cousin Elizabeth Bohun, great granddaughter of King Edward I. Viscount Powiscourt Baron Wingfield, of Ireland, is the head of the family, but there are two branches of the Wingfield race residing in Cornwall.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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**The Rev. R. S. Hawker's "Poems"** (IX., 109).—In reply to Col. Prideaux, "King Arthur's Waes-hael" is included *The Poetical Works of R. S. Hawker*, published in 1879 (213-4), and edited by his friend, Mr. J. G. Godwin. There are several verbal variations from the *Notes and Queries* version, notably in the first line

"Waes-hael for *knight* and dame!"

"knight" replacing "lord," in the original version. Moreover, it contains the following additional prefatory note:—

"The rounded shape of the bowl for waes-hael was intended to recall the image of a mother's breast; and thus it was meant, with a touching simplicity, to blend the thought of our Christmas gladness with the earliest nurture of the child Jesus."

I can throw no light on the signature, "Ben. Tamar."

The volume issued in 1879 is the only complete edition of the works of the Morwenstow Vicar, and is a scarce one, owing to a large proportion of the copies having been burnt at a fire on the premises of the publishers, C. Kegan, Paul and Co. It contains an engraved portrait of Mr. Hawker, the only one, I believe, that has been published. Another edition would much be valued by the large class who appreciate the works of the author. If this were done, I venture to suggest that as far as may be practicable, there should be added to each piece, the name and date of the periodical, etc., in which it was first published, together with the appended signature. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton.

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In answer to an inquiry of Mr. W. F. Prideaux, the poem "King Arthur's Waes-hael," in four stanzas, is found in the Rev. R. S. Hawker's poetical works (1879 edition, p. 213), and has the following introduction:—

**"King Arthur's Waes-Hael.**

The Rubric

When the brown bowl is filled for yule, let the dome or upper half be set on; then let the waes-haelers kneel one by one and draw up the wine with their reeds through the two bosses at the rim. Let one breath only be drawn by each of the morice for his waes-hael.

The rounded shape of the bowl for waes-hael was intended to recall the image of a mother's breast; and thus it was meant, with a touching simplicity, to blend the thought of our Christmas gladness with the earliest nurture of the child Jesus." W. J. CLYMA.

Truro.

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**Sir Hugh Piper** (IX., 82, 109, 164).—I do not know that the record of the knighthood of Sir Hugh Pyper is to be found in any printed work. It is not included in Townsend's *Catalogue of Knights* from 1660 to 1760 (Printed by Harjette and Savill, 107 St. Martin's Lane, 1833), but inserted in MS. in my copy, bought at the sale of the library of the late Mr. John Bruce in 1870, I find "Piper Sir Hugh, Deputy-Governor of Plymouth Citadel, knighted at Plymouth between 16 and 18 Aug. 1677. MS. Diary of." I think in Mr. Bruce's handwriting.

JOHN MACLEAN.

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**Admiral Sir George Collier** (IX., 136).—The following, which I copied several years ago, may be of assistance to your correspondent. It is on a small white marble monument in the form of two urns, on the south wall of St. Mary Steps Church, Exeter.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM FRYER Esqr | MARY FRYER |
| *obijt* 23rd June | *obijt* 10th June |
| 1795 | 1820 |
| aged 70. | aged 88. |

and beneath, on a tablet, is the following:—

This small but sincere Tribute of filial
Affection is dedicated to the Memory
of WILLIAM FRYER Esqr
of Exeter, whose extensive Benevolence
and active virtues are gratefully remembered
by the many who benefited by them;
And to the Memory
of his Relict MARY FRYER second Daughter
of Francis Parker Esqr of Blagdon House
in the County of Devon, by their surviving
Children, Dame Elizabeth Collier, Mary
Fryer and William Fryer.

Francis Parker was second son of George Parker, of Boringdon, by his second wife Anne, daughter of John Buller, Esq., of Morval, co. Cornwall, and brother of the great-great-grandfather of the present Earl Morley.

Burke (*Peerage*) omits the Christian name of Mrs. Fryer, and erroneously gives that of her husband as *John*.

Blagdon is in Paignton, and was purchased of the Blunts of Worcestershire, in the last century, by Montague Edmund Parker, Esq., of Whiteway. J. S. ATTWOOD.

Plymouth.

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**Arms of the Prideaux Family** (IX., No. 101).—I know the anecdote alluded to and can merely suggest an explanation. Polwhele compiled his *Devonshire* chiefly at Kenton, where he resided ten years as curate, and, no doubt, had access to the MSS. of the neighbouring gentry, among whom were the Carews of Haccomb, whose papers I have never seen, but, I understand, they have been recently sorted and arranged. Possibly they contain the anecdote which appears neither in the famous MSS. of George Carew, Earl of Totnes, printed by the R. O. Commission, nor in the valuable *History of Trigg Minor* written by Sir John Maclean, who devoted much time and attention to the history of the Prideaux family.

It is supposed that the Castles came in with Treverbyn, and commemorated a match with an heiress of the Cardinans who built Restormel, Cardinan, and, possibly more, castles, but, as Richard Carew says, the Cornish gentry varied their arms at will, and that is too fickle a foundation for conjectures to rest on. WYVERN GULES.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

*The Preparations in Somerset against the Spanish Armada, A.D.* 1558-1588. By EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. London: Harrison.

THIS is another of those interesting tercentenary volumes which the celebrations of 1888 called forth, and, as it has only recently been brought under our notice, we trust we shall be pardoned for making a brief reference to it here. It is most instructive to read such a book as this, and to see what extensive preparations were made in different parts ofthe country for the defence of the land against the common enemy. We here find a full and detailed account of the available forces which were raised in the different districts, and in most cases we have the names of the officers and men of the various companies, besides a variety of other information of the greatest possible interest. Very little space is taken up by the narrative of the fighting in the Channel, as that is considered to be matter of general history, the author confining himself almost entirely to the part taken by the county of Somerset in acting on the defensive. The work is well put together, and the author has ransacked State papers and official documents to good purpose, and produced a book which forms a very valuable contribution to Armada literature. His reference, on the last page, to the share of Plymouth in the matter, is, however, open to question, for he says: "Thus, then, the whole interest of the fight and fright, the great burthen of the fray, fell upon Kent. Plymouth saw nothing of it, and only shared as happening to be the most westerly port." He seems to have overlooked the fact that Plymouth was the rendezvous of the English fleet, and that the most of the fighting was done long before the opposing fleets reached the coast of Kent.

*Robert Browning: Chief Poet of the Age.* By WILLIAM G. KINGSLAND. London: Jarvis and Son, 1890.

This little volume may almost be said to be personal reminiscences of the sweet and deep-toned singer who has lately passed away from us, for the author enjoyed for many years the friendship of Robert Browning, and he relates the chief incidents of his literary career very forcibly and effectively. We have also many critical passages upon Browning's writings, which will be of service to readers who find those writings difficult to comprehend. Truly we did not know that Browning's writings contained so many charming passages, but this little book has opened our eyes to the truth.

*The History of the Virginia Federal Convention of* 1788, *with some account of the eminent Virginians of that era who were members of the body.* By HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY, LL.D., with a Biographical Sketch of the Author and illustrative Notes. Edited by R. A. BROCK. Published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., 1890.

This volume of the transactions of the Virginia Historical Society adds another tier to the substantial structure of American history, which slowly, but surely, is being built up by the private enterprise of a few loyal and true hearted men. We have not space to enter into the merits of the subject here discussed so fully, nor can we, in a hasty glance, give a fair idea of the great issues that were involved in the movement which took place in 1788, suffice it to say that "the theme, both in its moral and political aspect, has a significancy which the present generation may well heed, and which posterity will delight to contemplate," for in the Convention held in the public buildings in the town of Richmond on the 2 June, 1788, the present Federal Constitutions of the Commonwealth was ratified.

*Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle.* By WILLIAM BIDGOOD. Taunton: Barnicott, 1889.

This is a carefully compiled and well printed catalogue; we heartily commend the author for the trouble he has taken with the small but valuable collection of books under his charge. The works are chiefly scientific and historical, and the library does not contain many books of what may be termed a popular character. We are somewhat surprised, however, at the small list of books relating to Somersetshire, which ought to be a very strong section. We think that the Somersetshire list might have been very much expanded, and trust that if another edition is published, the compiler will add considerably to the bibliography of the county. With this exception, we think the work is admirably done.

Mr. GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum, has in the press a work treating of "Bloomsbury and St. Giles's, Past and Present." It will form a most comprehensive history of these noteworthy parishes, which abound in historical and literary associations. When we remember that Bloomsbury was the "West end" of the last century, that within its limits are Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Inns of Court, and the British Museum; and that St. Giles's includes within its area "the Seven Dials," "the Rookeries," the Hospital for Lepers, and many other places of exceptional interest, our readers will perceive that the work promises to be a very attractive one. It will be published in two sizes, the ordinary edition crown quarto, price 12*s.*; paper copies at 21*s.*

WE heartily welcome the first number of *The New England Notes and Queries*, edited and published by R. H. Tilley, Newport, Rhode Island. It bids fair to succeed, and as its price is only one dollar per annum, it onght to find a place in the libraries of many English antiquaries, as it deals with subjects that are of the greatest interest to men of culture on both sides of the Atlantic.

WE are pleased to state that the new edition of the *History of the Barony and Town of Okehampton*, announced some months since, by Mr. W. Masland, of Tiverton, is now ready, and we trust that it will find favour with many besides Devonshire readers. Bridge's work has been thoroughly revised, all the manuscript additions and marginal notes have been included in the text, as well as other matters appended by the Rev. C. Thomas and the Rev. H. G. Fothergill. Moreover, some interesting information

has been added by the Editor and others; the Rev. Prebendary Randolph has given a complete list of the Archdeacons of Totnes; Mr. W. Crossing contributes an article on Okehampton Park; and Mr. W. D. Pink has revised the list of Parliamentary representatives. The insertion of several pretty plates has added much to the interest of the book. See advertisment on cover of this number.

Messrs. MITCHELL AND HUGHES, of 140 Wardour Street, London, W., announce for immediate publication *The Registers of the Parish Church of All Saints, Maidstone, from the year 1542 to the middle of the Eighteenth Century.* It is edited by Rev. J. Cave-Brown, M.A., and will be published in shilling monthly parts, by which means it is hoped that the demand will be greater than if issued as a costly volume.

THE following brief notice of a forthcoming work will be interesting to our subscribers: *Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies, Glimpses of Elfin Haunts and Antics.* By William Crossing, author of "Amid Devonia's Alps," "The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor," etc. The work will consist of stories of the "little people" of Dartmoor superstition, gathered by the author from the peasantry of the moor, as well as descriptions of the spots which tradition assigns as their favourite haunts in the olden days. *Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies* is to be issued in crown octavo, tastefully printed, and bound in cloth, with an illustration, at 2*s*. Twenty-five copies only will be printed on Dutch hand-made paper, price 3*s*. 6*d*., which are all subscribed for.

*Curiosities of the Church: Studies of Curious Customs, Services and Records.* By WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. London: Methuen and Co., 1890.

In a very nicely printed volume, Mr. Andrews has given us a number of curious things appertaining to the Church and Church matters. He has in this subject hit upon one which furnishes ample material of a very interesting character, and has made the most of his advantages. Amongst other curiosities he deals with Doles, Church Ales, Dog Whippers and Sluggard Wakers, Torch Light Burials, Religious Plays, Bills, Beacons and Memorials. But we see no mention of Burying in Woollen, and we miss reference to sundry curious customs which have been discussed in the pages of the *Western Antiquary.* However, the book is of great interest and some of the illustrations are exceedingly curious. There is a capital index to the volume.

*Norwood and Dulwich: Past and Present, with Historical and Descriptive Notes.* (Illustrated.) By ALLAN M. GALER. London: Truslove and Shirley, 1890.

We have received an early copy of this tastefully got-up volume which reflects the greatest credit upon both author and publishers. Speaking generally we would say that it is interesting to note that the history of various parts of "greater London" is gradually being evolved, each season bringing one or more books dealing with London proper or its surburbs. Dulwich is a most interesting district, both on account of its past associations and its present popularity as a residential neighbourhood, and Norwood has many valuable institutions, which, with its old-world associations are very well told in this handsome volume. The life of Edward Alleyn, the founder of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich, is also a valuable contribution to biographical literature. The illustrations are good.

*Memories of the Months.* By HUME NISBET, with Illustrations by the author. London: Ward and Downey, 1889.

Our friend Mr. Nisbet has here given us another charming product of his pen and pencil. The book is happily conceived and admirably executed, the illustrations being particularly charming For every month there is an appropriate full-page illustration, besides many other chaste and pretty designs to give point to the text. Mr. Nisbet's verse is smooth and flowing, his ideas are highly poetical, and, even when describing ordinary every-day life and scenes, he invests his subjects with quite a halo of romance. We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the book is turned out of hand, and we cordially recommend it to any one wishing to possess a delightful table-book, or desirous of making a tasteful present.

*Dream-Life: A Fable of the Seasons.* By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." London: Dent and Co., 1890.

There is a freshness and charm about this delightful little book that can scarcely be described. The writer is an American, and has that peculiarly pleasing style which we have noticed in the works of many of his compatriots, and something totally distinct from that of the average English writer. The book has had a large sale in America, and it is, we believe, introduced to an English audience for the first time. It is certain to be a favourite and to take rank amongst the books that are purchased to be read, not simply to fill up the shelves of a library. An etching by Percy Moran forms a charming frontispiece to this delightful volume.

*The Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyll Owlglass, newly collected, chronicled, and set forth in our English tongue.* By KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE. London: Trübner, 1890.

This, the latest volume of "the Lotos Series," is one of the most popular German folk-books. It has been termed the "Gil Blas, of German mediæval story," and is full of "deep instruction in the pungent jests and literal ways of the man who held up his mirror for owls to look in, and each of whose tricks might form the groundwork of a moral reflection." It is, like the work of Rabelais, a satire, not upon human life only, but upon special and dangerous topics, withal, it is highly amusing and full of sharp witty sayings and merry jests. Its popularity may be judged from the fact that it has been translated into English, French, Dutch, Danish, Polish, and Hebrew.

*Saint Monica.* By Mrs. BENNETT EDWARDS. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1890.

It is not easy to find much to say in commendation of Mrs. Bennett Edwards's latest work. The hero Will Coryton, is a lamentably weak and egotistic mortal, married to a good, charming, and sympathetic woman, his errant fancy is caught by "Saint Monica," a creature who, though saintly enough to merit the *sobriquet* bestowed upon her, is yet human enough to care for handsome Will Coryton, and when, in course of time, he has procured a divorce from his wife on account of her supposed infidelity —her scruples are overcome, and she consents to marry him. No sooner, however, is this consummation reached, than he discovers that he has never really loved Monica, and his heart goes out to his first wife, who has in reality been morally blameless but inconceivably foolish. She, however, is by this time married to a grand fellow, her first lover, who is worthy of her, and yet whom she does

not love, her affection being given to the man who had tired of her in less than one year. It is not a pleasant story, neither is it by any means a natural or reasonable one. Still it will find many readers.

*A Far-Away Melody.* By M. E. WILKINS. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1890.

One of the most charming bits of prose which we have read for a long time is the little volume bearing the above title. Each tale is a character sketch, written with great freshness and originality; the quaint New England idioms, and the quaint New England personages being rendered with, what one feels to be, conscientious fidelity without straining after effect of any kind. There is in each of the tales, a blending of the humorous and the pathetic, with a result which none but a genuine and sympathetic student of character could achieve.

*A Modern Romance.* By M. E. WILKINS. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1890.

This is another of the little American volumes published by Mr. Douglas, whose cheap editions of some of the best American authors have been so heartily appreciated and widely read. The stories are all very charming, but the one which most commends itself to us is the title-story of of the volumce. It is an exquisite bit of word-painting, fresh, unconventional, and possessing an irresistible charm for cultured readers. In each of the little stories contained in this volume the characters are what one would describe as commonplace, yet the romance, and the poetry of thought, which are beneath the surface in these apparently uninteresting lives, move one, more than the generality of books, however brilliant, stirring, or pathetic they may be.

*How to be Married in all ways and everywhere throughout the British Empire and in Foreign States, with an Appendix of Statistics and all Legal Forms relating to Marriage.* By THOMAS MOORE, M.A. London: Griffith, Farran and Co., 1890.

We must confess to a feeling of surprise at the information contained in this small volume, for we had not the slightest idea that so much variety existed in the forms of marriage in the several divisions of the British Empire. The author is an authority on the subject, for he was Surrogate in the Diocese of Canterbury, and is thoroughly conversant with legal matters He gives more than thirty forms relating to marriage, besides a mass of other information all appertaining to the same momentous proceeding. Curiously enough, however, we find no reference to the marriage laws of the United States, where above all the countries of the civilized world, such laws ought to be the most perfect; but Max O'Rell informs us that a man may have a legal wife in thirteen different States, if he knows the ways of the law, which, like the "heathen Chinee," are peculiar. This may be the reason why Mr. Moore has omitted the U.S.A. from his book.

*Palmistry and its Practical Uses; to which are added chapters on "Astral Influences," and on the "Use of the Divining Rod."* By LOUISE COTTON. London: Redway, 1890.

There can be no question about it that many persons in this enlightened age have a strong and fixed belief in occult forces, and profess a knowledge of some of the hidden secrets in nature. In this book we have a very clever and lucid dissertation upon the science of Cheirosophy by which, together with the influence of the stars, it is affirmed that the position, influence, and wealth of human beings can be foretold or discovered. We do not pretend to say that experts in this science cannot discern the signs by a glance at the human hand, indeed, we are somewhat sceptical, nevertheless we are willing to admit that the author of this little book has made out a very good case. The chapter on the "Divining Rod" is particularly interesting to people in the West of England.

*The Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural Society* (Vol. x., Part iii., 1889-90) contains in addition to the usual statistical matter, the address of the president, Rev. Professor Chapman; Mr. R. N. Worth's interesting paper on "The Moorland Plym" with numerous illustrations; and a valuable sketch of "Some Extinct Cornish Families," by Mr. W. Cecil Wade. In the latter paper the Killigrews and the Godolphins come in for the chief share of attention.

*Havelock (English Men of Action).* By ARCHIBALD FORBES. London: Macmillan, 1890.

Among the gallant men whose lives have been recorded in this series, none have deserved the eulogies bestowed upon them more than the subject of this biography. His life was one of rigid integrity, intrepid daring, and unsullied honour, and when his friend and comrade Sir James Outram, came to take leave of him in his last moments, his dying words were: "I have for forty years so ruled my life, that when death came I might face it without fear." Mr. Forbes may be congratulated on having given to the public a memoir full of interest, moreover, the period in which Havelock lived and fought is historic, and much may be learnt of our struggles in Burmah, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, from a perusal of this latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's capital series.

*Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1890.

This is the eleventh edition of Kingsley's delightful work, in which the author describes in the most poetical language what he himself has noted in the rock-pools and sea-beaches of his beloved Devonshire. If holiday-seekers, and seekers after health were to follow the advice of the writer of this charming book, and betake themselves to the quiet nooks beside the sounding sea, exploring the beauteous works of the Creator, away from the busy haunts of men, they would find rest, refreshment, and exercise of an invigorating character that would do more for them, both in body and mind, than all the prescriptions of the medicos, and they would find wonders on the shore little thought of.

*The Hermits.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1890.

Under this quaint but appropriate and expressive title our favourite author has told some old-world stories in his exceptionally inimitable manner, and has cast a glamour over the lives of men who from the intensity of their religious feelings withdrew from the busy world, and became hermits or anchorites. The stories are strange, and savour very much of the romantic, but they are for the most part founded on fact, and their perusal will lead us to think better of these solitary individuals whose lives were one long penance, and, let us hope, their reward a proportionate blessing.

*Two Years Ago* and *Hereward the Wake*, are the two latest volumes of the cheap (sixpenny) edition of the works of Charles Kingsley, now in course of publication by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. This series may be rightly described as one of the marvels of the age, for the volumes are well-printed and tastefully produced.

# Correspondence.

## SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE.

SIR,—I hope the proposed tercentenary of the death of the brave Sir Richard Grenville at Bideford, due next year, will not be allowed to fall through. It was a memorable event, that fight with 53 ships, the men of Devon ought to be proud of it. Plymouth has its Drake and Armada memorials, why not Bideford its Grenville memorial? I understand a great historical painting is likely to be executed (next year) of this memorable event.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

✠ ✠ ✠

## TOPSHAM.

Did this town ever have a grant of armorial bearings? as I notice that it is suggested that the arms of Topsham should figure on the Armada memorial.

Leyton. G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

## ABRAHAM BROWNE, OF PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE AND OF NEW ENGLAND.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have lately come across the Diary or Experiences of Abraham Browne, concerning whom I wish to make some inquiries preparatory to publishing in our *Maine Historical Society Transactions* the same, with as full notes as possible. The main outlines of the English part of the story are—

That Abraham Browne was born in Plymouth in Devonshire (about 1627? perhaps a little earlier) and was the son of a shipmaster and merchant: When I was 7 years old, says Abraham, my Father went to France with a ship of his own but was captured by the Turks but liberated after 3 years at £150. This must have been in 1634.

When I was 12 years old (1639?) I went to France with my Father who was loading corn for Dunkirk. He left me there for one year (in France) intending to get me back at that time, but I staid 3 years, as he was lost at sea between New Castle and Holland.

At the age of 15 I was apprenticed to a man in Plymouth for 7 years: Towards the end of that time I went to Wales and was nearly wrecked on Barnstaple shoal.

Then I went to Alicant where my master had sent a ship from London with fish. I went in a ship (of) London (was her name London?)

I came home and staid several months: then May 1st, 1650 set sail from Plymouth for New England and reached Richmond's Island [about ten miles from where I am writing to you.—J.A.S.] June 20, 1650. I staid 3 years in New England. Nov. 14, 1654 left Boston for London reached there in a month's voyage—2 days later to London. 4 months then in Plymouth.

Thence in the latter part of the month of May, 1655 left Plymouth with a Dutch ship of 12 guns, and an English ship of 10 bound for Madeira, the Spanish Main and New England—11 days out a gale of wind separated us—2 days later June 21, 1655, Abraham Browne was captured by the Turks and carried to Salee in Morocco: where 4 days later he arrived. Was sold: redeemed in 3 months; and so ends the journal. Now comes the investigation.

Who was Abraham's father? If he was captured and ransomed his name ought to be in the lists of English people ransomed from the Turks: somewhere about 1634. A man in Plymouth who traded with Dunkirk might be traced on Custom's books?

What ship sailed for Plymouth May 1, 1650? If more then one, was there any with Browne, or Captain, or Steward, or Agent?

Again what ship arrived in London in December, 1654 from Boston?

What ships sailed from Plymouth in the latter part of May, 1655, in company with a Dutch ship of 12 guns and an English ship of 10, and what were the names of those gunboats?

Finally was Abraham's name on the lists of ransomed in 1655 or 1656?

To be sure he says June 21 he was captured, while he already accounts for 11 days and 2 days before he was captured. But, perhaps, he forgot the exact number of days.

I shall be extremely obliged to you if you can find out any or all of these points, as well as who was the owner of Browne's ship, sailing May 1, 1650, for New England? and I shall be glad to pay any reasonable sum for your expenses.

Perhaps Browne's father left a will that was probated in which Abraham is mentioned?

Now for another: John Perrott, son of Abraham, was my great grandfather, born in the town of Ashburton, parish of Broadhempston, 1742. We have seen the record of his baptism in the church there, as well as the marriage of his father and mother. Now, we wish to find out if John Perrott actually came over with Wolfe's expedition in 1759? Cannot his name be found in the Navy lists of those days, as a midshipman or warrant officer, or did he merely come away as a sailor boy? or might not his name be on the lists of them who enlisted for Wolfe's expedition to Quebec, from the village of Ashburton, parish of Broadhempston?

Further, is there any way of discovering who were the ancestors of Abraham Perrott? Some of the descendants are still alive, but that is of no particular interest to us just now.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. JAMES A. SPALDING.

## ADDITIONAL REPLIES.

**Peter Foulkes, D.D.** (IX., 90).—Through the kindness of Mr. Winslow Jones, the following information is supplied :—

The Rev. Peter Foulkes, D.D., was of Welsh extraction, but settled in Devonshire in the last century. He was born 23 October, 1676 ; was a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford ; became sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral, 1723, Chancellor of the same, 1724, and Precentor, 1731. He died 30 April, 1747, aged seventy-one, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral, 3 May.

He married firstly Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Bidgood, of Rockbeare, 4 August, 1707. She died in June, 1737, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. He married secondly in Exeter Cathedral, 26 December, 1738, Ann, eighth daughter of Ofspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, and widow of William Holwell, of Exeter, Esq. She died 25 September, 1783, in her eightieth year, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral.

There were several children of the first marriage; two daughters died young; his son, the Rev. Peter Foulkes, Vicar of Semley, Wilts, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, died 27 April, 1778, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. Gravestone in S. Gabriel's Chapel. William, son of Dr. Peter Foulkes, inherited Medland in the parish of Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon, from Andrew Davy, Esq., by will dated 26 June, 1720.

John Davey Foulkes, of Medland, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon, died at Tiverton, 25 April, 1813.

The Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes, Rector of Shebbear, Devon, married a daughter of Dr. Lempriere, the author of the *Classical Dictionary*, and formerly Head Master of Exeter Grammar School. The death of his son William Decimus Inglett Foulkes, of No. 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, Barrister-at-Law, took place at 25 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, on February 17 of the current year.

Exeter. J. D.

✠ ✠ ✠

**Parochial Registers of Exeter** (IX., 6, 106).—With reference to a note by "J. D." in the last issue. I had never previously remarked that the table of the dates of commencement of the Exeter Registers, was printed in the last edition of Oliver's *Exeter*.

The list I furnished to these columns is from a manuscript I have, in the handwriting of a friend of the late Dr. Oliver who compiled it for his benefit, and is, therefore, the original of Dr. Oliver's list.

The gentleman who compiled it, died eleven years before the appearance of the 1861 edition of the *History of Exeter* quoted by "J. D."

The erroneous note referred to is not in my manuscript.

C. W.

**"Warizona"** (IX. 162).—This term undoubtedly means *board* or *maintenance*. It is equivalent of the French *guérison*, which now signifies a recovery from illness, but formerly, as in the Romance of Renart the Fox (cited by Littré, *s.v.*), was used for provender. In old French the word was *garison*, and in old Catalan *guarizon*. The French *guérir*, to cure, is, according to Littré, derived from a Germanic root of which the modern form is *wehren*, to defend or protect, and this was the primitive sense of *guérir*.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

## NOTES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

Cocoa-nut Cup, or Nut, with silver-gilt mounts, 1580; given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Drake.—The nut has a rim or band of silver-gilt, delicately engraved with beasts, etc., and is divided by the straps connecting band and stem into three panels, engraved respectively with the royal arms, etc.; those of Sir Francis Drake, with the date 1580, and with a picture of Drake's ship and a number of prizes, all gilt. The cup rests on a boldly modelled figure of a dragon passant with extended wings. The foot is ornamented with gadroons, and belts of egg and tongue moulding. The cover is of silver-gilt wrought with sea-monsters, and surmounted by a model of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. There are no hall marks. Lent to the Tudor Exhibition by Sir Francis G. A. Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart.

Silver-gilt Standing Cup and Cover, *circa* 1580.—A magnificent cup given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Drake. The bowl is encased with silver filagree work, and rests upon a series of projecting lobes with medallions on three sides. The baluster stem rests on a similiar series of lobes with medallions. The cover has a border overlaid with filagree work, and in the centre a series of lobes and medallions, from which rises a pedestal with a nude figure of Hercules. Hall marks: foreign. Lent to the Tudor Exhibition by Sir Francis G. A. Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart.

Two Silver-mounted Black Jacks, which belonged to Sir Walter Ralegh, and have been handed down in the family of his half brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert, whose arms they bear. Lent to the Tudor Exhibition by Lieut.-General C. C. Fraser, V.C.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

With the next number we conclude the Ninth Series. Owing to unavoidable circumstances our issues have been somewhat irregular during the past twelve months, but we trust the matter both in quantity and quality, has been such as to give a reasonable amount of satisfaction to our supporters, and we shall endeavour to start the new series under better auspices. We herewith present to our readers a Supplement containing a Bibliography of Book-Plates, as a first instalment of a series of articles (illustrated) on this interesting subject. We would fain hope that the introduction of this feature will induce many collectors of *Ex Libris* to subscribe to the *Western Antiquary*, commencing with the present number. We have arranged for new Subscribers who are chiefly interested in the Book-Plate articles to be supplied with the present and following Supplement, if so desired, separate from the Journal, and independent of the Annual Subscription to the Ninth Series. A remittance of 9s. will, therefore, secure the two extra parts and the Tenth Series, from July, 1890, to June, 1891. In the Tenth Series we propose to publish a valuable series of bibliographical articles relating to "Devon Booksellers and Printers of the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, in continuation of the papers published some years ago. There will also be a "Bibliography of John Gay," by the Editor; a "List of Works of Fiction relating to Devon and Cornwall," by Mr. G. C. Boase and the Editor; many interesting general articles, and some novel illustrations. The Index of the Ninth Series will follow the publication of Part XII, early in July. All communications, and remittances, to be addressed to

W. H. K. WRIGHT, EDITOR,
*Western Antiquary*,
8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

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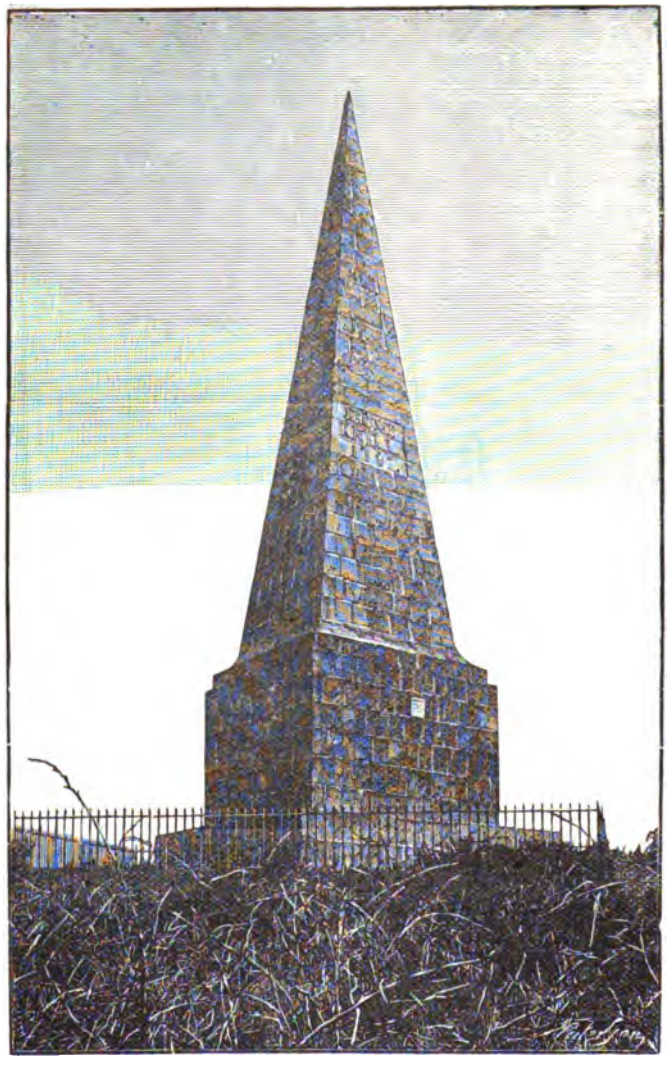

THE KNILL MAUSOLEUM, NEAR ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

# The Western Antiquary;

OR,

*Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.*

No. 12. JUNE, 1890. Vol. IX.


## THE NEW THEATRE, LAUNCESTON.

*Account of some early Play Bills that were found at the "White Hart Hotel," Launceston.*

BY JOHN W. JARVIS.

ON descending from my room one morning at the good old Inn of Launceston, known as the "White Hart," my attention was attracted to a glazed frame, nearly at the bottom of the stairs, containing a rescued treasure recovered in an accidental manner. It was on the 26 May, 1874, on the removal of some old lumber, that an old box presented itself to the explorer, Mr. John Turner Pearse, the then proprietor of the hostelry, who noticed some old printed play bills pasted upon its sides. Prompted by curiosity, he examined the literary treasure more closely, and found they had a peculiar interest to him as the proprietor of the house, being an account of three performances which had been given on his own premises—perhaps one of the earliest theatres in this part of the country. The place is described as "The New Theatre," so that it evidently was not an Inn-yard performance. Perhaps a Tate Wilkinson may be invoked that will give us some particulars of the histrionic art in Cornwall and the West-country at this time. Thinking it would be acceptable to a few, I made a fair copy of the three bills, which I hope will be read with interest. Some of the notes and remarks enlighten us on usages of the times in matters theatrical.

In small type appears on the top of the bill a notice, as follows :—

N.B.—As our stay in the Town will only be for a Fortnight longer the Benefits will begin on Monday next therefore as it has been an established Rule in this Company Never to make personal application to the Public on those occasions It is humbly hoped that no Lady or Gentleman will mistake the strict Observance of this Rule for a Want of Disrespect to the friends of this Theatre.

then follows between ruled lines :—

By the Exeter Comedians | At the New Theatre at the White Hart in Launceston | on friday the 5th day of May 1772 will be presented | an historical play called King Henry IV. | with the Humours of Sir John Falstaff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *King Henry* | - | Mr. FOOTE |
| *Prince of Wales* | - | Mr. WOLFE |
| *Prince John* | - | Master VENABLES |
| *Worcester* | - | Mr. COVER |
| *Northumberland* | - | Mr. WHITTAKER |

on the opposite column reads, in continuation:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Hotspur* | - | Mr. VENABLES |
| *Douglas* | - | Mr. MORGAN |
| *Sir Richard Vernon* | - | Mr. GAUDRY |
| *Sir Walter Blunt* | - | Mr. KENNEY |
| *Sir John Falstaff* | - | Mr. COLLINS |
| *Lady Percy* | - | Mrs. MANNING |
| *Dame Quickley* | - | Mrs. VENABLES |

To which will be added the English Burletta call'd Midas | the cast by the above enumerated comedians | Tickets to be had at the White Hart and the Kings Arms Pit 1/6 First Gallery 1/- Second Gallery 6d. | Launceston printed by J. Collins at Mr. Penwardens at Star Cross where printing is performed in all its branches.

The second bill reads :—

By Desire of Several Ladies & Gentlemen

At the New Theatre at the White Hart in Launceston on Wednesday the 3rd June 1772 will be presented a celebrated Tragedy called The | Orphan | or the Unhappy Marriage

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Acasto* | | Mr. GOVER |
| *Castalio* | | VENABLES |
| *Polydore* | | WOLFE |
| *Chamont* | - | FOOTE |
| *Chaplain* | - | WHITTAKER |
| *Ernesto* | - | COLLINS |
| *Servant* | - | MORGAN |
| *Page* | - | Master VENABLES |
| *Monimia* | - | Mrs. WILLIAMS |
| *Serenia* | | Miss NORMAN |
| *Florella* | - | Mrs. VENABLES |

To which is added a Farce call 'd the | Jubilee |
the Characters By

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. FOOTE | Mr. WHITTAKER |
| MORGAN | GROVER |
| WOLFE | Mr. WILLIAMS |
| VENABLES | Mrs. VENABLES |

the Vocal parts by

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. GAUDRY | Mrs. MANNING |
| COLLINS | MISS NORMAN |
| KENNY | and Mrs. COLLINS |

As the Plymouth theatre cannot be open 'd till the 15th Inst, on account of the extraordinary length of the Season in London, which detains the performers of the Theatre Royal from joining the Members of the Exeter Company so early as usual—the Performances of the Theatre in Launceston will continue till the 10th and positively no longer.

The third performance contains a peculiar characteristic; Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek are introduced in a topical dialogue in a facetious way, probably to touch upon the scandals and doings of the day—actors of that time certainly did enough work for money. Songs are introduced between the acts after a lengthy play, as in the days of our youth, and the evening's entertainment finishes up with a busy bustling farce. The bill (not probably for the first time) announces that it is:—

Positively the last Night but one

At the New Theatre at the White Hart, in Launceston | on friday the 5th June 1772 will be presented | A Comedy | written by the author of the "West Indian," and never acted here | call^d the Brothers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sir Benjamin Dove* | - | Mr. FOOTE |
| *Captain Ironsides* | - | Mr. COLLINS |
| *Belfield senior* | - | Mr. WOLFE |
| *Belfield junior* | - | Mr. VENABLES |
| *Paterson* | - | Mr. GAUDRY |
| *Goodwin* | - | Mr. WHITTAKER |
| *Phillop* | - | Mr. MORGAN |
| *Skiff* | - | Mr. GLOVER |
| *Lady Dove* | - | Mrs. VENABLES |
| *Sophia* | - | Mrs. WILLIAMS |
| *Violetta* | - | Mrs. MANNING |
| *Lucy* | - | Mrs. COLLINS |
| *Fanny* | - | Mrs. NORMAN |

End of Act II a favorite song, from the New Opera of Cymon call 'd "Sweet Passion of Love" by Mrs. Manning. End of the PLAY a Facetious Dialogue on the TIMES Between | Sir Toby BELCH, and Sir Andrew AGUECHEEK | By Mr. Morgan & Mr. Glover as it is performed in London by Messrs. Shuter & Yates.

To which will be added a FARCE call 'd the | JUBILEE | with the | PAGEANT | Being positively the last time of performing it in the Town.

Launceston printed by John Collins.

It is strange that notwithstanding the keeness of archæological research in histrionic matters that no earlier specimen of a play bill is known to exist then the reign of William the Third.

This theatrical curiosity was formerly in the possession of the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq., it announced the comedy of the "Committee," at the New Theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

A play bill containing the cast of the "Humorous Lieutenant," said to be extant by J. P. Collier in his *History of Dramatic Poetry*, Vol. III., p. 384, and played April 8th, 1663; was condemned as spurious by a writer in *Notes and Queries*.

The precursor of the play bill was, of course, the Theatre Platt, a notable one in the possession of the authorities of Dulwich College (and probably was the property of Alleyn), is entitled, "The Platt of the Secound parte of the Seven Deadlie Sinns." It is a mere peg for a motley entertainment, but is, nevertheless, of great historical interest, as it contains the names of several of Shakespeare's brother actors, and, it is even conjectured, of the bard himself. One portion of it reads: "Enter Progne Panthea Itis and Lords, Sander, T. Belt, Will, W. Sly, Hary Th. Goodale, to them Tereus with Lords R. Burbadge, J. Duk, R. Cowley." A foot-note reads: "If the person who on this plat is distinguished by his christian name only [Will] was our author as seems probable, this circumstance may assist us in our conjectures concerning the time of his first introduction to the theatre," fixing the date of the document A.D. 1587, the poet being then

in his twenty-third year, in addition to the actor W. Sly—T. Pope, A. Phillips, and Mr. Burbage, are amongst the contemporaries figuring in the cast."

A very curious and extraordinary collection of old play bills at one time were preserved at the Lord Chamberlain's office; if they are still in existence, it would be most interesting to know what are the earliest dates.

It would be highly interesting to ascertain the date when printed play bills were first introduced containing full casts of characters, especially when it is known that dramatic representations were performed in this country as early as the twelfth century.

Bedfordshire can claim to be the first county in England, and Dunstable the spot, where in A.D. 1119, one Geoffrey, the monk and manager, produced the first play that we have any record of.

St. Catherine was the heroine of this dramatic representation, it was undoubtedly a very crude kind of entertainment, intended in the form of a play, to direct the groundlings what their duties were to their spiritual masters.

This was the forerunner of Udell's "Ralph Roister Doister," 1540, the first English tragedy; Bishop Still's "Gammer Gurton's Needle," 1575, the first comedy. Following on we have "A Sackfull of news": "An Alarum for London," conveying information in dramatic form of the news of the day until the progress of the art bringing us to the present time, when we find the scenes and its surroundings so life-like to the stage of everyday reality, but for the garish brilliancy of gas and limelight we might occasionally realise it only as a dream of actual life, so mirrored before us; thanks for the archæological research and unsparing efforts of Mr. Charles Kean, and, in later days, our indebtedness to Mr. Henry Irving, for our new-found stage delights.

It is much to be deplored that many of our play bills, of the past, and indeed the present, day, lack careful supervision, a stranger would be sorely puzzled to make out what month or year, some of the representations took place.

The fairly accurate way the above specimens are drawn up, reflect credit on the compiler. As an example of how easy order can be observed, take the outer cover of Charles Dicken's *Household Words*, say Vol. XII., which reads (after title, etc.): "from August 4th 1855 to January 12th 1856. Being from No. 280 to No. 303 London 1856," full detail (not a line unnecessary) which has many times engaged attention for the order observed during the issue, exemplifying what our great novelist was never tired of inculcating, that anything worth doing was worth doing well.

Thinking these few notes might interest your *Western Antiquary* readers, I have much pleasure in placing them at your disposal.

## CORNISH DISAFFECTION AFTER THE RESTORATION.

BY ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

THE passions aroused by the Civil War and the establishment of the Commonwealth were so keen that it is not wonderful to find that after the Restoration they did not die away, though, as far as the defeated Puritan party was concerned, they had to be hidden beneath a somewhat sullen silence. Macaulay, in the second chapter of his History, has explained with what jealous eyes the victorious Royalists regarded the quiet enjoyed by the vanquished Roundheads, and how, while the former "very naturally demanded indemnity for all that they had suffered, and preference in the distribution of the favours of the Crown, some violent members of the party went further, and clamoured for large categories of proscription." In Cornwall the struggle had been waged with bitterness, and, when the turn of the political wheel brought the Cavaliers to the top, those who just previously had held the sway were made to smart. But the process was not unattended with difficulty, for the Act of Indemnity and Oblivion, passed by the Convention in 1660, for all offences

committed during the troubles—described by the more ardent Royalists as one "of Indemnity for the King's enemies and of Oblivion for his friends"—stood in the way of any legal persecution of the Puritans. Means, however, were endeavoured to be found for driving a coach-and-six through the Act; and the following letters, now in the Record Office (*Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., Vol. LXVIII., ff. 117-8), throw a flood of curious light upon the condition of political affairs in Cornwall in the beginning of the year 1663, and indicate the subtle means by which the Royalist magistrates sought to override the plain promise of the Act of Oblivion:—

**The Earl of Bath (Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall) to the King.**

*May it please yr Matie.*

In discharge of my duty to those services of yr Matie. wch commanded once into those parts espeisally that of the Tyn affaire I haue devoted all my time & vtmost endeavours for settling the same and though I found many difficultyes laid in my way by a considerable dissenting party to haue obstructed a faire issue thereof yet I met the assistance of soe many of yor. Mats. old faithfull subjects & servants that wee haue brought that intricate business to such a determination as giues a gennerall satisfaction to the country & I hope will to yr Matie. I shall not presume to giue yr. Matie. the trouble of any particulers relating thereunto hauing accounted them to my Lord Tresurer. What I haue don in forming ye Militia & what I was constrained to doe in order to the securing ye peace of this country soe full of disaffection & designe yor. Matie. may please to receaue from Mr Secretary Bennet. I am now hastning to Plymouth where when I haue taken care for what may be needfull in that Garrison I shall hasten to receaue yr. Mats. further comands by my personall attendance as becommes.

May it please yor Matie.

Yr Mats. most dutifulle
& most obedient Subject & Servant
Truro Febr. 27th, BATHE
1662 [1663: N.S.]

[Endorsed: "Feb. 27, 63,
ld. of Bath to his Matie."]

**The Earl of Bath to Secretary Bennet.**

Truro Febr. 27th 1662

SR

I haue yrs. of the 10th. for wch. I giue you most humble thanckes but could not performe it sooner hauing beene in perpetuall motion about his Mats. service in setling ye Militia & examining & securing diuers disaffected persons and treating wth. ye Parliament of Tinners.

for the two former yu. will be informed by the enclosed papers being Copyes of 2 letters to mee from ["the most" struck out] many loyall & principall gentlemen of this County ye one at my first comming & ye other of a later date being both of importance to his Mats. service & the peace of this county whereof I beseech you to accquaint his Matie.

for the last it concernes his Mats. revenue whereof I haue giuen an account to my Lord Tresurer wch. I hope will be answerable to his lops. expectation hauing had the good fortune at last notwthstanding many obstructions to recover a Revenue of twelve thousand pounds pr. annum for his Matie. wch. had beene lost for these many yeares & would haue beene soe still but for the assistance of some emminent & very well affected persons of this country

[The remainder of the letter deals with personal matters, such as a dispute with Lord St. Albans as to the writer's house at St. James's, and his thanks "for his Mats. great grace & goodnes" in granting him "the forrest of N" Concerning the latter, he writes: "I can never sufficiently acknowledge it being soe seasonable a favour even to preserue mee from vtter ruine all I can say is that I owe my life as well as my fortune to his Matie. being more obliged thereto then to all mankind beside." He adds: "I am now making hast to Plymouth where I must stay some short time for ye affaires of the garrison & some other necessary busines in those parts;" and subscribes himself]:—

SR

Yo. most humble most affectionate
and most faithfull servant
Mr Secretary Bennet. BATHE

[The letter is addressed: "For the right honble ['Humphrey' struck out] Henry Bennett Knt. his Mats. Principall Secretary of State and one of his Mats. most honble. Privy Councill," and is endorsed: "Feb. 27. 63. My ld of Bath. rsv Mar. 5."]

**Gentlemen of Cornwall to the Earl of Bath.**

I.

Lanceston, 7o Febrij. 1662.

MY LORD,

The sense of that duty we owe vnto his Matie, our Countrey, and ourslues, does oblige us to looke (with all Circumspection) into the waies and meanes conducing to the security of either, and finding (my Lord) that the late grace and clemency of his Matie has wrought so little upon the disingenious spiritts of some men, (whose condition

without it had been the saddest incident to mankinde) that we haue iust cause to suspect, the same destructive principles are still lodged within them, and would soone appeare, should their Counsells but ripen any designe; We therefore (in discharge of that trust reposed in us) doe humbly offer vnto your Lopps. consideration, the dangerous consequences thereof, that from thence your Lopp. may Judge, whether it be not most reasonable, that such persons enioying an equall priviledge and protection of the Lawe, together with his Mats good Subiects, should not (with them) giue the same assurance of their Loyaltie and obedience, by conforming thereunto. We most humbly begg yor Lopps pardon for this most needfull, and (we hope) successfull addresse, remayning

My Lord

Yor Lopps. most humble
and most faithful servants.

Nicholas Slanning.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| De: Polwhele | Charles Trevanion. | |
| Hugh Piper. | Charles Roscarrock. | Richard Arundell. |
| Walter Langdon. | Jo: Trelawny. | John Coryton. |
| Tho: Robinson. | Rich: Prideaux. | Fra: Godolphin. |
| Wa: Kendall. | Nich: Arundell. | Wm: Godolphin. |
| Wm: Godolphin. | Arthur Spry. | Willm Scawen. |
| John Arundell. | Edm. Prideaux. | |

II.

Truro. ye 25th of Febry. 1662

My lord

Wee are very sensible how ill it would become vs, to be so disingenious, as not to acknowledge the happines we receaued by being vnder your Lopps. Comaund, and how well vpon all occasions to manifest our thankfullnes to your Lopp. for the same, and in particular for your late great care, diligence and patience, about those two great concernements of our Countrey, the Militia and the Tynne, and your earnest endeavours in carrying on both of them, to the content and generall satisfaction of the County, by cutting off all occasions that might begett any disvnion or Jealousy, amongst the better sort, or grievance upon the meaner. It is none of the least of your favours, nor the meanest furtherance (as we conceaue,) to his Mats. service, that you are pleased to admitt vs to a free debate (when you are present) of those things, which are to be acted by vs, by youre Comannds, and to comunicate our thoughts concerning them, by letters, when you are absent. Out of this respect it is, that Wee are bold to lett your Lopp. to knowe, that though we are very unanimous, (and we hope we shall alwaies soe contynue) amongst ourselves, and with the rest of the Gentry of the County (for the greatest part), yett it cannot be denied, but there are some, and those not a few, who are of a contrary minde and disposition, And herein to giue your Lopp. an account how farre we haue putt in execution his Mats instructions, which you sent vs, (espetially in that perticular concerning those people, who are of dangerous principles, and stand unconformable to Goverment) and of the way which you were pleased to chalke out vnto us, for the discrimination of such persons, (that is) by trying them with the new Oath, which by the late Act is enioyn'd to the Military officers; your Lopp. may now be pleas'd to be inform'd, that we haue hitherto proceeded therein with very good successe, and with satisfaction to most, at least those of the better sort: For many persons of quallity who haue been of the adverse part, but of more moderate and sober mindes then the rest, haue voluntarily come in, and offered themselues to our Proposalls, with a ready obedience to his Matie., and giving very ample testimony in theire expressions concerning the same; but we must also say, that we meete with many others who refuse, and some that quarrell with the manner (as not being proscribed by Lawe) and with the matter of it, holding the taking of arms by his Mats. authority against his Person, to be no Traiterous position, though a thing soe cleare in it selfe, and declared in effect to be soe, by the Act of Parliament: Amongst others a knott of Ministers, who had sett themselues together in their habitations, as well as their opinions, being convened before us on this occasion, were soe tender and straight-laced in the point, as they would not giue us a positive answer (though required) whether or noe they thought it were lawfulle to take vp armes against the king vpon any pretence; and they obstinately refus'd a subscription to that first particle of the Oath, there being no more than it, propos'd by vs vnto them: However (my Lord) we shall not be discourag'd by this sort of People, in the further prosecution of this, which we take to be so effectuall a course for his Mats. security and servise; soe, as we shall find the same vpon mature advise taken, to haue it's further approvement: And we haue also thought fitt to acquaint your Lopp. with what cautions and restrictions we make use of it (that is) by making publique declaration to all such, as are conven'd before vs, as suspitious or dangerous persons, that there is noe Lawe that obleigeth vs to the tendring, or them to the accepting of this oath; that we propose nor intend any compulsion thereby, nor vse it as any way derogatory to the Act of Oblivion, on his Mats. Declaration, that there is noe direction giuen by his Matie concerning it, but that it being accepted by them, as a voluntary act, it wilbe apprehended as a fitt and satisfactory meanes to free them, and all such as shall soe take it, from such suspitions, as their former miscarriages (for which we doe not question them) may perhaps amongst their neighbours (and not without cause) make them obnoxious to; and indeed we make the whole to be an Act of their owne, and none of ours: And this our proceeding and the manner thereof we present to your Lopp. partly because, none of the kings good Subiects, who may perchance hear of it, may be scandalized at it, or we, by the assertions and ill reports, which the maligners of it may cast abroad to abuse the two credulous people by, may not be misrepresented for our well intended endeavours, and partly that the example of it, having soe good a successe here, may be a meanes perhaps to worke the like effect in other parts. And we

are the rather induced to beleiue it may haue the like operation in other parts, when we consider that the Oath of Supremacy, (being a thing of like nature) intended at first, but for Ecclesiasticall persons, and such as tooke the kings ffee, and wages, and a few other persons, was afterwards in the exercise of it, deduced to others, and since, generally to all: The confidence we haue of your Lopps goodnes and candour, and that you will receaue it with like hearty affections, as we now humbly propose it to your Lopps. acceptance, makes vs thus bold to make this addresse, as an expedient much conducible (in our Judgements) to his Mats. safety and the peace of the kingdome, in which assurance we presume to giue ourselues the title of being

My Lord

your Lopps. most obsequious and obliged servants

| | |
|---|---|
| Nich: Slanning. | Ri: Vivian. |
| Rich Prideaux. | Richard Arundell. |
| P. Edgecumbe. | John Coryton. |
| Cha: Trevanion. | John Seynt Aubin. |
| Wa: Langdon. | Fra: Godolphin. |
| Willm Scawen. | Jo: Trelawney. |
| De: Polwheele. | Wm: Godolphin. |
| Tho: Robinson. | Willm Godolphin. |
| Cha: Roscarrocke. | |
| Edm: Prideaux. | |

[By the side of each of the last two communications is written: "A Copy of a letter from ye Gentlemen of Cornwall to the Earle of Bathe," and each is addressed: "To the right honble. John Earle of Bathe Lord Lieuetenant of the County of Cornewall and Lord Warden of his Mats. Stanneries. These:"]

The troubles indicated in these letters did not pass away with the writing of them. In the Lambeth Palace Library are three MSS., of considerable interest, which show that in 1665 the same feelings prevailed. These are "The Bishop of Exeter's certificate of the Hospitals and Alms-houses, Pluralists, Lecturers, Schoolmasters, Physicians, and Non-Conformists in his Diocese. 1665" (Vol. 693, fol. 396)—which appears to be the document upon which the others are based—"An Account of Ordinations, Pluralists, Lecturers, Schoolmasters, Physicians,& Non-Conformists in the Diocese of Exeter, 1665" (*Ibid*, fol. 304); and "An Account of Hospitals & Alms-houses in the Diocese of Exeter, 1665" (*Ibid*, fol. 384). In these, there are lists of the "Non-Conformist ejected Ministers" and of "Licensed Ministers," while each physician in the diocese is described as being well or ill-affected towards the Government; and similar treatment is accorded to the schoolmasters, many of whom had a black mark set against them, and especially some women teachers who dwelt together in Cornwall.

## DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY: THE REV. NATHANIEL CARPENTER.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

THE Rev. Nathaniel Carpenter was born at Northleigh, Devonshire, on 7 February, 1588-89. His father John Carpenter was, it is believed, a native of Launceston, in Cornwall, who was entered as a battler at Exeter College, Oxford, about 1570, but after a residence of four years, left without taking a degree, and became Rector of Northleigh, near Honiton, here he continued throughout his life and here he died in March, 1620-21, when he was buried in the chancel of his church. He was the writer of several works, the titles of which will be found in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, I., 63, III., 1115. The son Nathaniel matriculated from St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, on 7 June, 1605, was elected a Devonshire fellow of Exeter College, on 30 June, 1607, and admitted on the following day. He graduated B.A. 5 July, 1610; was allowed to incept 28 April, 1613; took his M.A. 1613; his B.D. 11 May, 1620; and was incorporated D.D. in July, 1626. Dr. James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, appointed him one of his chaplains in 1626, when he was also named Schoolmaster of the King's Wards, Dublin; the wards being minors of property, whose parents were Roman Catholics. According to one account Carpenter also held a deanery in Ireland, but there is no confimation of this in Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesia Hiberniæ*, nor is his name mentioned in that work. Previously to going to Ireland he appears to have been

a member of the Dean of Exeter's (Mathew Sutcliffe's) New College at Chelsea. His death took place in Dublin, but the exact date is not known; some authorities mention 1628, others think it was about 1634. The funeral sermon was preached by his friend Robert Usher, a brother of the Archbishop.

*cf.* Bliss's *Wood*, ii., 421-22; iii., 1087 and the *Fasti*, i., 337, 353, 393.

Boase's *Exeter College* (1879), pp. 55, 56, 57, 210, 211, 228.

Prince's *Worthies*, 1810, pp. 173-75, 603.

W. C. Hazlitt's *Collections*, 1876, p. 62.

*Calendar of State Papers. Addenda.* 1580-1625, p. 490.

*Degorei Wheari Pietas Erga Benefactores*, 1628, p. 114.

*National Dictionary of Biography*, ix., 161 (1887) by W. P. Courtney.

Carpenter was the author of the following books:—

Philosophia libera dvplici exercitationum decade proposita; in qva paradoxa qvædam ad exercenda juuenum ingenia aduersus vulgares huius temporis philosophos suscipiuntur, validisque rationibus confirmantur. Avthore N. C [arpenter] Cosmopolitano. Cui præit paradoxon, ignorantem docto . . . Francofvrti, sumptibus Hulsianis, anno 1621. 8vo. Title, Lectoris, ad Lectorem and Elenchvs 8 leaves, then pp. 1-220.

NOTE.—A final unpaged leaf reads, "Francofvrti, typis Hartmanni Palthenii, sumptibus Hulsianis anno 1620."

Philosophia libera triplici excercitationum decade proposita. In qva adversvs hvivs temporis philosophos dogmata quædam noua discustiuntur. Avthore Nathanaele Carpentario, Exoniensis collegij in florentissimâ academiâ Oxoniensi socio. Editio secvnda vna decade auctior & emendatior. Oxoniæ excudebat Iohannes Lichfield & Iacobvs Short academiæ Oxoniensis typographi 1622 8vo.

NOTE.—Title, Dedication, Preface and Elenchus 11 leaves. Philosophiæ, pp. 1-395. Errata, 1 leaf.

Philosophia libera . . . Avthore Nathanaele Carpentario . . . Editio tertia correctior . . . Oxoniæ excudebat Leonardus Lichfield, impensis Thomæ Allam 1636 8vo. Title, Dedication, Preface and Elenchos 11 leaves, Philosophiæ, pp. 1-395. Dr. Prideaux is mentioned in the preface.

Philosophia libera . . . Avthore Nathanaele Carpentario 1675 8vo.

Geography delineated forth in two bookes, Containing the sphæricall and topical parts thereof. By Nathaniel Carpenter, Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford . . . Oxford printed by Iohn Lichfield and William Turner, printers to the famous vniversity, for Henry Cripps, an. dom. 1625 4to.

NOTE.—Title, dedication, folding sheet of analysis and contents 8 leaves, then pp. 1-274. The second book has a distinct Title, dedication, and contents 7 leaves, then pp. 1-286.

Geographie delineated . . . By Nathanael Carpenter . . . The second ed. corrected Oxford printer by John Lichfield for Henry Cripps and are to be sold by Henry Curteyne, anno domini 1635 4to.

NOTE.—Title, dedication, contents, verses "To my booke," and folding sheet of analysis 10 leaves, then pp. 1-272; Book 2, Title, dedicaton and contents 7 leaves, then pp. 1-286.

Achitophel, or the pictvre of a wicked politician. Divided into three parts. Written by N. C. sometime Fellow of Exceter Colledge in Oxford. Printed for M. S. [parke.] 1629 4to. A-I in fours, the first leaf blank.

NOTE.—Dedicated to James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh. It appears that Carpenter had been led by Usher to fix himself at Armagh.

Achitophel or the pictvre of a wicked politican. Divided into three parts [Quotation from 2 *Sam.*, chap. 17, verse 23] . . . [London] Printed for M. S. 1629 4to.

NOTE.—Title, and Dedication To James, Archbishop of Armagh, signed N. C [arpenter] 3 leaves, then pp. 1-64. The same works as the preceding with a new title only.

Architophel . . . By Nath. Carpenter. London 1633 8vo. *Bodleian Library.*

Achitophel or the pictvre of a wicked politican. Divided into three parts. A treatise presented heretofore in three sermons to the university of Oxford and now published. By Nathanael Carpenter bachelour of divinity and fellow of Exeter colledge at Oxford. London printed by J. Okes for the company of stationers 1638 12mo.

NOTE.—Title and dedication 6 leaves, Achitophel 89 leaves A-G in 12s H. 11 leaves.

Achitophel . . . By Nath. Carpenter . . . Oxford printed by Leonard Lichfield for Mathew Hunt 1640 12mo. Title and dedication 4 leaves, then pp. 1-177.

Chorazin and Bethsaida's woe or warning-peece, a sermon by Mr. Nathaniel Carpenter. London 1633 8vo. *Bodleian Library.*

Chorazin and Bethsaida's woe or warning-peece. A judicious and learned sermon on Math. 11, v. 21 preached at St. Maries in Oxford by the renowned and famous divine Mr. Nathanael Carpenter . . . Printed at Oxford by Leonard Lichfield for Matt. Hunt ann. d. 1640 12mo. Title and dedication 4 leaves, then pp. 1-95.

A treatise of optics. By N. Carpenter. *M.S.* The original was lost at sea, but some imperfect copies remain.

Encomia Varia. By N. Carpenter. *M.S. Trinity college, Dublin.*

Ivsta Fvnebria Thomæ Bodleii. Oxoniæ, excudebat Josephus Barnesius 1613 4to.

NOTE.—Contains on pp. 54-55 verses signed Nat. Carpenter Exon. Col. Soc.

## CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

*(Continued from page 102.)*

THAT which will interest us in our present examination will be found near the entrance to the pound, and between it and the river, although it is not certain that the objects in question were connected with mining. There is, however, a possibility that such was the case, of course, but an examination will rather tend to lead the investigator to arrive at the conclusion that their true connection is with the pound. These objects consist of two huts, very similar in size and shape to what are undoubtedly mining buildings, but somewhat different to them in their mode of construction. The first is situated at a distance of forty-four feet below the gateway of the pound, but almost close to the wall, to which it is joined by 'another wall — an extension of one end of the building. It is twenty-two feet long by twelve feet wide on the outside; its internal dimensions being three feet less each way. The curious feature connected with it is its possession of a low stone bench which runs around its interior, occupying its two sides and one end. This is about fifteen inches high, and twenty-two inches wide. When the pound was used for the purpose of herding cattle, such a little place of shelter with a seat to accommodate a fair company of men, would be exactly the sort of thing needed, and I am much inclined to believe that it was for such purpose erected, though its plan, I have been given to understand, is not unlike the huts of the present day at the mines in Cornwall, in which the miners change their clothes before going underground. The walls of this hut are only about four feet high.

The other hut is about thirty yards nearer the river, but yet quite close to the wall of the pound. This one has rather thick walls, and it measures on the inside twenty-one feet by ten and a half feet. One gable end is still remaining intact.

Not far down, on the river's bank, are the ruins of one or two small erections, amid some scattered stones, but we find nothing further of any particular interest on the river until we arrive at Stony Bottom, where is a most extensive stream-work. Before, however, we examine this, it will be well to leave the Erme for a little (though we shall not wander far), in order to visit a settlement of some of the early tinners, the fine village enclosures known as Erme Pound Rings.

These are situated on Brown Heath, and consist of three large enclosures, the northernmost one, which is very imperfect, being situated close to Erme Pound, and the southernmost not far from Stony Bottom.

This latter is three hundred and thirty-eight yards in circumference; the ruined wall covering a space of about eleven feet in width. At the bottom of this enclosure a small portion has been cut off by a wall running across part of it, and about the middle of this wall is a small hut-circle, about ten feet in diameter, but there are no other vestiges within it. Without, on the northern side of it, is a small court-yard with two hut-circles.

The middle enclosure, which is the most important, is situated at some short distance up the slope, and is connected with the one just described by a double stone row, or stone avenue, as such are termed. Its direction is NNE., and it is one hundred and seventy yards in length. The distance between the two enclosures is not, however, so great as this. The avenue has its upper termination in a small circle, thirty feet in diameter, enclosing a dilapidated kistvaen. Ten stones remain erect in this circle, which is close to the wall of the middle enclosure.

This is an exceedingly fine one, being four hundred and twenty-six yards in circumference. The wall is composed of very large stones indeed, and is about five feet high. One large block measures nine feet in length, and is resting on two others, so as to form an

opening beneath, which was probably filled with turf. Hut circles occur within this enclosure, and there are others without it, as also outside the lower one already noticed.

The northern enclosure is very imperfect, and it is difficult to take a correct measurement of it.

This fine group of remains is well worthy of extended examination, but space will not permit of our entering upon any longer description here. It is sufficient to our purpose merely to briefly notice it, and to remark that where the tinners' workings are numerous on the river banks, clusters of ruined hut dwellings are sure to be found not far off. No hut circles occur above Erme Pound Rings; but below, scattered groups may be seen on the side of the hill as far down as Addicombe, near the Western Beacon above Ivybridge.

A short distance southward of the enclosures on Brown Heath, a small stream known as Hook Lake (a corruption in all probability of Ock) falls into the Erme. It rises on Brent Moor, near the summit of the hill on the further side of which Bala Brook * has its source, and the hollow down which it runs has been streamed throughout its whole length. From the scattered heaps of stones which entirely cover its surface, it is appropriately known as Stony Bottom; it is situated in three parishes, running completely across two—Ugborough and Harford—and having its upper portion in that of Brent. At its head are some rather deep pits, on the side of one of which are the scant remains of a small building.

Immediately at the foot of this bottom, just where Hook Lake joins the Erme, is a good example of an old blowing-house, built, like several of the erections we have already noticed, against a bank. Its dimensions externally are twenty-seven feet by seventeen and a half feet, and the doorway is close to one of the corners, the position which it generally occupies in these little houses. About one third of the building is partioned off, and in this portion, in all probability, a water-wheel was placed, for the remains of a water-course may be seen leading to it. At the spot where the water was taken from the Erme, and which is some distance up, vestiges of a weir, formed of granite blocks, may be observed in the river.

The interesting feature in this ruin is a large stone, which lies just within the entrance, having two moulds cut in its surface, one being in a complete state, and one partially destroyed. The stone is five feet in length, by two feet in width. The uninjured mould is one foot in length, and about three and a half inches wide, and three inches deep, and the broken one would appear to have been of similar size. In order that the block of tin might be easily removed on cooling, the mould is made with sloping sides, so that its width at bottom is somewhat less than across the top. The whole forms an exceedingly good specimen of an ancient blowing-house, with wheel-pit and mould-stone, and has the the water-course leading to it still in a fair state of preservation.

Not far from above this building is a ford over Hook Lake, a rough track which I have traced from near Three Barrows to Erme Pound crossing that stream. It is not unlikely that this path may have been made use of by the mediæval tinners.

The valley of the Erme widens just before the stream meets Hook Lake, and its surface, like that of Stony Bottom, is covered with the workings of the miners. These are of the most extensive character, and like so many spots where the "old men" laboured of yore, evince the magnitude of their operations. In the middle of the stone heaps may be seen another small mining hut, of a shape somewhat circular, and like most of them, in a dilapidated condition.

Directly opposite Stony Bottom, that is to say, on the western bank of the Erme, another small cross valley may be seen, but, except

* Page 80, *Ante.*

in very wet seasons, no stream issues from it. At a short distance up this are the walls of two small mining houses. One of these, which is nine feet by six feet internally, has the wall remaining to the height of about four feet, except on one side, where it has fallen down. A small space, about the size of the house itself, is enclosed on its higher side by a low wall The other building is larger, and is about twenty yards distant. A rough wall will be observed, forming a kind of enclosure —not of the character of the hut settlements —but of comparatively modern construction, and the house is close to it. Internally it measures twenty-three feet by thirteen feet. The walls are from two to three feet in height, but being much dilapidated, it is not clear what position the doorway occupied. Two tracks cross this gully, leading from the direction of Erme Pound towards Cornwood.

At the foot of the hollow are the faint vestiges of another little house, and near it the remains of a water-course, which may be traced for some distance to the river, but not quite so far up stream as the weir just noticed.

Following the course of the Erme down the valley, the remains of another old house will soon be met with on its right bank. This has double walls, and its direction is not parallel with, but at right angles to the river. The outer walls measure thirty-one feet by seventeen feet, and the inner ones twenty-one feet by eight and a half feet. Below, there is another very large stream-work, and in it the stones may be seen piled up with a great degree of regularity.

Many other little buildings are to be seen as the stream is followed, but it is not necessary to notice them all here. There are, however, one or two objects, which it will be worth our while to examine ; but before doing so we will cross the river, and make for an enclosure with hut circles, which will be seen not far from the brink. It is situated on Harford Moor, rather more than a quarter of a mile above where a stream called Dry Lake* falls into the Erme. It is on sloping ground, and at its lower end, only a few yards from the river, is a small oblong building of the usual type, and in a very fair state of preservation. It is connected with the wall of the more ancient enclosure, in a similar manner to the erections we noticed on the Avon, near the confluence of that river with the Brock Hill stream, and is built quite close to a hut circle of the usual character. In size it is nineteen feet long and twelve feet wide, on the outside, and the doorway is, as usual, placed near one corner ; the wall is five feet in height where it is most conplete. The floor of this hut is lower than the surface of the ground without.

Below Dry Lake are the remains of another house, but there are not many mining vestiges on this bank to cause us to linger, so we will once more cross the river and regain the western side.

Nearly opposite Dry Lake, and very near the great stream-work, though situated somewhat back from it, is a rocky hollow, which is of a very interesting character. Though presenting very much the appearance of being nature's handiwork, it is really that of the miner, and the prize would seem to have been something worth the mining for him to have attacked the granite rocks in the manner we see. The ore has been dug out from the side of a steeply rising bank, and the hollow which has been formed, has now, aided by nature who has draped its rocky walls with ferns and plants of the whortleberry, become a charming retreat in summer time. Its entrance is partially concealed by some mountain-ash trees, known on the moor as the quickbeam.

Still following down the great stream-work a little feeder of the Erme will soon be reached, up which it will be necessary to turn, for a very good specimen of a cache, or hiding-place for stores or tools, is to be seen on its bank. Upon approaching it from the Erme its real character will not be discerned, for it looks like nothing more than a mound of turf, about six or seven feet high, much overgrown with heather. But on reaching its higher side it

* Page 101, *Ante.*

will be seen that it is hollow, and a close inspection will show that it is really a carefully constructed little edifice, around and above which soil has been heaped, evidently in order to conceal its real nature, for it would be but to hide the doorway with bunches of furze, or something of a similar character, and this would never be suspected.

In a most interesting paper on the "Prehistoric Antiquities of Dartmoor," in the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, the late Mr. Spence Bate has given a description of this little erection.

Its length internally is about six feet and a half, and its width rather over four feet; in the centre it is about three feet in height. The doorway, or opening, is about seven yards from the little stream, and this is protected by a low wall which sweeps out for a short distance. Mr. Bate supposed this to have acted as a kind of breakwater, to prevent the stream, when swollen by heavy rains, from inundating the hut. That it would have served this purpose, is evident, but that it had another, I also think likely. The wall is carried out in a manner precisely similar to many others that I have seen in front of the doorways of huts on the moor—the lower hut at Erme Pound shows the same kind of arrangement,—where no danger of inundation could exist, and seems to have been a plan adopted for sheltering the doorway from the weather, for when the space between it and the wall of the hut was roofed in, a complete porch would be formed. This would also tend to the greater concealment of the entrance.

The high hill upon which is Staldon Barrow rises to the southward, and on the opposite side of the valley a small portion of Piles Wood is visible, on the brink of the Erme, below Sharp Tor and Three Barrows.

On Stall Moor, a short distance to the northward of the hut just described, is a very fine stone circle, with a single row of upright stones leading from it, and extending to a considerable distance. This row may be seen crossing the gulley opposite Stony Bottom, and again above Erme Pound. It crosses Red Lake, and terminates at a dilapidated kistvaen on the summit of Green Hill, on the forest.

Several small enclosures may be seen under Staldon Barrow, and many very curious hut-circles in Piles' new-take.

On the right bank of the Erme, in one of the new-takes above Harford Bridge, there is another small stream-work, the last we shall find upon the river.

Not far from the bridge is Harford Church, and in the churchyard is a rather curious flat granite tombstone. It has a small shallow trough cut in it, exactly like those which we have observed lying near the old tin workings.

Below Harford a tributary falls into the Erme from the east. This is Butter Brook, a small stream which rises between Sharp Tor and Hangershell Rock. The streamer has not left it unvisited, as is abundantly evidenced by the stone heaps on its banks. There are also some fine hut-circles near it.

The Erme, from its source to the point where it bids farewell to Dartmoor, affords examples of many kinds of antiquities, being a most interesting stream, and becomes none the less attractive, though its charms are of a different character, during its course through the valley to Ivybridge, and the cultivated country of the South Hams.

*(To be continued.)*

## Original Notes.

**The Family of Worth, of Walkhampton.**—Some years since I chanced to light upon an old volume, entitled "The New Whole Duty of Man, Containing the Faith as well as Practice of a Christian." 14th edition, London, (1756), 8vo. Perhaps few eighteenth century books are more common than this, and its market value may easily be computed if it be weighed and estimated at the current price of old paper for the mill, but my attention was arrested, upon opening this particular copy, by the sight of certain writing upon the fly-leaf, etc. As I glanced through the pages, I found that the entries related to the birth and baptism of certain people named Worth, residing at Walkhampton.

The book contains, in addition to a large mass of theological matter, readings, prayers and thanksgivings designed for private or family devotions, and this copy has evidently been used much in the same manner as the old family bible was used, *viz.*, for the registration of the births, baptisms, and other important events in the history of the various members of the family to whom it has belonged.

A transcript of its manuscript contents may possibly be of interest to some readers of this journal, and without further comment I will now give the entries as they were written :—

"Richd Worth His Book September 28th Day 1759.

"Richard Worth of Walkhampton Parish In the County of Devon His Book if this Book it Should be Lost and any one this Book do finde pray be so Loving and So kind To bring him back to Me again. 1759.

"Steal Not this Book for fear of Shame
for under Neath You 'l See My Name
"Richard Worth."

"Richd Worth the Son of Richd Worth and Ann his Wife was born on tuesday the 20th Day of October And was baptiz 'd on monday the 27th Day of October in the year 1761.

"Edward Worth was Born on Monday the 14th Day of February and was Baptized the 27th Day 1763.

"Elizabeth Worth was born on Fryday the 22nd Day of February and was baptized the 3d Day of March, 1765.

"Sarah Worth was Born on Monday the 22 Day of January and was Baptized the 30 of January 1770.

"Ann Worth was Born on Friday the Sixth Day of March and was Baptized on Tuesday the 31 of March 1778 and Died the 27 Feby on Sunday Night 1831 Aged 53 and bered 3rd March.

"Sarah Worth the Daughter of Susanna & Edwd Worth was Born on a monday 31 Decr being the Last Day of the year 1798.

"Emlen Worth was born on a Friday the 20th March 1801 and baptised 24th May.

"Jacob Wills Worth was born on a Sunday 23rd Septr 1804, and babtized the 24 octr and Died the 14 January 1806.

"Betcy Worth Was born on Thursday 19 Novr 1807 and baptized the 1st January 1810.

"Mary Worth Was born on Tuesday 12 Septr 1809 and baptissd 1 January 1810.

"1816 Ann Worth Was born on a Friday Morn at one O'clock the 1st September 1816.

"Emlen Worth new Longmeads Child Emlen Longmead Was born 1st Feb. 1831 Wm Longmead And Emlen Worth Was Marred 8th March 1830."

I may add that the volume containing these entries is now in my possession, and that if any member of the Worth family should desire any further information respecting it, I shall be very happy to give it.

22, Nicholson Road, GEORGE CLINCH.
Addiscombe, Surrey.

**Savery Family.**—In Mr. Windeatt's interesting papers on "The Mayors of Totnes" are several references to this family, which I should be glad to see extended. The fact of a daughter of one of my direct ancestors having intermarried with a member of the family of Savery of Shilston, must excuse my feeling some interest in it. Sarah, the third daughter and seventh child of Walter Prideaux, of Dartmouth, by his wife Dorothy Ball, married in March, 1746 (N.S.), John Savery, of Shilston, by whom she had three sons and four daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, lived to be married. The family in the male line is, I believe, extinct, but offshoots from it may be still surviving.

There are several memorials to the family in Ermington Churchyard : among which I may mention inscriptions to the memory of Christopher Savery, who died November 26, 1744, aged 63 years ; John Savery, who died September 11, 1782, aged 63 years ; and Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Sauery, of Ivybridge, who died August 25, 1830, aged 4 years.

The MS. history of the family, of which a copy is in the possession of Mr. Windeatt, must be of much interest, and I trust its contents may some day be made available for wider information. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

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**The Giffard Ring.**—It is possible that the following extract and pedigree relating to an old ring, traditionally the gift of Charles I. to Colonel John Giffard, of Brightleigh, may be of interest to some of your readers. The extract is taken from a letter—too long to insert at length—which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1823, page 37, part ii., vol. 93. In order to complete the history of this interesting relic therein sketched, I may add that it has quite recently passed from the Nicholas family to Lord Halsbury, the present Lord Chancellor, who now owns it, and who is the great-great-great-great-grandson of the aforesaid Colonel John Giffard.

Temple, E.C. HARDINGE F. GIFFARD.

GIFFARD RING.

Gent. Mag., April 22, 1823.

"I send you [the editor] the description of a curious ring, which I think will be acceptable to many of your readers. The ring, which is made of thin pure gold and has four diamonds set on the top, does not at first sight appear worthy of notice. On a close inspection, however, an opening is visible in the raised part, and on lifting it up a very beautiful miniature of the head of Chas. I., enamelled on a turquoise, presents itself. The size of the painting does not exceed the 4th part of an inch, the execution is particularly fine, and the likeness excessively faithful. The small part of his majesty's dress which is visible appears similar to that in which he is usually represented, and a piece of the ribband to which the George

is suspended is discernible, and on closing the ring the portrait becomes perfectly hid.

"Although miniatures of Chas. I. are not uncommon, this is particularly valuable from the portrait being concealed, and also from its being supposed to be the smallest of him which is extant.

"There can be no doubt that it was worn by a Royalist when it was dangerous to avow the attachment with which many of Charles's adherents cherished the memory of their unfortunate sovereign.

"The ring is supposed to have originally belonged to John Giffard, of Brightley, in Devon, Esq., the representative of a highly respectable and ancient family, which had been seated there many generations, and were allied to the best houses in that county. He was born at Brightley either in 1594 or 1602. In the civil war he zealously adhered to the cause of the King. During the Commonwealth he was sequestrated and obliged to pay £1,136 as a composition for his estate.

"On his death in 1666, the ring was, it was confidently supposed, given to his daughter, Margaret, who, just before her father's demise, married John Keigwin, of Mousehole, in Cornwall, Esq. The Keigwin family were also zealous Royalists, and one of them commanded a small vessel in the King's service, and is designated in a despatch from the Parliamentary forces in Cornwall, 'as a notable active knave against the Parliament.'

"Mrs. Keigwin survived her husband many years, by whom she had a large family, and at her death, in 1739, bequeathed her jewels and trinkets to her youngest son, the Rev. John Keigwin, who married Prudence, the sister and heiress of Wm. Busvargus, of Busvargus, in Cornwall.

"The family of Busvargus were originally called Lethon, but on purchasing the estate of Busvargus in the early part of the reign of Eliz. they assumed that name. As a proof of the way in which the old Cornish (and Devon) families intermarried with each other, it is worth remarking that for six generations the Busvargus family married within 30 miles of their own house, and generally within 10 miles. It is equally curious that the marriage portions of each wife never in the whole of that period varied more than £50.

"The Rev. John Keigwin by Prudence Busvargus left two daughters and coheirs.

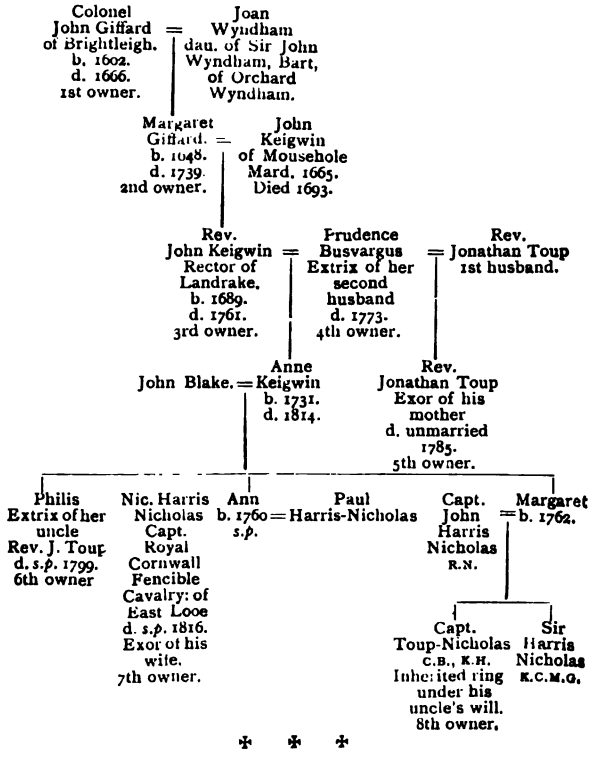
"Prudence Busvargus, however, married to her first husband, the Rev. Jonathan Toup, and was by him mother of the learned Rev. Jonathan Toup.

"As Mr. Keigwin, who died in 1761, appointed his widow his sole executrix, the ring passed to her, and she dying in 1773 left her son by her first marriage her executor, when that gentleman became possessed of it.

"Mr. Toup died unmarried 1785, and by his will entailed the estates of his mother's family on the issue of his nieces—the three daus. and cohs. of Anne, his half-sister, the youngest dau. of John Keigwin, and the grand-daughter of Margaret Giffard, dau. of Colonel Giffard, of Brightley.

"Phillis, the eldest dau., married Nic. Harris Nicholas, of East Looe, in Corn., Esq., Major of the Royal Cornwall Fencible Cavalry, and being likewise the executrix to her uncle, Mr. Toup, inherited the ring, but dying *sine prole* in 1799 it went to her husband, who died in 1816 likewise without issue, and by his will bequeathed the ring to his nephew, John Toup Nicholas, Esq., a captain of the Navy and C.B., on whom also, as the eldest son of the only one of Mr. Toup's three nieces before mentioned who had issue, that celebrated scholar's possessions are entailed, and who is the great-great-great-grandson of Col. Giffard, the original owner of the ring in question.

"It is proper to add that in the memory of the oldest member of the family it has always been called 'King Charles's Ring.'—X."

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**Representation of Cornwall.**—In the *Parliamentary Representation of Cornwall to 1832* by William Prideaux Courtney (a very valuable and interesting work), there is given a vivid description of the old state of things as regards the former representation of the westernmost county. Unfortunately the book, although of recent date, 1889, is not generally accessible, seventy-five

copies having been only printed for private circulation, a brief notice of a few of its contents may, therefore, not be unacceptable to the *Western Antiquary*.

For nearly two centuries and a half Cornwall returned to the House of Commons 44 members, and that number would have remained undiminished until 1832 had not the House a few years previously deprived the notoriously corrupt borough of Grampound of its privilege of returning two members. The total of 44 was within one of the number possessed by the whole of Scotland, and exceeded by two the members assigned to the densely populated Northern counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Yorkshire! The right of returning members bestowed on so many obscure villages in Cornwall dependent chiefly on the Duchy was to secure a number of seats to the Government against the growing power of the House of Commons, and under the Tudor and Stuart dynasties the Crown would create boroughs by its prerogative. Ultimately many of these fell into the hands of local boroughmongers, and both Government and their opponents had to buy their support by corruption. In 1818 Sir Manasseh Lopes distributed £2000 among 40 voters at Grampound to gain the majority, but he was convicted of bribery both in Cornwall and Devon, and condemned to be imprisioned at Exeter for two years.

On the North coast of Cornwall, near Tintagel, the legendary residence of King Arthur, a miserable hamlet of two or three cottages called Bossiney returned 2 members, and in 1784 there was only one elector! Michell, another mean hamlet between Truro and St. Columb, once represented by Sir Arthur Wellesley, had at its extinction in 1832 only 5 electors. Tregony, one of Lord Falmouth's various boroughs, was not less corrupt than its neighbour Grampound. In 1806 a publican called Middlecoat undertook to seat Sir Jonathan Miles and his colleague for 4000 guineas, and they had a great majority at the poll, but through the corrupt bias of the returning officer, and his unfair proceedings, their opponents were notwithstanding declared duly elected. A petition was presented, and Sir Jonathan sent a large sum to Middlecoat to bring up witnesses, but none came, Middlecoat and his accomplices having got £2500 from the patron's nominees in addition to the £4200 and the further amount for witnesses' expenses from the petitioning victims. What was called the representation of the people was really a representation of the boroughmongers, and they recouped what they expended by forcing successive ministries to pay them by place and patronage, and shares on favourable terms in loans, besides the sums actually paid them in hard cash, yet strange to say some people still call these good old times!

Mr. Courtney gives curious instances of the contrivances both of the Government and of the boroughmongers. The former so greatly increased the number of revenue officers in order to get votes, it was estimated that out of 300,000 electors in England, 50,000 at least belonged to this class. The abuse, however, was put an end to in 1784 by the Bill which excluded revenue officers from voting. The boroughmongers adopted various means to avoid direct previous payment, *e.g.*, by advancing their supporters before the election £100 apiece on their notes of hand, with the understanding that after the election the promissory notes should be returned to the signers; by buying at a high price ponies and other things and reselling them for a trifle to the owners afterwards. John Hookham Frere when member for West Looe was, it appears, never there till he accidentally spent a night at the place on one of his journeys to Falmouth to embark for Portugal, and did not discover where he was till the bell ringers, who had heard of his arrival, set the bells ringing, and called for money to drink his health.

Some few illustrious names occur on the list of the Cornish members, such as Drake, Raleigh and Gibbon, but the system that prevailed before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 opened the door to a vast army of obscure and corrupt men, and grievously injured the county, the electors, and the boroughs themselves.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Courtney may issue a public edition of his most meritorious work, which shews him to have a thorough acquaintance with our general political progress, and would, there can be no doubt, greatly gratify his many Cornish friends, who are proud of the credit his family is reflecting on the county, of which, we are, "One and All" so justly proud of. JOHN J. A. BOASE.

Exmouth.

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**Contemporary Account of John Hawkins.**—As the following is extracted from Lord Burghley's own papers, comment is needless, unless to correct the notion that Hawkins was the originator of improvements in Naval architecture, for which the credit is due to his partner, R. Chapman, the Naval architect who built the *Dainty* and constructed the river defences at Tilbury in 1588:—

"Mr Hawkins is to be charged with ye receipt of £1700, vi yeares togeither for which he shld have furnished his Maties storehouse with a double furniture from time to time (and their having been very little imploymt by all yt time) nowe when it is required there was scant to be founde in single furniture.

"He is to be charged wth ye receipt of ye said £1700, 2 yeres & 3 quarters sithens upon a newe bargaine to answere and performe ye extra ordynary upon wch by a survey taken & remaininge under all the officer's hands, he ought to have builded before this time 4 newe shippes & hath not builded or newe made eny one, but at hir Matie newe charge. As to the other survey wh doe inable ye state of ye navye, more then present experience of them dothe mayntyne, they are knowne to be procured by Mr Hawkins, and albeit ye Mr shipwrite hands be unto them, ye manner thereof beinge manifested, they cannot serve his turne to mistify so manifest an untruth.

"He is to be charged wth ye receipt of one ml [£1000] and 8 yeres wth £1000 per ann he hath receyved to performe the ordynary, and ye greatest charge thereof hathe byn answered by hir Matie by allowance given him, and by Sir William Wynter's confession; ye full some of one ml [£1000] per ann hath byn allowed him, in the manner howe the same was gyven is to be understoode by Sir William Wynter his examynacon, or by eny mysentryes or surcharge in his books to be founde out. As for those shippes within ye time of his last bargin of extraordynary have either byn repared or newe made the greatest charge thereof hath bynne laid upon hir Matie by devise of framynge it to be out of his charge, as yf eny thing be added to ye strength or yt the shipp hath byn imployed and receaved never so little grevance, then doihe he make it hir Matie's charge & under colour of yt maketh hir Matie beare all or most parte of his ordynorary and extrordynary also. The true note of all his disbursements by all ye saide time is kept by the saide Mr shipwrite, wch beinge compared with his book will shew & sett forth his deceiptfull gaine. And for that he can boutch up ye shippe no longer, but yt they must needs come to newe buildinge, he will not contynue his bargayne, he saithe he will be in prison rather, he will give over all to hir Matie hoping to goe awaye wth that he hath most deceiptfully gayned, & so leave 3 or 4 mli [£3000 or £4000] a yere charge more to hir Matie than heretofore.

"It is to be proved that he hathe made a gayne of hir Matie in all his bargaines for newe makinge boothe in the price & also in gayne upon tymber and plancke he bringeth in by hir Matie's comyssion, rating at 25 wch cost not him 18, and so dealethe he in hir Matie's storehouse by thrustinge in what he likethe howe bad soever, Lyn & Boston rope instead of Danske and Muscovy and at what price he listeth, and so in like sorte doth he and his frends with canvas & other provisions whatsoever, and whereat he and his fellow officers should be surveyors comptrollers & savers for hir Matie they are savers for themselves and make ye bargaines to their owne profitte.

"As to his £1200 per ann for mooringe his owne confession of dividing & sharinge it doth shewe his gaine therein, but it may be saide for him in it that he hathe performed his bargaine therein though not in the rest, and so is not to accompt for eny profitte. I answere he hathe mored them in truth although very badly & dangerously with cables of lesse length than litt or accustomed, and wt is woorse where hir Matie was wont to have sufficient store of good ocam for hir said shipps made out of ye remaynes of ye saide moringe, nowe they serve him to newe make into cordage which maketh a monsterous deceipt and is the cause of much danger, and ye refuse of it false & deceiptfull cordage is converted into ocam which is most dangerous to ye state of ye navye, to be proved by all ye woorkmen that have byn in ye late works at Chattam to have byn founde in ye saide shipps, and to be so bad, and insufficient as afforesaide.

"For ye £1800 per ann, wh he hathe received for wages his profitts must needs be greate therein by dead paies which remayne to him when ye shipps are imployed or in repairing, with wh: ye greate profitte he maketh of colourable and fayned deliveries out of provisions & no account for receipt of remaynes must be collected & gathered by examyninge of the Mr pursers and other officers of ye navye.

"Besides all this he hathe ye benefitt of hir Matie's comyssion for provision of tymber planck & by this he hathe gayned greatly & abused hir Matie's subjects marveilously wh is grievously cried out upon in hir Matie's loyall county of Kent. I can manifestly prove it that he repared his own ships, cauled the *Prynce* & ye Bark *Talboat*, with tymber out of hir Matie's yearde at Dettforde, being marked timber & brought thither by comyssion, It will be proved also yt those shipps wh. he builded, & coloureth in the name of his wife, have byn builded with the like, and yt suger chests are made with the like tymber & sent for Barberry as his wyves comodities, moreover not contented with this he is partner with Chapman who in his yearde venteth to greate profitt ye like tymber & plancke, and Sir Walter Ralighe's shipps were there builded with the same, & yet for their pryvate profitts the greate shipp wh is put to hir Matie was made to amount to so great a charge yt hir highness did paie as it is credebly reported £4000 for ye same, beinge £1000 more than ye price whereatt hir Matie maye have a better.

"The premises considered, ye saide Mr Hawkins is not only in respect of his said deceipte & contempte comytted against hir Matie and commonweale to be comytted to hir Matie's mercy, but also by a direct lawe to be charged capitally for usinge hir Matie's commyssion to his own pryvate comoditie, for justice wherein ye danger of my life & loss of my bloude cryeth out, so mav hir Matie recaule hir concealed tresure, out of his & his frend's deceiptive possession and thereby supply the aged & decayed state of hir highness navye wh: will require no lesse than xxx mli [£30,000] within vi yeres, in wh: tyme, by good opinions, there are needfully to be builded, at leaste sixteene" etc., etc. *(Burghley Papers*, A.D. 1587. *Lansdowne MS. 52, f. 117.)* INQUIRER.

## Queries.

133.—**Benjamin Valentine, M.P. for St. Germans in 1628 and 1640.**—Is anything known of the parentage and family of this well known member of the Long Parliament? The name is somewhat uncommon. A possible kinsman of the M.P.—"Thomas Valentine, clerk, M.A."—was admitted to Gray's Inn on the 6 August, 1615; but, unfortunately, no fuller description is given in the Admission Registers. Mr. W. P. Courtney in his *Parliamentary History of Cornwall*, has shown that the M.P. was living in January, 1647, when "£5000 was awarded him for his

losses through imprisonment," but was dead in August, 1652; at which date "lands in Ireland worth £200 a year were settled on Matthias Valentine son of Benjamin Valentine deceased." It is probable that the M.P. had died not long before this last mentioned date. He was certainly still living on the 20 December, 1648, when he was one of the members of the House who "entered their dissent" to the vote of 8 December previously, and in a list of the House of Commons "printed for Thomas Walkley" in 1652, he is inserted as being the sole member for St. Germans in May of that year. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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134.—**Child Rhyme.**—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* throw light on the history or signification of the following jingle? It seems to date from the time when the character I stood for J, as it makes most admirable confusion of the two. Beyond the fact that it seems in some way to be connected with the word "Finis." I can discover no reason in the rhyme. It was very common in Wednesbury when I was a child thirty or forty years ago; is it known in other parts of England? It runs:—

F for Fig
and I for Jig
and N for Nuckley-Bony *(sic)*
I for John [the Waterman]
and S for Sarah Stoney!

Wednesbury. F. W. HACKWOOD.

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135.—**Simon's Bath or Path.**—I understand this was so named from a celebrated outlaw. When did he flourish, and who was he? G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

Leyton, Essex.

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136.—**Samuel Trelawney, of the Hamm, co. Devon.**—He was M.P. for Bossiney in 1659, and for Plymouth in 1660 and 1661, till his decease in 1664. He doubtless was the "Samuel Trelawney, of Plymouth" admitted to Gray's Inn, August 2, 1647. What was his parentage and precise kinship to the Trelawneys of Trelawney? Was he nearly related to Robert Trelawney, M.P. for Plymouth in the Long Parliament, who died in the State prison in London in 1644, and who, in his will, describes himself as a prisoner "according to the sadness of the tymes"? (*Vide Western Antiquary*, September, 1886, p. 88.) W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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137.—**MS. Diary of Sir Hugh Pyper** (IX., 203).—The note given by Sir John Maclean suggests that the late Mr. John Bruce had seen, or, at least, heard of a MS. Diary of Sir Hugh Pyper. Has anyone noted the existence of this in any of our great collections of MSS.?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

138.—**Family of Deneclyffe or Deuclive.**—Can anyone give me any information respecting the family of Deneclyffe or Deuclive? Sir W. Pole (p. 374), under the head "Halsbiry," mentions that John Giffard married the "daughter and *heire* of Richard Deuclive." This John Giffard was, according to the same authority, fifth in descent from Bartholomew Giffard, who married Jone, heiress of Halsbury, in Edward I. reign. The name occurs again spelled differently: A "*John* Deneclyffe" with several others, witnessed a Deed of Partitition relating to lands in the parish of Parkham & its neighbourhood & made between Simon Gyffard of the 1st part John Southecote of the 2nd part and Elizabeth Crydia of the 3rd part. The Deed is dated Tuesday in Easter Week 11, Henry IV. I cannot find the name any where else, and should be grateful for any further information.

H. F. G.

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139.—**Notices Signed with Surnames Only.**—Why is it that the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace, of certain Devonshire boroughs, omit their Christian names, when signing notices connected with their office? Is there any rule by which such officers have the right to sign their surnames, just as Peers use their titles? In the cases I have especially in view, the officials of the ancient borough use their initials or Christian names as well; those of one of quite modern origin, sign as if they were Peers.

QUERENS.

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140.—**Rev. John Dyer, of Plymouth.**—Can any of your readers afford any biographical details relating to the Rev. John Dyer, who resided in Plymouth, I believe, sometime in the early part of the century? I think I have heard that he left Plymouth and went to London.

DEVS, JUN.

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141.—**Alleged Lost Treasure in Plymouth Sound.**—In the days of search for buried treasure (which a sensation-loving public, stimulated by romances and melodramas delights to believe in), the old Plymouth legend becomes interesting about the Spanish galleon laden with treasure (taken, I believe, as a British prize) which went down in the days of old, outside the "Bridge," or near Drake's Island. Has anyone clear recollection, or record, of this legend (which I often heard of in my childhood), and is there any real evidence for or against it? W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

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142.—**Francis Luttrell.**—In the *Domestic State Papers* and the Sloan MSS., record exist that a yearly fair was in 1661 granted at Penheale, Cornwall, to Francis Luttrell and his heirs. Who was the grantee? A.

143.—**Robert de Stokhay, Sheriff of Cornwall.**—In an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Enrolments of Exchequer of Pleas*, now in MS. at the Record Office, is the following entry (Vol. XVII., fol. 146): "Trenewyth Urbanus de, complains against Robertus de Stokhay, who when Sheriff of Cornwall seized his cattle at Banathelek & Trenewyk drove the same to the Castle at Launceston & thence to the said Robertus house at Walleston (Devon) referred to a jury, 24-25 Ed. I. [1296-7] m. 23." The name of Stokhay does not appear in the customarily accepted list of the Sheriffs of Cornwall; is it known elsewhere? R.

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144.—**Lady-Day Vestries.**—What is the distinction between these and the Easter Vestries? In the reports of several of the former I noticed that Churchwardens were elected, though not in all, but I had the impression that the time for electing Churchwardens was strictly limited to Easter. Does the same parish hold both Lady-Day and Easter Vestry Meetings? ECC. ANT. INQ.

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145.—**Edmund Wallrond.**—Edmund Wallrond, of Bovey, co. Devon, M.P. for Honiton 1685 till 1690. Particulars of him will oblige. W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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146.—**Thomas Walker and James Walker.**—Thomas Walker, Alderman of Exeter, was M.P. for that city 1673-78 and 1681. James Walker, Mayor, was M.P. for Exeter 1685-87. Any particulars of these will oblige. Were they akin to Robert Walker, Mayor in 1639, and M.P. for Exeter in the Long Parliament? W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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147.—**Henry Waltham.**—Henry Waltham, Alderman of Weymouth, and M.P. in 1628-29. What is known of him? W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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148.—**George Walters.**—George Walters, M.P. for Barnstaple in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, 1659. Who was he? W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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149.—**Fitzwarrens of Brightleigh and of Tawstock.**—Can anyone help me to establish the connection between the two North Devon families, the Fitzwarrens of Brightleigh and the Fitzwarrens of Tawstock? With regard to the Fitzwarrens of Brightleigh (from which place they afterwards assumed the name of Brightleigh), Sir W. Pole states (p. 420) that, "William Fitzwarren son of Fulk Fitzwarren receyved this land from his father in Kinge Henry 2 tyme." The descent is then carried for many generations. With regard to the Fitzwarrens of Tawstock, the same author (p. 389) says that, "Margaret dau. of Lord James Audelegh married Fulke Fitzwarren." Tawstock was specially entailed upon this Margaret, and so passed to her son Fulk Fitzwarren, whose daughter Elizabeth, married Sir Richard Hankford. The daughter of the last marriage Thomasine, brought Tawstock to her husband William Bourchier, who was created (Hen. VI.) Lord Fitzwarren, and who was the ancestor of the Earls of Bath. Was the Fulk Fitzwarren who married Margaret, Lord Audelegh's daughter, a member of the Brightleigh family? The following observations may help:—

(1) Brightleigh and Tawstock are only about six miles apart.

(2) The name Fulk is common to both families.

(3) The arms of the Fitzwarrens or Brightleighs of Brightleigh, were *Gules, a chief indented argent.* The arms of Fitzwarren of Tawstock, were *Quarterly* [*per fesse*] *indented argent and gules.*

Would not the fact that the Brightleigh arms are the simpler of the two, rather indicate that the Fitzwarrens of Tawstock were a younger branch of the other family?
London. HARDINGE F. GIFFARD.

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150.—**Friary, Plymouth.**—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* tell me who Sir Fletcher Norton was, who is mentioned in the following? (it is copied from the original card of invitation now before me, and, for the purpose, is a very rough specimen of typography):—

> Sir Fletcher Norton's
>
> BALL
>
> at the
>
> FRIARY
>
> On Wednesday, March 29th, 1769, at 7 o'clock.
>
> Admits .....

Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to tell me to what particular place this Friary refers, whether to the former residence of Mr. W. F. Moore, or to Friary Court? R. S.
Plymouth.

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151.—**Dated Water Pipes in Plymouth.**—This branch of archæology has I think not yet been touched upon in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, and, therefore, a few notes thereon may not be out of place. Few persons I imagine, raise their eyes aloft to the roofs of the houses in the older parts of the town, and it is not now the

fashion to affix dates upon the iron or lead pipes that convey the rain water from the roof gutters. But if any of your readers are curious in this way they may note the following very interesting specimens of dated water pipes in Plymouth:—St. Andrew's Church (east end) two finely ornamented pipes, one bearing date 1737 and the other 1740, with ornamental fastening plates below; Briton Side, 1706; Briton Side, 1763; Briton Side, 1795; Bedford Street, 1779; Bilbury Street, 1786; Buckwell Street, 1787; George Street, 1786; Ham Street, 1784; Vauxhall Street, 1804. If there are others I shall be glad to see them noted, and would invite your correspondents to communicate them forthwith. PLYMOUTHIAN.

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152.—**William Cary, M.P. for Okehampton and Launceston.**—In the recently published *History of Okehampton*, edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, it is recorded (p. 105) that on Jan. 19, 1684-5, "William Cary, esq., brother and heir to Sir George Cary, was by ten votes chosen recorder of this town, &c., but six of the second party ungratefully gave their voyces against him." On the following March 18, Cary was chosen as member for the borough; and it is possible that a hint as to the views of "the second party" may be gleaned from an entry in Luttrell's *Diary* (Vol. I., p. 396), it being recorded under date of March 7, 1686-7, that "One Mr Cary, a gentleman of Devonshire, and a parliament man, is removed from his place of captain of a troop of horse." That he was then sympathetic with the Whigs is indicated also by the fact that to the Convention, summoned by the Prince of Orange, he was re-elected on Jan. 11, 1688-9, for Okehampton, and again to the Parliament of 1690; but he exchanged that borough for Launceston at the general election of 1695, for what motive is not apparent, and was re-chosen there in 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1708, passing out of sight at the dissolution of 1710. Whatever Whiggism he may have once possessed had disappeared long ere this, for he was one of the Tory minority that in 1702 voted against the clause for the Hanoverian succession, which was carried by only a single vote (this list, which was circulated by the Whigs at the general election of 1710, being, it is believed, the first full House of Commons division-list ever published); and, immediately before the election last named, he, with his co-member for Launceston, Lord Hyde, and the borough recorder, George Granville, afterwards Lord Lansdowne, presented to Queen Anne at Kensington a distinctly Tory address. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, describes him as "a most obliging, courteous gentlemen, a constant member of parliament for these many years, in which he had served his country freely with utmost zeal, if not always with that good success he could have wished." Mr. W. D. Pink, in a letter to myself, identifies him as the second son of George Cary, Dean of Exeter, who died in 1680, and heir of his brother, Sir George Cary, of Clovelly, who died in 1685; and he adds that he was a minor in 1679, but he does not know the date of his decease. Could any of your readers furnish further particulars concerning him?

London. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

## ✠ Replies. ✠

**Ambrose Manaton, the Elder** (*W. A.*, IX., 59, 88).—In Sir John Maclean's *Trigg Minor* (Vol. III., p. 428), it is stated that in a return to the High Sheriff of Cornwall by the justices of the Hundred of Lesnewth, dated Launceston, March 13, 1622-3, one of the signatures is "Manyngton," but the initial of the Christian name is indistinct. I have examined at the Record Office the document referred to (*Domestic State Papers, James I.*, Vol, CXLIV., fol. 101) and I read the third signature clearly as "Ambr. Manyngton," and this I take to be Manaton's earliest official record. Another previously unnoted early mention of him is to be found in Rymer's *Fœdera* (Vol. XVIII., p. 572) where he appears as next to the last in the list of the first commission of the peace signed by Charles I. for Cornwall on March 24, 1625-6, the name there being given as "Ambrose Manington." The permanence of the latter form of spelling the surname—despite the more frequent use of "Manaton"—may be gathered from a note in Colonel Vivian and Mr. H. H. Drake's *Visitation of Cornwall*, page 135, that "a marriage licence was granted in July, 1721, by the Bishop of Exeter to Ambrose Manington of Launceston and Grace Horndon of Callington." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

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**Edward Sheffield, LL.D.** (*W. A.*, IX., 131).—Edward Sheffield, LL.D., was admitted to the parish of Camborne on the 3 Nov., 1508, at Clist, vacant by the death of John Nans, Sir John Basset, Kt., Patron, Bishop Oldham's *Register*, page 27. On the 7 Nov., 1522, at Chudleigh, Sir John Wallshe was admitted to the Parish Church of St. Meriadoc, at Camborne, vacant by the free resignation of Master Edward Sheffylde, LL.D., patron Thomas Carmynowe, Esq., Bishop Voysey's *Register*, Vol. I., page 13. I sent a complete list of the rectors of Camborne, down to the present rector to be pasted in the *Parish Register* some years since, but I am not aware if it was done. I have the copy.

London. J. L. V.

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**Haslecombe, Devonshire.** — There is another Haselbury, called Haselbury Plucknett, near Crewkerne, in Somerset. It is famous as containing the remains of a celebrated hermit of the Middle Ages—St. Wulfric, whose hermitage was hard by the church.

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

**John Drake** (IX., p. 172).—In reply to "S. P. M.," "Mariner" was the correct description then of John, the brother of Sir Francis, Drake. Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake, when made freemen of Plymouth, were described as mariners. Tyros overlook the progressive change in the force of words. Minscheu gives "schipper' as the equivalent of mariner, and we know that skipper denotes a captain now. "S. P. M." reminds me of the ungenerous attempt of a local authority to disparage Sir Francis Drake by imposing on the simplicity of his readers. After calling attention to Drake's status as mariner, this authority writes: "When 'Francis Drake, mariner,' had grown into 'Sir Francis Drake, Knight,' and had matched with the blue blood of Devon," &c., meaning Elizabeth Sydenham, a Somerset lady [here the authority injures himself]. He said "the Drakes, of Ashe, were an ancient and distinguished family centuries before the Tavistock bearers of that name had emerged from their obscurity." I have seen a Drake, of Ashe, styled "mariner," and the statement respecting antiquity is wrong. Francis Drake was captain of Hawkins' vessel, the *Judith*, when William Hawkins dispatched him as his "kinsman" and "servant" to Cecil. Well, Cecil himself, as a minister, was a public servant, and neither "mariner" nor "servant" detracted in the least from Francis Drake as this authority implied, but the attempt prejudiced his own reputation as an antiquary. Whatever reason was assigned for cancelling John Drake's will, administration was granted 29 November, 1575, to Alice Cotton. WYVERN GULES.

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**Nathaniel Dowrish** (IX., No. 122).—Among my papers is an office copy of Nathaniel Dowrish's will. He was a Plymouth merchant and had resided much abroad. He died without issue 5 Nov., 1713, of apoplexy, in his counting house, on Foxhole Quay, which premises he devised to his nephew Henry Hill, in remainder after the decease of his relict Anastacia, daughter of Hayne, of Dartmouth, marriage licence 3 Dec., 1680. Her will, proved 7 Jan. 1737, I also have. I presume he was buried at Plymouth or at St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, where he held lands under the Duchy. One of his ships was called the *Mary Anne*, another the *Agnes* (after his sister-in-law), which, in contravention of the Navigation Laws, he manned with French Protestants, from Stonehouse, bound for the West Indies. She was seized at Barbadoes in 1691 (*Treasury Papers*, XVII., No. 65. Chanc. Pro. Dowrish *v.* Dottin). WYVERN GULES.

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**Cornishmen in Australia**.—As I feel quite sure that the *Western Antiquary* finds its way to Australia, will our kind editor allow me to suggest to those enthusiastic Cornishmen that *not* at Tintagel, in Cornwall, but at Camelot (now Cadbury Castle) in Somerset was held

> The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
> Whereof this world holds record?

and that it was at *Camelot* that

> Every morning brought a noble chance,
> And every chance brought out a noble Knight

Somerset has *at least* as much right in Arthur as Cornwall.* It was from Camelot that he made his magnificent defence against the Saxons, and if he was born at Tintagel, it is Somerset that holds his remains, for, was he not buried at Glastonbury? It is from there he shall rise again.

> Hic jacet Arthurus,
> Rex quondam, rex que futurus.

It is not to depreciate Cornwall, with which I have the most delightful associations, but for the sake of truth and the honour of my own county that I write.

St. Saviour's, Southwark. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

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**Stanton Drew, Somerset**.—Your correspondent Mr. Welch should possess himself of *Our Ancient Monuments and the Land Around Them*, by C. P. Kains-Jackson, published by Elliot Stock. In it are several different theories with regard to these stones. Stanton Drew is supposed to mean the Druid's house of stone. There are three fairly well defined circles and two irregular groups. The Rev. W. Phelps believes that like Stonehenge the circles are connected with astronomy, in which the Druids were proficient. There are calculated to have been thirty stones which coincide with the days of the month; and he believes them to have been erected at different angles for observations of the heavens. Again they are supposed to be relics of the old serpent worship. Others imagine them to represent some Arthurian victory over the Saxons. Apparently then the only fact, patent to all, is that we know little or nothing with any certainty in regard to them. The paper on Stanton Drew in *Ancient Monuments* concludes with a poetical version of the Evil, or Petrified, Wedding. I have embodied these various theories and legends in the paper on Stanton Drew in *Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset*. CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

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**Palmer's "Nonconformist Memorial"** (IX., p. 107).—Dispute at Dartmouth. A document preserved among the muniments of the Corporation of Dartmouth shows that the accounts of Palmer and Calamy were erroneous. The document is endorsed:—

"An Agreement made by Genl Desborough concerning Mr. Geare and Mr. Flavel." 7th August, 1656.

For the composing of the differences in the Corporation of Dartmouth and their trustees.

It is this day ordered befor the Right Honorable Generall Desborough agreed as followeth.

That the presentation made by Mr. Edward Spurway and Mr. John Plumleigh (Feoffees or Trustees of ye Rectory impropriate of Townstall in trust for the Corporation of

* See 2 Sam. XIX., 43.

Dartmouth) of Mr. Allen Geare to the Vicaradge of Townstall & Chaple of St. Saviours by consent shall stand And that all Caveats entered against it shall be forthwith withdrawn and all writes of Quare impedit or other writtes or proceedings against the Institution and induction of the said Mr. Geare shall be discontinued & withdrawn to the end Mr. Geare may have free Institution and induction upon the same presentation. That Mr. John How or some able pious Minister shall be appointed (?) as Lecturer at Townstall and Dartmouth to be chosen by Mr. Thomas Boone Esq. Mr. Stephen Knowling Mr. Obidiah Widger Mr. Edward Elliott Mr. Robert Baker Mr. Anthony Plumleigh Mr. Richard Aylwin Esq. Mr. John Whiteway Esq. That ye profits of the Vicaridge and the augmentations now or hereafter to be settled on both or either churches shall be equally divided between them. That the weekly lecture in the Chaple shall be performed by both Minsters in turns and the revenne for maintenance thereof by subscription be equally divided between them. That ye proffitts of ye said Rectory (wch the Corporation of Dartmouth doe freely give for ye said ministers' better encouragement) or other publicke maintenance shall be equally divided between them But the rents issuing of the same and all rates and taxes first fruits & tenths are to be first deducted nor is any tyeth fish to be demanded. That it is intended by all parties & the true meaning hereof is that Mr. Geare shall officiate at the usual hours on the Lord's day in the Chaple And Mr. How at Townstall unless It shall be otherwise agreed between themselves. And it is further intended & agreed that both the said Ministers shall signifie their consents by subscribing their hands hereunto

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *(signed)* | Thos. Boone | Will. Barnes |
| | Steph. Knowlinge | Edw. Wheeler |
| | Robert Bake | Joseph Cubitt |
| | Rich Aylwin | Edw. Spurwaie |
| | | John Plumleigh |
| | John Flavell | Allen Geare." |

Genl. Desborough mentioned in the above document was one of Cromwell's Major-General's, and as religious affairs had become inextricably woven with secular ones these major-generals looked after the Church as well as the world. Desborough had charge of the western district comprising Devon and Cornwall, and in 1654 he was returned to Parliament for Totnes, but in October of that year elected to sit for county Cambridge.

Mr. Boone was a leading man of influence; there is still "Mount Boone" at Dartmouth. Mr. Howe's proposed appointment was, it will be noticed, in conjunction with Mr. Geare about whom the dispute arose, and Howe not accepting Flavell was appointed, he was at that time rector of Diptford, Devon. EDWARD WINDEATT.

Totnes.

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**Devonshire Newspapers** (VIII., p. 238, query 160). —In the March issue of the *Western Antiquary*, I notice a query from a correspondent respecting the newspapers of Devon and the adjoining counties. Perhaps the following items, upon this particular subject, culled from the very best authorities, may possess some interest for him :—

According to the generally received accounts, Devonshire boasts of no fewer than thirty-eight newspapers. Of these, Plymouth and Exeter as the principal towns in the county, have the greatest number. The latter possesses four newspapers; two of them being well advanced in years. The *Exeter Flying Post*, originally called Trewman's *Exeter Flying Post*, was first presented to the good people of Exeter in the year 1763. The *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, was ushered into existence in 1782. The *Daily Western Times* was, until about thirty years ago, known as the *Western Times*, and issued weekly. The *Western Times* was afterwards changed into a daily paper. It may be mentioned that the original *Western Times* was established in 1828, by Mr. Thomas Latimer, and according to Mr. James Grant, a more fearless or independent paper than the *Western Times* never appeared within the area of English provincial journalism. The other remaining Exeter paper is a daily journal, styled the *Devon Weekly Times*. It was established in 1861, but came to be incorporated afterwards with the *Exeter Journal*, which was started in 1856.

The oldest of the Plymouth papers is the *Plymouth Herald*, established in the year 1820. It consequently celebrated its jubilee in 1870. There is also the *Plymouth Herald*, a weekly journal, published on Saturday. The next in age among the Plymouth papers, is, the *Devonport Independent*, which commences as far back as 1833. Devonport has, of late years, been regarded as an essential part of Plymouth, on account of its close contiguity to that seaport. The next claim on the ground of seniority is the *Western Daily Mercury*, once issued under the title of the *Plymouth and Devonport Journal*. The latter paper was published on Tuesdays, and when the *Western Daily Mercury* was established, the *Weekly Journal* was incorporated with the Thursday's edition of the *Mercury*. The *Western Daily Mercury* published its first number in June 1860. The *Western Morning News*, claims a priority of existence over the *Daily Mercury* by a little more than five months. Connected with the *Western Morning News*, and belonging to the same proprietors, is the *Western Weekly News*. It was started nearly two years after the *Western Morning News*, and is published every Saturday, at the price of a penny. The oldest of the other Devonshire newspapers which are scattered over the county, is, the *North Devon Journal*, which, we believe, is an advocate of Liberal principles. The first issue of this newspaper emanated on July 2, 1824. It claimed to be the first newspaper published in North Devon, wholly compiled, composed, and printed in North Devon. Next in seniority to the *North Devon Journal*, ranks the *Teignmouth Gazette*. It began in the year 1830, and aimed at bestow-

ing special attention upon matters of purely local interest. In 1832 another Devonshire journal made its appearance, viz., the *North Devon Advertizer*, and was issued on Independent principles. About thirty-five years ago it joined "the penny paper fraternity" in price.

Coming now to Cornwall, we shall find that the oldest, of the fourteen newspapers which, we believe, the county possesses, is the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, established at Truro in 1801. In 1810 an organ, entitled, the *West Briton and Cornwall Advertizer*, was published in the same city. In 1851 the *Cornish Telegraph* was established on Liberal principles at Penzance; its principal feature being the attention it paid to mining matters. In 1855 the *Falmouth Packet* made its appearance, and in the same year the *Liskeard Gazette* was set on foot. Two years later the *Cornish Times* made its appearance in the field of journalism. The remaining Cornwall papers which have existed for a period of about thirty years, are thus named by Mr. James Grant in his work on the newspaper press: The *Cornish Weekly News* (Independent); the *Launceston Weekly News* (Conservative); the *East Cornwall Times* (Liberal); the *Falmouth and Penryn Weekly Times* (Independent); the *Launceston Weekly News* (Conservative); and the *Redruth Times* (Neutral). The other two Cornish journals are the *St. Austell Weekly News* (Neutral); and the *Penryn Advertizer*, conducted on Liberal principles.

The earliest newspapers in the county of Somerset, was Keene's *Bath Journal* begun in 1742. In the same city, the *Bath Chronicle*, set on foot in 1757, and the *Bath Express and County Herald*, established in 1792. The *Taunton Courier* dates its origin as far back as 1808. The *Somerset County Gazette* was established in 1836, and the *Somerset Herald*, published in 1843. The *Weston-super-Mare Mercury* appeared in the same year, which was soon afterwards rivalled by the *Weston-super-Mare Gazette*. In 1855 the *Western News and Market Reporter* was commenced. The *Bridgwater Mercury* comes next in point of age among the newspapers of Somersetshire, having first shed its light on the world of newspaper journalism in 1856.

With regard to the remaining, taken alphabetically, they are as follows: *Bridgwater Gazette*; the *Burnham Gazette*; the *Central Somerset Gazette*; the *Chard Weekly Chronicle*; the *Clevedon Mercury*; the *Crewkerne Weekly News*; the *East Somerset Telegram*; the *Frome Times*; the *Langport Herald*; the *Shepton Mallet Journal*; the *Wells Journal*; the *Wellington Times*; the *Wellington Weekly News*; the *West Somerset Free Press*; and the *Western Gazette*. WILLIAM SYDNEY, F.R.S.L.

London.

### "Cornish Feasts and Folk-Lore."

By Miss M. A. COURTNEY. Penzance: Beare & Son, 1890.

THIS work is reprinted from the Folk-Lore Society Journals, 1886-87, and has been carefully revised by the author. It is one of the most interesting and comprehensive works relating to West-country customs which we have seen for many a day, and we gladly hail its appearance, and give it a cordial welcome. In some respects it forcibly reminds us of Mrs. Whitcombe's *Bye-Gone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, but, as it relates to Cornwall alone, and embraces many matters not included in that volume, it will be certain to find many readers and to attain to great popularity. Miss Courtney has thoroughly mastered her subject, she has studied all its details, and collected her materials from every available source. In this connection we are glad to see that the pages of the *Western Antiquary* have furnished many interesting items, of which due acknowledgment has been made. It is somewhat astonishing that in these days of enlightenment the belief in charms and charmers, in ghosts and all other kinds of superstition should be so wide-spread, but so it is, and the faithful historian must chronicle these things, even at the risk of being accused of over-colouring the subject. The work commences with a chapter on "Cornish Feasts and 'Feasten' Customs," and we suppose there is no district in England where so many curious customs are indulged in. The next chapter is devoted to "Legends of Parishes," etc., and here the author has quoted examples from every part of the county in illustration of her subject. On "Fairies" she discourses right eloquently, and tells us all that is known or can be gleaned respecting the "small people" who are at once the terror and the blessing of the peasantry. "Superstitions" of the miners, sailors, and farmers, supplies materials for another good and entertaining chapter, as also does that of "Charms." "Cornish Games" brings before us many of those obsolete customs, particularly amongst children, the origin of which have of late years furnished such abundant material for folk-lorists in all manner of periodicals. In an appendix we find several old Cornish ballads, some of which have already appeared in the *Western Antiquary*. In a volume of a little over two hundred pages, Miss Courtney has given us an amount of ancient lore, such as has been rarely brought together, and, although she has not attempted to compete with Mr. Robert Hunt's *Romances and Drolls of the West of England*, which still stands pre-eminent amongst works of this character, she has produced a most entertaining and useful book, and one which reflects the highest credit upon her as its authoress. A word of commendation must also be paid to the printers (Messrs. Beare and Son, Penzance), they having turned out the work admirably.

# "Current Literature"

## BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

*History of Cumberland* (Popular County Histories). By RICHARD S. FERGUSON. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

THIS popular history of Cumberland follows close upon the heels of that of Warwickshire, noted in one of our recent issues. Chancellor Ferguson is one of the best living authorities upon the history of the northern counties, being President of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. In the compilation of this work he has made liberal use of the Transactions of the Society of which he is the president, and has been ably assisted by authors who have become specialists in different branches of literary research. The author acknowledges that the time has gone past for writing on old-fashioned lines, and the work has, therefore, to be divided and subdivided, and dealt with by specialists who have made its various features their particular study. Although it is impossible to give a complete history of any county in a volume of three hundred pages, yet, we find, in Chancellor Ferguson's book a vast amount of valuable material, and we cannot allow that the work is merely a "General Introduction" to an old-fashioned county history in two or three quarto volumes. It is that and more, and, in spite of the fact that many monastic chartularies and other documents relating to Cumberland, are still unprinted and unindexed, the author of this popular work has produced, in the limits allotted to him, a scholarly, and withal, a very interesting volume. The history of the border counties must necessarily be of more than ordinary importance and attractiveness, and this *History of Cumberland* cannot fail to be one of the most popular of this valuable series.

*The Gentleman's Magazine Library: Architectural Antiquities.* Part I. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE, GOMME, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

What an almost inexhaustible mine of literary wealth is the old *Gentleman's Magazine*. Volume after volume comes from the press, containing nuggets from this goodly store, and the stock does not seem to diminish. Mr. Gomme is a most industrious collector, and he has the happy knack of separating the chaff from the wheat, leaving us the good grain alone. The volume before us forms the first portion of a series dealing with ancient architecture; and its contents are a standing rebuke against the wilful destruction of venerable relics. Cathedrals, palaces, minsters, castles, abbeys, colleges, mansions, all come under review, and we have a mass of information concerning many objects of interest of past ages, which would be otherwise almost unobtainable. We heartily commend Mr. Gomme's labours, and wish there were many more workers in other fields with the same faculty for preservation, discrimination, and organization.

*Newspaper Reporting in Olden Time and To-Day.* (The Book-Lover's Library.) By JOHN PENDLETON. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

The author of this handy little volume has broken new ground, or, at any rate, he has given us some novelties from the history of the English press. The newspaper reporter is one of the most useful, and at the same time, one of the least regarded, of literary workers. His work is, for the most part, anonymous, and his position, as a real literary worker, barely recognised; and yet he is a power in the land, for it is his task to represent the daily life of the people, and in a very important manner, to give a reflex of all departments of the State. He is, in fact, the daily historian of the time; and, the story of the journalistic life as told by Mr. Pendleton in this charming little volume, throws considerable light upon a calling that has suffered from too much neglect. Here we have pictures of "Reporting in the Olden Time," "The Reporter in Parliament," "Incidents and Traditions of 'The Gallery,'" "Reporting To-Day in 'The House,'" "A Gossip about Shorthand," "The Reporter's Work," "Some Experiences and Adventures of Reporters," and "Writings on Newspapers and Reporters," in a series of chapters well told in a most entertaining style. The book cannot fail to be popular, and to add to the high reputation of the series: "The Book-Lover's Library," edited by Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

*Bloomsbury and St. Giles's: Past and Present; with Historical and Antiquarian Notices of the Vicinity.* By GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum. London: Truslove and Shirley, 1890.

In a handsome, well-printed volume we have here presented a record of much that is interesting, respecting an important district of London, a district rich in historical memories and associations, rich in the possession of features of antiquarian interest, and of great importance in the present day, as it includes that National Library the British Museum. We heartily congratulate Mr. Clinch upon the very satisfactory completion of his labours, as the book is creditable from every point of view. Numerous full-page illustrations, taken from old prints, add a charm to the volume, and the letterpress is excellent. As we stated in our last number, this work includes within its scope several important establishments such as, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, etc., and in the same district from time to time have resided many eminent men and women. These, together with a description of churches and public establishments, charities, streets and their interesting associations, remarkable characters of all ages, and last, but not least, a full description of the great institution to which the author is attached, make up a most valuable and interesting volume. We regret that our space will not permit a more extended notice, but, we trust, enough has been said to commend the work to all those who take an interest in the history and associations of one of the most noteworthy districts of the great metropolis.

UNDER the title *Quaint London*, Messrs. Truslove and Shirley have brought out a pretty little memento of interesting and curious places in and around the metropolis; the chief features of which are the capital illustrations of the old gateways, old houses, old churches, and old monuments. To the London archæologist this little work must possess intense interest; while, to the general reader who

occasionally visits London, these old places have an indescribable charm, and the book will assuredly have an extensive circulation.

*Twenty Years' History of Stroud: 1870 to 1890.* By JOHN LIBBY.

The author of this book is an old Plymouthian, who left this town so long ago as 1857, but he still keeps up an interest in the old place, and is always happy when communicating with his old friends. The work before us is chiefly of interest to dwellers in Stroud; but, inasmuch as it takes up the history of that town at a stage where it was left off by Mr. P. H. Fisher, it is valuable to others not native. Mr. Libby has performed his task well, and has done good service to the community in which he finds himself, by thus jotting down the most noteworthy occurrences of later years. For it frequently happens that recent events of a town's history are neglected, and the progress and development of local institutions can scarcely be traced, except in the pages of a daily paper, or, in a local handbook. Mr. Libby has hereby conferred a boon upon the town in which his lot is cast, and we trust that some other "old inhabitant" will follow his example twenty years hence, and thus keep up the continuity of Stroud history.

*A Short History of the Church of Ireland.* By L. A. POOLER, M.A. Belfast: Olley.

A very useful little handbook containing a considerable amount of valuable information, and written in a style that ought to commend it to Christians of all denominations. Anything relating to the Church of Ireland, embracing, as it does, some of the earliest associations of European Christianity, must be of interest in these days when Ireland, in several aspects, is so much to the front. If this book serves no other purpose than indicating the best books upon Irish Church History, its aim will have been accomplished.

*Condover, Salop; Past and Present. An Illustrated Historical Review; with Notes of the Ministry of the Rev. R. C. Wanstall, R.D., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Condover.* Compiled by ERNEST W. TOWNSON. Shrewsbury, 1890.

This pamphlet contains several interesting elements. It has some capital illustrations of a fine old church; it has a brief historical chapter of a place of considerable antiquity; a good descriptive sketch of the old church and its esteemed vicar; and some local legends, or stories, which will be read with much interest. The *brochure* is well printed, and its cost is a modest sixpence.

*Guide to McBryde's River and Sea Trips from Plymouth.* By H. SCRINE HILL. (Illustrated.) Plymouth: Luke, 1890.

Mr. James McBryde has added to his other enterprises the issue of one of the most useful little handbooks that have ever appeared, descriptive of Plymouth and its surroundings. Sixty pages of letterpress, a capital map, and numerous illustrations, with a very attractive cover, and the price is only sixpence. Armed with this handbook the visitor is in possession of facts and hints regarding excursions from Plymouth, which will serve him well during a very prolonged holiday; while, those whose stay is necessarily brief will find just the information needed to make their visit pleasant and profitable. We understand the book is having a large sale. Mr. Hill has done his part of the work carefully and well, and the illustrations are excellent.

*The Guide to Falmouth and Helford Harbours: their Rivers, Creeks, and adjacent Coasts.* By F. CECIL LANE. With Chart and Illustrations. Plymouth and Truro: W. Frank Westcott, 1890.

Although this handy little volume is primarily intended for the use of canoeists, it will be found of great service to all holiday seekers, who wish to explore the beautiful district in and around Falmouth. Mr. Lane writes from personal knowledge, and his information may, therefore, be fully relied on. He does not overload his book with too much history or antiquarian lore, but gives a flavouring here and there to add piquancy to his descriptions; and there are occasional bits of character-sketches and mild adventures which will be read with interest by all who admire Cornish scenery and Cornish character. Mr. Lane's sketches are very happy, and they have been well reproduced by the publisher. The letterpress also is excellent.

*Far South Fancies.* By ALEXANDER BATHGATE. London: Griffith, Farran and Co., 1890.

This little volume of pretty verses is uniform with the works of our talented contributor, Mr. Douglas Sladen, and, in fact, they are edited by him, the proof-sheets having been corrected while on his way across the Continent of America. The author is a New Zealand colonist, who emigrated from Scotland in his boyhood, and whose ideas are, therefore, those of a New Zealander rather than of one of British race. These *Far South Fancies* have the right poetic ring about them, and the book contains not a few gems of thought, while the writer has the faculty of describing scenes most graphically and pleasantly. "Songs of the Season" are very musical; while the poems descriptive of New Zealand scenery are fine bits of landscape painting, fresh, genuine, and realistic.

*Scottish History by Contemporary Writers. The Days of James IV., 1488-1513.* Arranged and Edited by G. GREGORY SMITH. London: David Nutt, 1890.

This is another of those useful little manuals to which we have several times referred, in which old writers are brought forward to tell their historical stories in their own words for the benefit of modern students. Nearly a dozen writers are here made to contribute their quota of facts, besides, which, the State Papers, and other important documents, are brought into requisition.

Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S., has in the press "a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore" on *Obsolete Punishments*, in which there will be many illustrations, with descriptive notes of the various forms of punishment for criminals, refractory persons, scolds, and drunkards, which were in vogue in olden times. The book will be issued to subscribers at four shillings.

Mr. ROBERT BURNARD'S volume of *Dartmoor Pictorial Records*, has been issued since our last number was published, but the limited edition has prevented the author from supplying us with a review copy. We are, however, pleased to make a brief comment upon the book, which is a very valuable contribution to Dartmoor literature. The photographs are excellent; being reproduced from Mr. Burnard's own negatives by the Autotype Company. As the book was privately printed, and all the copies were subscribed for, there is little occasion to do more than record its appearance, and to regret that its circulation is so limited.

Mr. CHARLES HIGHAM, of 27a Farringdon Street, London, E.C., has issued a very useful little priced catalogue (compiled by Mr. W. T. Brooke), entitled *Bibliotheca Hymnologica : containing nearly 1800 entries of Hymnals, Versions of the Psalms, Volumes and Pamphlets upon Hymnology, Church Psalmody and Music*, etc., etc. It is the record of a remarkable "special collection."

Mr. R. N. WORTH announces a new and revised *History of Plymouth*, in which will be given a large mass of material collected by him during the last quarter of a century, and embracing facts gleaned since the publication of his work in 1872, from State Papers, municipal records, and private documents. It will be about twice the size of his previous work, and may be looked for shortly.

THE Proceedings of the "Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society" for the year 1889, have just been issued, and are as usual of importance and value. The papers are varied and interesting, and are all contributed by gentlemen of the first eminence in the various branches of archæological and scientific research with which they are associated. We are glad to see that the list of members keeps up to considerably over five hundred.

Messrs. MACMILLAN AND CO. have just published a cheap edition of *Tom Brown's School Days*, uniform with their sixpenny edition of Kingsley's works. It is admirably printed, and in every way a cheap work.

Messrs. FIELD AND TUER, of The Leadenhall Press, announce as in preparation a most important work, entitled *London City : its People, Streets, Traffic, Buildings, History*. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by Wm. Luker, jun. This work, which will be a large thick quarto, promises to be the most beautifully and profusely illustrated art-book ever attempted. The text has been written by Mr. W. J. Loftie, "London's Historian," who gives, in addition to much matter of special interest to the city man, chapters on the foundation, growth, government, commerce, and architecture of "London City." This sumptuous work will be issued to subscribers at 21/-, the price being raised on publication to 42/-; a few large paper copies (earliest printed) being issued to subscribers at 45/-. Intending subscribers should send in their names at once.

Other works received, to be noticed in due course :—

From Messrs. Seeley and Co., London: "An Exploration of Exmoor and the Hill Country." By John Ll. W. Page.

From the Author: "North Country Poets: Poems and Biographies." By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. (First and Second Series.)

From the Author: "The Greenville Baptist Church, in Leicester. Massachusetts, and of the First Pastor, Rev. Thomas Green, M.D., 1738-1888." Worcester, Massachusetts, 1889. By Samuel S. Green.

From the Publisher, Messrs. Field and Tuer: "Thanks Awf'lly, sketched in Cockney."

From the Publishers: "A Directory of Writers for the Literary Press." Compiled by Mr. M. Griswold, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A., 1890.

From the Author: "The Element of Terror in Primitive Art." By Barr Ferree, New York, 1889.

From Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London: "Lord Clive" (English Men of Action). By Colonel Sir Charles Wilson. "Village Sermons and Town and Country Sermons." By Charles Kingsley. "The Water of Life." By Charles Kingsley.

WE are pleased to announce the following important work by one of our oldest and ablest contributors, Mr. A. J. Jewers. *Wells Cathedral : its Monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry, Together with the Heraldry of the Palace, Deanery, and Vicar's Close. With Annotations from Wills, Registers, etc., and Illustrations of Arms.* By Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A. Dedicated to The Right Rev. Lord Arthur C. Hervey, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wales. The author, having made a special study of heraldry and genealogy for many years, has brought peculiar qualifications to the task he has undertaken, and has done all he could to make the work thoroughly reliable, and as exhaustive as possible. The small number to be printed will ensure its increasing market value, the price being raised for any copies unsubscribed for.

## NOTE TO ILLUSTRATION.

The Knill Mausoleum was erected in the year 1782, by John Knill, Esq., as a place of sepulchre for himself; but he was never buried there. He died in London, and his body was interred at St. Andrew's, Holborn. The pyramid bears on its three sides respectively, the following inscriptions in relief on the granite in which it is built: "*Johannes Knill*, 1782," "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" "Resurgam." On one side there is also Mr. Knill's coat of arms, with his motto, "Nil desperandum." The height of the structure is fifty feet, and the cost of its erection was £226. In 1797 Mr. Knill settled a deed of trust upon the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of St. Ives, and their successors for ever, the regulations of which are very curious. They include a ceremony to take place at the Mausoleum every five years, with dancing, feasting, etc. A full description of this curious ceremony will be found in Miss Courtney's new book, *Cornish Feasts and Folk-Lore*.

## EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

With this number the Ninth Series of the *Western Antiquary* is completed. The Index and preliminary matter will be issued in due course, and we shall then be prepared to receive Subscribers' sets for binding on the usual terms. The Tenth Series will commence with the July-August (double number), and will contain some specially interesting features. We shall publish a series of valuable bibliographical notes, by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, entitled "Devon Booksellers and Printers," in continuation of the papers published in some previous volumes. Dr. Brushfield will contribute some additional papers on "Extinct Devonshire Periodicals;" we shall continue the valuable "Devon Armory," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and Mr. R. Twigge, F.S.A.; Mr. Windeatt's notes on "Totnes Mayors;" and Mr. Crossing's articles on Dartmoor will also be continued. Articles are also in hand or promised by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Winslow Jones, Mr. A. J. Jewers, F.S.A., Mr. P. O. Hutchinson, Mr. P. Morley Horder, and many others, and the Editor will give from time to time a brief *resumé* of current antiquarian topics of a local character, besides introducing reviews of current literature, and other interesting topics as opportunity offers.

He also desires to draw the attention of Subscribers to the Supplement now being issued from month to month, entitled "The Book-Plate Collector's Miscellany," as this promises to be an exceedingly valuable and interesting feature of the *Western Antiquary*. Ordinary Subscribers will have the advantage of this additional matter. (See announcement on Supplement.) The Editor now solicits at the hands of his supporters renewed favours. First, he begs that subscriptions may be paid promptly, and that all sums in arrear be remitted at once; second, that each Subscriber should endeavour to introduce one or more new Subscribers; third, that Subscribers should take a practical interest in the success of the *Western Antiquary*, by contributing articles or notes, and by taking up the many interesting questions discussed in the "Notes and Queries" pages. All communications to be addressed to the Editor.

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8, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

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THE

# BOOK-PLATE COLLECTOR'S MISCELLANY

A MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO THE

*WESTERN ANTIQUARY*

(Illustrated)

**Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc.**

*Borough Librarian, Plymouth.*

## The Bookman's Paradise.

A VERY tempting little pamphlet is the two hundredth catalogue issued by that enterprising lady-antiquarian bookseller, Mrs. Bennett, of "The Caxton Head," 232, High Holborn, who signalizes the occasion by introducing herself to the literary public under her new name, and by announcing the fact that she no longer trades alone, her husband having recently entered the firm, bringing to the business his twenty-five years' experience of practical printing and kindred crafts.

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*Facsimile of cover, drawn by* WALTER CRANE.

Equally attractive in its way is the colophon on the back page, drawn by Mr. Selwyn Image. It consists of the letters J. & M. L. T.—the initials of Mrs. Tregaskis (formerly Mr. Bennett), and her husband—divided by stops, but closely bound together as in partnership, and over them a spray of pomegranate, typical of the rich, refreshing, and fruitful qualities of good literature. On one of the inside pages are three stanzas of Mr. Andrew Lang, "Ballade of the Bookman's Paradise," published by the author's courteous permission.

And certainly the contents of the catalogue are indicative of the literary heaven of which that genial poet speaks. Now to notice a few of the delights that go to people this paradise. A first and notable item is a valuable fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, an English service book, illuminated in an English monastery, and reputed to have belonged at one time to Henry VIII. Overleaf we come to a treat for musicians of antiquarian proclivities, in the shape of a manuscript monastic choir book—often in the past the centre of a picturesque group,—and just below is an item to tempt the collector of miniature paintings—twenty-two sheets of vellum, on which is depicted the history of Joseph and his brethren, the work, French, of the last century, the landscapes and back grounds being of peculiar beauty. For the lover of ancient printing, are fine specimens from the early presses, including rare Aldines, Elzevirs, Plantins, and Pynsons; examples of scarce, curious and historical bindings are also numerous.

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But our pen runs away with us, suffice it now to say, that for those on bookish thoughts intent, there waits in the cosy shop at the corner of the Turnstile, a comfortable chair (so necessary for the calm which conduces to judicious choice) and a courteous welcome from the host and hostess who preside at the literary feast.

*Colophon designed by* SELWYN IMAGE.

# A Bibliography of Book-Plates.

By J. ROBERTS BROWN, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A. (Copenhagen) AND H. W. FINCHAM (London).

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## Sir Joshua Reynolds in London.

IT is satisfactory to learn that any attempt at alteration on the west side of Leicester Square is for the present abandoned, and for some years, at any rate, we shall be able to gaze upon number forty-seven, for there is probably no house in London that has been so intimately connected with art and literature during the last hundred years or more than this. The place is but little changed, structurally, since the courtly Sir Joshua Reynolds painted portraits and entertained his guests within its walls. You still may ascend the handsome stone staircase, with its peculiar balustrades curved outward to give room for the ladies' hoops of the period. You may go into the gallery where Messrs. Puttick and Simpson are selling books, pictures, and *bric-a-brac* every week; and you may view the dining-room where, at one time, Doctor Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Boswell, Edmund Burke, and others made merry. This dining-room has been used as a studio by a succession of artists for many years past. I first remember it when occupied by Frederick Sandys, and it was here he painted his marvellous work—"Medea." It was subsequently tenanted by John O'Connor.

The room is now the studio of Bernard Lucas, and I found him hard at work, when I looked in the other day, in the midst of half-a-dozen big landscapes, of which we shall probably hear a great deal when the summer picture shows are open. Throughout the whole building there is an atmosphere of literature and art. I have never been down in the cellar, so I do not know whether there are literary or artistic associations connected therewith, but I have ascended to the second floor, and there I find in Sir Joshua's bedroom, in the very chamber where he died, is located Mr. Henry Gray, the genealogical bookseller. Here, where books are stacked to the ceiling, where the navigation is difficult between islands of family histories, promontories of pedigrees, and headlands of heraldry, did the accomplished painter breathe his last, just ninety-seven years ago.—"47, Leicester Square," by J. Ashby-Sterry, author of "The Snailway Guide," "The Lazy Minstrel." etc., in the *Book Buyer*, May, 1890. (Messrs. Charles Scribner and Sons.)

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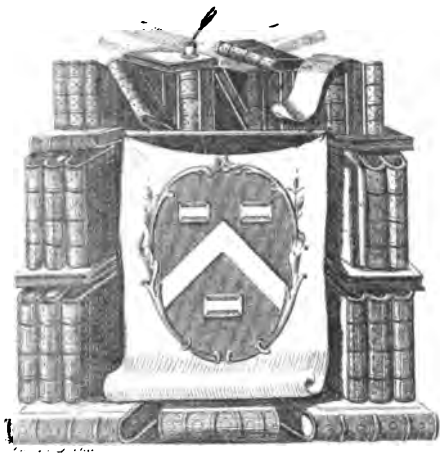
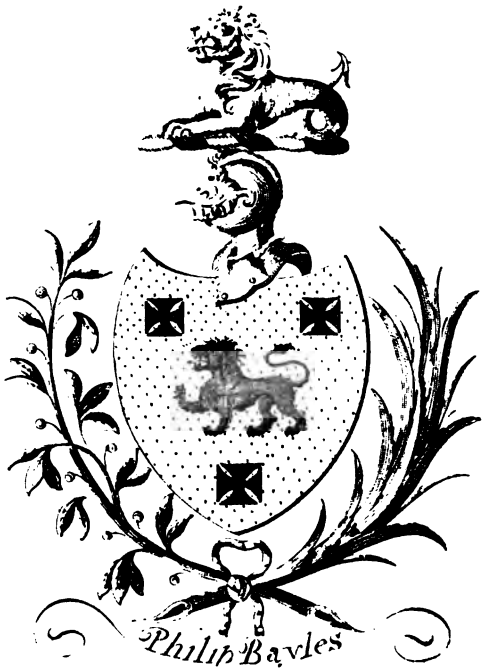
**To Book-Plate Collectors.**—In accordance with the notice in our last number, we herewith present our readers, and particularly collectors of *Ex Libris*, with the first instalment of Book-Plate Literature, in the shape of a carefully compiled list of books and articles bearing upon this most interesting subject. We propose to devote a portion of each number to this branch of research, and shall be glad to receive articles, notes or queries suitable for insertion in this department of our journal. We believe that we are thus supplying a long-felt want, as, although many fugitive articles are scattered over the pages of various literary magazines, up to the present no attempt has been made to give Collectors of Book-Plates anything in the shape of a journal, by means of which they may exchange notes one with the other. This Supplement will have an independant pagination, and Subscribers to the Tenth Series of the *Western Antiquary* (commencing July) will be supplied with this and the following supplement at the additional charge of One Shilling above the ordinary subscription. Our regular Subscribers will, of course, receive these supplements without extra charge, but we make this special arrangement in order that new Subscribers may receive the Book-Plate Supplements from the start, as they may not find it necessary or convenient to purchase the whole of the Ninth Series. All communications should reach the Editor.



Gerald Ponsonby.
1888.



THE

# Book-Plate Collector's Miscellany,

Being a Monthly Supplement of the *Western Antiquary*. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, Borough Librarian, Plymouth.

AS it has been repeatedly urged by many correspondents that collectors of *Ex Libris* have no organ through which they can communicate facts of interest respecting their particular hobby; it has now been arranged to issue in this form a small supplement to the *Western Antiquary* in the interests of Book-Plate Collectors. Herein will be published from time to time, articles, notes, and queries of an interesting character, contributed by some of the best authorities upon the subject; in addition to which it is proposed to republish some of the earliest notes which have appeared in periodicals and transactions of learned societies, bearing upon the subject. Last month we issued a "Bibliography," containing a long list of works and articles on "Book-Plates," which had been carefully prepared by Mr. J. Roberts Brown, and Mr. H. W. Fincham, a list which will be found of great value to collectors. In the present number we give some additions to the Bibliography, contributed by the Rev. T. W. Carson, one of the most indefatigable collectors of the day; the first of a series of articles on "Quaint and Curious Mottoes on Book-Plates," by Mr. Walter Hamilton, F.R.H.S., and an article (supposed to be the first on the subject) contributed by the Rev. Daniel Parsons, to the Oxford University Archæological and Heraldic Society, 1836. Other articles are promised, and we now invite contributions from our Subscribers. We shall do our best to illustrate each number with one or more typical plates, and for that purpose would solicit the loan of copper or steel plates or process blocks from any of our Subscribers who may have them in their possession.

The terms of subscriptions will be as follows: the *Western Antiquary* is supplied to Subscribers (post free) at Eight Shillings per annum. The New Series commences July, 1890. New Subscribers who desire it, will be supplied with the two Book-Plate Supplements, already issued, at an extra charge of One Shilling. The "Book-Plate Miscellany," will also be supplied separately to Subscribers at Three Shillings, or by post Three and Sixpence, payable in advance. Further particulars, with specimens, on application to the Editor. The following collectors have already become Subscribers to the *Western Antiquary*, or to the "Book-Plate Miscellany":—

Attwood, J. S., *Plymouth*.
Bradford, J. G., *London*.
Brown, James Roberts, *London*.
Carson, Rev. T. W., *Dublin*.
Day, Robert, jun., F.S.A., *Cork*.
Ellis, F. S., *London*.
Fincham, H. W., *London*.
Franks, A. W., *British Museum*.
Goulden, W. E., *Canterbury*.
Hamilton, Walter, F.R.H.S., *London*.
Higham, Charles, *London*.
Massey, Charles, *London*.
Millard, Miss, *Teddington*.
Parker, R. J., *London*.
Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, *London*.
Robinson, W., *Liverpool*.
Sherborn, Charles, *London*.
Tregaskis, James, *London*.
Tomlinson, G. W., *Huddersfield*.
Vicars, Arthur, *Dublin*.
Vigors, Lieut.-Col., Philip D., *Bagenalstown, Ireland*.

The names of Subscribers with notes for publication, should be sent to the Editor, 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

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*To the Editor of the* "BOOK-PLATE MISCELLANY."

ON December 5, 1836, the Rev. Daniel Parsons read a paper on "Book-Plates" before the "Oxford University Archæological and Heraldic Society," which was subsequently printed in the annual report of that body in 1837.

The subject on which Mr. Parsons discoursed was then in its infancy, and but little was known concerning it until the appearance, in 1880, of the Honourable J. Leicester Warren's *Guide to the Study of Book-Plates*. In the preface to this most valuable of text-books, mention is made of Mr. Parsons's *Essay*, and a fitting acknowledgment made of his being "the first English writer on the subject of *Ex Libris*."

Mr. Parsons contemplated compiling a *History of Book-Plates*; but, beyond writing various articles and letters on the subject, this idea was never carried out.

I am indebted to the Rev. T. W. Carson, M.A., of Dublin, for his courtesy in allowing me to make a transcript of his manuscript copy of Mr. Parsons's *Essay* (never having been able to obtain, or even see a printed copy; and the volume of the Archæological Society's Transactions containing it, not being in the National Library), this, by Mr. Carson's courteous permission, I have the pleasure of sending—thinking it will form an interesting commencement to the series of articles, which in common with many others, I hope to see appear in the "Book-Plate Miscellany" of the *Western Antiquary*. Although it must be admitted that Mr. Parsons's notes and impressions are in many ways now obsolete, still, the interest will always remain in the fact that, here we have the dawn, as it were, of what has since become not only a most fascinating, but likewise—heraldically and otherwise—a most interesting subject.

London. JAMES ROBERTS BROWN.

# On Book-Plates.*

A PAPER FROM THE REV. D. PARSONS READ TO THE SOCIETY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1836.

THE custom of engraving arms on separate pieces of paper, in order to mark the ownership of books, by inserting them *inside* the boarding, does not appear to be of great antiquity. It seems to have succeeded to the custom of stamping the coat on the *outside* of the binding in gilt. In this way, namely, by stamping on the *outside*, Ashmole's bound books in the Ashmolean are marked, but they have no book-plates inside, an omission which would probably not have been made, if the custom had arisen; and the writer knows of no book-plate at present which can be authenticated, either by date upon itself, or by any presumptive evidence, as having been wrought earlier than the beginning of the last century; but as they were certainly in use very near the beginning of it, so, perhaps, some few were wrought before it. Till book-plates are produced of a date previous to 1700, the writer would therefore, for convenience, fix that as their earliest known date.

This assumption receives confirmation from a curious advertisement, communicated to Mr. Moule, the author of *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, and printed on page 368 of that valuable work. It appears that in 1743, Joseph Barber, bookseller at Newcastle, published a large folio-print of the equestrian statue of King James, which stood in the Sandhill Market, of that town, accompanied with plates of the arms of the subscribers to the print of the statue: each coat of arms was one and threequarters by one and a quarter inch in size, very neatly engraved. In a year or two after the publication, he advertised the individual arms as follows:—

"This is to give notice
"To the Gentlemen and Ladies, whose arms are engraven on the plates of the Equestrian Statue of King James, published by Joseph Barber, music and copper-plate printer, in Humble's Buildings, Newcastle. 'That the publisher being the sole proprietor of the plates, has cut out separately each gentleman's coat of arms from the copper-plate, and proposes to deliver to each gentleman whose arms are inserted, the plate of his arms and 100 prints on fine paper at the price of 2s. 6d. The design of this proposal is a useful and necessary embellishment, and a remedy against losing books by lending, or having them stolen: by pasting one print on the inside of each book, you have the owner's name, coat of arms, and place of abode; a thing so useful, and the charge so easy, 'tis hoped will meet with much encouragement.'"

It seems plain that the thing here spoken of was not so well known yet, as to need no description, and had not yet obtained a fixed name. Perhaps the coats in Petra Sancta's celebrated *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ*, published at Rome in 1638, and Bysshe's edition of Upton, Spelman, and *De Bado aureo*, may have suggested the idea of working off the arms of individuals for this purpose—each coat being, in most examples in both those works, a separate copper-plate. The custom has however, now obtained so long, and so generally, that it has become an object of interesting inquiry to the *Heraldic and Geneaological Antiquary;* for it is obvious that a link in a pedigree may be supplied, or a disputed bearing conformed, by ascertaining with precision the date of a family book-plate.

In a small collection which the writer possesses, the oldest book-plate dated is that of "Thomas Milles, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, 1710," who died in 1740, and was buried at Waterford. (Some notice of him, besides that in the *Biographical Dictionary*, will be found at page 15 of Hearne's *Life*.) The shield is plain—*Accosté of two olive branches*, crossed below it; behind it are a *crozier and key crossed in saltire*, and over it a *mitre;* the inscription is below the shield. The arms are, *Per pale, Baron, the See an Angel habited, the wings addorsed, holding a cross in bend. Femme, argent, a chevron between three fer-de-moulins sable*, for Milles.

But as many book-plates, both old and new, are without date; it is of much importance to collectors to get a facility of discerning from the style of the engraving the probable date. In many it will not be difficult to come very near certainty, from the Marshalling, or a Christian name, or a Difference; but others, if known at all, will be traced to their owners by the knowledge derived from the manner of their execution, and this a subject which, though requiring the nicest discrimination, is not, it is believed, elucidated by any printed remarks.

All who have noticed the engraving of the latter end of the reign of Charles II., will have observed the introduction of a species of fish-scale as an ornament. It occurs frequently on maps, where it is represented as the skin of a monster, on which the title of the map is placed. This seems the characteristic of one of the species of the earliest book-plates; being placed at the back of the shields, as if to signify that they rested on it; sometimes the shield has the air of being painted on this substance: as if the painted part had been prepared, and the remainder left in a state of nature. The achievement is generally complete, having helmet, mantle, wreath, and crest.

The same characteristic is still further marked in book-plates, which seem to be later, *i.e.*, towards the middle of the last century, namely, by its being pierced into irregular figures, commonly four-sided.

Another manner of decorating the shields on book-plates, which, on the whole, seems later than the others, is by varying their shape in the manner of the Louis Quatorze furniture, and loading the sides with flowers, leaves, and fruit, and many strokes without any obvious meaning; of this species is the book-plate of the Most Reverend Frederic Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1768 to 1783. Some of this species have displayed, around and below the shield, what may be presumed to have been the implements of the profession, or pursuits, of the owners, as cannon, flags, and other ensigns of war; books, globes, and parchments. The helmet is never used, and not always the crest. The marks of this species are so plain that there can never be any doubt as to

* *The Third Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Oxford University Archæological and Heraldic Society.* Oxford: Printed by J. Vincent, Printer to the Society. 1837. Royal 8vo. pp. 17-25.

their classification. Many book-plates are found without any of these external ornaments to guide the judgment, having a plain shield, with mantle, helmet, wreath, and crest; and, in this species, perhaps, may be found the oldest of all; others have the shield with the crest only; others the shield only; but these two last species may safely be pronounced later than the other, for the helmet and the crest appear in all places (whether in engraving, or painting, or sculpture, or architecture), with the shield, wherever the date is certainly known to be previous to the beginning of the last century, or, early in it. To this assertion exception is, of course, to be made for the shields of arms in the Petra Sancta, Ferne, Leigh, Guillim, Upton, &c., and the other books which treat of heraldry; the business of which was not to display perfect achievements.

In the present day, as there is nothing characteristic (*i.e.*, which has not been used before) in the matter (so to speak) of the engraving of book-plates, so the only way which we now have, or, posterity will have, of discriminating between conflicting dates alleged for them, is the manner of the engraving. Just as in architecture there is now a revival of the ancient English style on the whole; but, in two adjoining parishes shall, perhaps, be seen, two churches being built, of which one shall be in the style of the Early English; the other in the Perpendicular; or, perhaps, the Decorated; and, the only way in which it will be possible to fix their real dates hereafter, when the fresh look of the work is dimmed by years (supposing all evidences destroyed, as has happened to so many edifices in this kingdom before), will be by the manner of the workmanship.

Nothing need be said of the beauty of the book-plates of the present day; they are such as might be expected from a revival of the taste dormant since 1688; and the accurate study of the models of past time, in pictorial and architectural designs; and the hitherto unequalled degree of skill at which our artizans have arrived.

But, of the history of book-plates generally, we must admit that little is known; and, it is only by the comparison of the knowledge of individuals, for which the Heraldic Society opens such facilities, that this subordinate species of heraldic inquiry, like those of more importance, can be pursued successfully.

(*Signed*) D. P.

*Nov.* 5, 1836.

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## Sir Joshua Reynolds in London.

*To the Editor of the Western Antiquary.*

SIR,

I sent your Book-Plate Supplement to a friend, who has written to me as follows (in reference to the article at page 4, "Sir Joshua Reynolds in London"): "When your letter arrived I had Mr. Sandys' in my room (whose name is mentioned in the little article on Sir Joshua) and, seeing his name, I showed it to him; he said he did not paint the 'Medea' picture there (Leicester Square), but at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, whilst he was staying with D. G. Rossetti."

Perhaps you may like to avail yourself of the opportunity of correcting Mr. J. Ashby-Sterry's article in the *Book Buyer*.

JAMES ROBERTS BROWN.

London.

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## Quaint and Humorous Mottoes on Book-plates.

BY WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S.

IT is no affectation to say that in books we may find the greatest delight in life, and to the true book lover every detail connected with them is of interest.

Thus it has come about that, during the last thirty or forty years, a taste has sprung up amongst collectors for the little marks of ownership placed in books, which are commonly known as Book-plates, or *Ex Libris*.

*Ex Libris* is the most usual foreign term, signifying "of books, parts of books." Other Latin or French equivalents are: *Ex bibliotheca; Ex catalogo bibliothecae; Bibliotheque de M———; Du Cabinet de———; Je suis à M———;* or simply *J'appartiens à León Dupuis.* In the early days of printing, when books were rare and very costly, so precious, indeed, that they were bound up in cases of wood and iron, and chained to their shelves, it occurred to their owners to mark them with some sign, such as their heraldic bearings, their monograms, or their names. In most cases these devices were embossed, stamped, or carved on the covers, but the Germans introduced the paper book-plate, printed from wooden blocks, or engraved plates, and pasted on the inside of the cover. The fashion spread to France and, at length, reached England, but only at a comparatively recent period, for one of the earliest known British plates with a *reliable* date is that of Sir Edward Dering of 1630, whilst many German plates exist which are dated a century or two earlier. Indeed, two book-plates have been described as dated respectively 1279 and 1314, but—Saint Thomas was an apostle—so one may doubt. A collection of these literary trifles is interesting, either for the sake of their original owners, for their artistic merit, or heraldic interest, or for their curious mottoes, chiefly directed against book borrowers.

A certain amount of very superfluous indignation has been expressed against book-plate collectors, by persons who have gratuitously assumed that for every book-plate collected some book has been spoilt. Away with this absurd fallacy, and the mock-heroic sentiment it has produced! An interesting book becomes doubly so when it contains the library mark of a noted, or remarkable person, and the two together are of far more value than if they parted company; collectors of book-plates are

usually quite shrewd enough to appreciate this simple piece of common sense. Few, very few indeed, of the *Ex Libris* to be found in collections have been remorselessly torn from the homes of their youth in such a reckless manner. It is, in fact, of the utmost importance to remember that, but for the zeal of collectors, the greater part of these interesting relics would have found their way into the waste paper sacks of our second-hand booksellers, or of the bookbinders, who tear off the worn-out covers of books previous to re-binding them.

"We only wonder that Mr. Blades, in speaking of the accumulators of colophons, initial letters, frontispieces, and the like, should have said nothing about the fashion for collecting book-plates. We make no objection to this in careful hands, but if the thing becomes the mania of the many it will soon be impossible to purchase a book which has not been shorn of its past associations, associations which sometimes are its greatest charm to its possessor, and it is only fair that the book-buyer should be a little considered in this matter."

The above extract from *Notes and Queries* is sensibly worded, and, of course, it is to be desired that those who extract book-plates will be careful as to when, where, and how they do it. Another writer forbids it altogether, in a parody of some lines almost too solemn to be so desecrated :—

" Good Friend, for love of books, forbear
To touch the book-plate pasted here;
At those who save it none shall scoff,
But curs'd be he who soaks it off."

Sure never were Shakespeare's lines more stupidly parodied, for it is in order to save a plate that one does soak it off.

Another old dog in the manger says : " Rather than transplant me into an album destroy me." Let him speak for himself :—

"THE BOOK-PLATE'S PETITION.

*By a Gentleman of the Temple.*

While cynic CHARLES still trimm'd the vane
'Twixt *Queroualle* and *Castelmaine*
In days that shocked JOHN EVELYN,
My first possessor fix'd me in.
In days of *Dutchmen* and of frost
The narrow sea with JAMES I cross'd;
Returning when once more began
The age of *Saturn* and of ANNE.
I am a part of all the past,
I knew the Georges, first and last;
I have been oft where else was none,
Save the great wig of ADDISON;
And seen on shelves beneath me grope
The little eager form of POPE.
I lost the Third that owned me when
French NOAILLES fled at Dettingen;
The year JAMES WOLFE surprise'd Quebec,
The Fourth in hunting broke his neck;
The Fifth one found me in Cheapside
The day that WILLIAM HOGARTH dy'd;
This was a *Scholar*, one of those
Whose *Greek* is sounder than their hose;
He lov'd old books and nappy ale
So liv'd at Streatham, next to THRALE.
'Twas there this stain of grease I boast
Was made by Dr. JOHNSON's toast.
(He did it, as I think for spite,
My master call'd him *Jacobite*).
And now that I so long to day
Have rested *post discrimina*,
Safe in the brass-wir'd book-case where
I watch'd the Vicar's whit'ning hair,
Must I these travell'd bones inter
In some COLLECTOR's sepulchre?
Must I be torn from hence and thrown
With *frontispiece* and *colophon*?
With vagrant *E*'s, and *I*'s, and *O*'s,
The spoil of plunder'd folios!
With scraps and snippets that to ME
Are naught but *kitchen company!*
Nay, rather, FRIEND, this favour grant me;
Tear me at once, *but don't transplant me.*
Cheltenham, *September* 31, 1792."

Undeterred by this petition the collecting mania still flourishes, and from my own treasures I have gathered the following mottoes relating to books and book borrowers, which I think may interest brother collectors. Heraldic mottoes and *written* verses asserting ownership have been excluded, as not bearing sufficiently on this topic, indeed they merit independent consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Warren mentions the following extraordinary book-plate, that of John Vennitzer, a cutler, who states on his *Ex Libris*, dated 1618, that he was born in the good city of Nuremburg, at twenty-two minutes past five in the afternoon, on the 14th day of May, 1565. He then relates that he combined book-hunting with knife-making, in verses which Mr. Warren thus translates :—

The book collection, which I've made,
In Laurence * Priest house safely laid,
Is not for glory of my own,
But made to honour God alone;
Bestowed, as the Holy Spirit leads,
From whom all earthly good proceeds.

As this is a unique specimen, it may be interesting to transcribe the original inscription :—

Fides Charitas—Christus ist mein Leben. Sterben is mein gewin. Johannes Vennitzer, Messerschmidt, natus Norimbergae, Anno 1565. Die 14 Maii.
H. 5 m 22 p.m., 1618.

Die Bibliothec von mir gestifft,
In Lorenzer Pfarshoff auff gericht,
Ist nicht zu ruhm dess Nahmens mein,
Sordern zur Ehre Gottes allein;
Bescherhrt aus trieb dess Heijlign Geist,
Aus Welchem alles gutes fleust.

*Henry Rantzau*, the founder of the great library at Copenhagen, described the delights of books and study in Latin lines, which Isaac Disraeli thus translates —

" Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize,
Brilliant arts and musing sages,
Lights who beam'd through many ages!
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dared to trust you with their glory;
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes! you have not deceived."

These lines have been often quoted, fully, or in part, on book-plates.

A plate, without a name, representing a Roman lamp, clouds dispersing, and other allegorical emblems, bears the following curious inscription :—

"The cavern of the heart explored by the aid of the lamp of divine truth; and pride, avarice, and all the bad passions expelled."

(*To be continued.*)

* The house of the priests of the church of St. Laurence.